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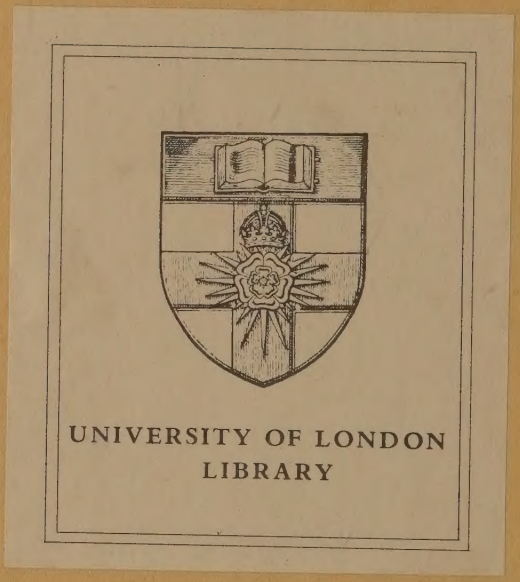

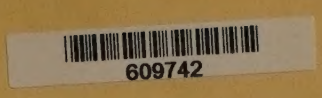
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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

— *(43.)* —

STATISTICAL TABLES—*continued.*

AGRICULTURE (GREAT BRITAIN);
AGRICULTURE (IRELAND); BANKING (IRELAND).

Session

12 *March* 1894 —— 25 *August* 1894.

VOL. XCIII.

1894.

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1894.

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

FORTY-THIRD VOLUME.

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Banking, Railway, and Shipping Statistics (Ireland):

[c. 7487.] Statistics of Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks; Deposits in Post Office Savings Banks and Trustee Savings Banks; and Bank Note Circulation in Ireland, June 1894. 421

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

CORN PRICES, 1893.

STATISTICAL TABLES

OF

PRICES OF BRITISH CORN IN THE YEAR 1893,

ASCERTAINED UNDER THE CORN RETURNS ACT, 1882;

WITH

SERIAL AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1894.

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CORN PRICES, 1893.

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CORN PRICES, 1893.

MEMORANDUM.

In continuation of the Returns laid before Parliament in 1893 respecting the Prices of Corn (c. 7059) the Board of Agriculture have directed the preparation of the accompanying tables with a view of presenting in a convenient form the statistics annually collected in England with reference to the prices of wheat, barley, and oats, in accordance with the Corn Returns Act of 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 37).

Under that Act and the series of earlier statutes now repealed, a continuous official record of the average current prices of British grain, based on actual transactions, has been secured for a period of 123 years. Previous to the year 1771 quotations of prices of wheat, known as the "Windsor prices," going back to the seventeenth century, may be found in a Parliamentary Return (No. 18, 1—3) of 1842—statutory provision for a local record of market prices, ascertained half-yearly in London, and in all maritime counties, having existed in Great Britain as early as 1685 (1 James II., c. 19). It has not been thought necessary to reproduce these earlier figures, as it was not until 1770 that, by 10 Geo. III., c. 39, weekly returns were ordered to be locally made, and a central officer appointed to compile and publish abstracts thereof for the whole country every week in the London Gazette.

The Memorandum prefixed to the Returns (c. 7059) of last year traced the effect of later statutes between 1791 and 1882, so far as concerned the method of collection and the number of markets from time to time required to make returns of the prices of British Corn.

The Corn Returns Act of 1882 fixed the number of returning markets at not less than 150 nor more than 200, the places selected being from time to time determined by Order in Council. Under the Order of 21st March 1890, now in force, there are at present 196 returning markets. An alphabetical list of these towns is appended to the accompanying tables.

In the cases of those sales of grain which are reported as having been made by weight, or with reference to a weighed measure, or by any measure other than the imperial bushel, the quantities so returned are converted by the local officers into their statutory equivalent, in the manner prescribed by section 8 of the Act of 1882, before dividing the total prices by the total quantities. Thus in all cases where the element of weight is introduced into the transaction 60 lbs. is taken as the statutory equivalent, of a bushel of wheat, 50 lbs. of a bushel of barley, and 39 lbs. as a bushel of oats. In 1891, according to a special return, procured by the Board of Trade and published in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Corn Sales (No. 220 of 1893), the use of weight, or of weighed measures obtained in a majority of the local markets, and the proportion of the total quantities in which conversion was necessitated was in the case of wheat 78 per cent., in barley 48 per cent., and in oats 81 per cent.

In the arrangement of the following tables those which are reproductions of the statements in the London Gazette are placed first, Table I. including the annual declaration of the septennial average price of an imperial bushel, required by statute for the purposes of the tithe rent-charge, as well as the annual intimation of the official averages for the year 1893, and the similar data for each quarter of that year. Table II. supplies the Gazette statements of the average prices for each week of 1893, with the aggregate quantities of wheat, barley, and oats, returned as sold, on which these prices were based.

In subsequent tables particulars are furnished of the total quantities returned, and average prices at each returning market, with a statement for counties, giving, in the form heretofore adopted, a county average price deduced from the mean of the market averages within the county, together with a note of the acreage of wheat, barley, and oats, in each county. Monthly statistics of the aggregate quantities returned, and average prices recorded are subsequently given for 20 years.

Comparative tables are added giving the yearly prices of British corn, from 1771 to 1820, and showing both the quantities returned and the average annual prices recorded from 1821 to 1893, with a statement showing the extreme range of the weekly prices from 1828 to 1893. A further table shows in detail since

1836 the use made of the septennial average prices of corn in the calculations on which the annual fluctuations of tithe rent-charge are based, and the value of 100*l.* rent-charge ascertained in the manner prescribed for the purposes of the Tithe Acts, together with the value calculated on the annual average price.

With the object of supplying a reference to other statistics relating to the prices of corn, certain data extracted from the locally ascertained Fiars Prices of Scotland are this year given, showing the prices of wheat, barley, and oats, in each county of Scotland for a series of years. Prices from Ireland, so far as available, have also been added from the quotations appearing in the Dublin Gazette, or furnished in the special returns of the Irish Land Commission.

An endeavour has been also made on this occasion to show by a series of calculations, resting on the quantities and values published in the Trade Accounts, as regards imported grain, for comparison with the prices of British corn, what has been the relative value per quarter in recent years of the supplies of wheat, barley, and oats, furnished by particular countries. In dealing with these figures it is to be borne in mind that in certain cases the average values ascribed to the grain of particular countries may be affected by the fact that varying proportions of these importations of grain from some of the countries enumerated are received in different sections of the calendar year.

A final statement has been appended reproducing the officially published prices of wheat in certain foreign countries since 1883, with the equivalent value of these quotations per imperial quarter. The data for this purpose have been drawn from a variety of sources indicated in the notes to Table XVI., but in making use of foreign quotations for comparative purposes it is not to be understood that they are offered as obtained by precisely similar methods, or resting in every case on the basis of a series of individually recorded transactions of the nature secured in this country under the Corn Returns Act.

Board of Agriculture,
March 1894.

TABLES.

TABLE I.

London Gazette Notices of Prices for 1893.

a. Statement showing what has been, during Seven Years ending Christmas Day, 1893, the Average Price of an Imperial Bushel of British Wheat, Barley, and Oats, computed from the Weekly Averages of Corn Returns, for the purposes of the Tithes Acts, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882. (London Gazette, 2nd January 1894.)

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
3 11	3 4	2 3¼

b. Statement showing the Average Price of an Imperial Bushel of British Corn, for the Year ending Christmas, 1893, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882. (London Gazette, 2nd January 1894.)

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
3 3½	3 2¼	2 4

c. Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn per Quarter (Imperial Measure), for the Quarters ending Lady Day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas, 1893, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882. (London Gazette, 4th April 1893, 4th July 1893, 3rd October 1893, and 2nd January 1894.)

Period.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Quarter ended Lady Day, 1893 -	25 7	25 2	17 7
„ „ Midsummer „ -	26 2	24 –	19 5
„ „ Michaelmas „ -	26 4	24 1	19 9
„ „ Christmas „ -	27 2	29 1	18 1

STATEMENT showing the Quantities and Average Price of British Corn, Wales, as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise (Published Weekly in

1893. Received in the Week ended	Wheat. Quantities.	Wheat. Average Price.	Barley. Quantities.	Barley. Average Price.	Oats. Quantities.	Oats. Average Price.
	Qrs. Bus.	*s. d.*	*Qrs. Bus.*	*s. d.*	*Qrs. Bus.*	*s. d.*
January 7 -	31,059 4	25 10	85,737 4	24 9	9,142 5	16 8
„ 14 -	57,602 1	26 4	144,633 5	25 6	17,972 5	16 11
„ 21 -	79,569 7	26 6	150,850 7	25 7	18,459 7	17 0
„ 28 -	78,944 4	26 4	132,604 3	25 6	24,224 0	17 3
February 4 -	71,333 2	26 3	112,708 5	25 4	19,772 0	17 5
„ 11 -	61,047 1	25 11	88,792 0	25 0	16,956 6	17 11
„ 18 -	53,447 5	25 7	82,615 3	24 11	18,303 6	17 10
„ 25 -	57,710 1	25 5	78,904 6	25 1	16,935 4	18 0
March 4 -	51,780 5	25 1	62,408 2	25 2	16,690 1	17 11
„ 11 -	54,055 1	25 0	56,140 2	25 2	16,337 7	18 1
„ 18 -	55,604 6	24 9	53,925 4	25 0	13,231 0	18 7
„ 25 -	56,830 7	24 8	43,135 7	25 5	13,546 2	18 3
April - 1 -	49,822 4	24 9	32,955 1	25 11	11,030 5	18 4
„ - 8 -	34,608 2	24 9	16,543 2	25 6	6,157 5	17 11
„ - 15 -	51,665 1	24 10	14,261 4	24 8	8,542 3	18 7
„ - 22 -	62,314 2	25 5	12,354 3	24 5	7,787 1	18 8
„ - 29 -	61,365 1	25 10	9,200 6	24 0	7,779 7	19 3
May - 6 -	66,935 2	25 10	5,303 4	23 11	7,793 6	19 5
„ - 13 -	67,560 7	26 4	3,895 1	22 7	5,457 6	19 4
„ - 20 -	61,789 6	27 0	2,574 1	23 2	4,679 4	19 8
„ - 27 -	49,916 5	27 6	2,663 0	25 0	4,208 4	19 6
June - 3 -	45,707 2	27 5	1,638 7	24 2	3,087 0	20 4
„ - 10 -	46,032 2	27 4	1,104 2	22 10	3,865 0	20 0
„ - 17 -	39,061 0	26 11	872 6	23 5	2,253 5	21 1
„ - 24 -	37,926 2	26 9	788 3	23 3	2,814 1	21 3

Imperial Measure, returned as sold at the 196 Market Towns of England and during each of the undermentioned Weeks of the Year 1893.
the LONDON GAZETTE.)

1893. — Received in the Week ended	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	Quantities.	Average Price.	Quantities.	Average Price.	Quantities.	Average Price.
	Qrs. *Bus.*	*s.* *d.*	*Qrs.* *Bus.*	*s.* *d.*	*Qrs.* *Bus.*	*s.* *d.*
July - 1 -	34,277 2	26 9	464 5	20 9	3,005 5	21 5
„ - 8 -	32,390 2	26 8	463 2	20 6	1,913 1	21 0
„ - 15 -	37,465 7	26 8	722 7	22 3	2,737 7	22 3
„ - 22 -	37,712 6	26 5	254 1	20 3	3,126 5	21 9
„ - 29 -	37,491 4	26 5	267 4	23 1	2,204 2	21 7
August 5 -	33,851 4	25 2	385 3	21 8	2,552 1	21 5
„ 12 -	26,133 1	26 3	576 0	21 11	2,372 3	20 6
„ 19 -	27,083 3	26 5	718 2	22 5	4,254 0	19 6
„ 26 -	43,172 2	25 11	2,374 3	26 9	5,128 3	18 6
Sept. - 2 -	52,282 3	25 5	7,970 6	26 9	10,864 4	18 7
„ - 9 -	55,044 6	25 7	21,957 1	27 2	15,052 1	17 4
„ - 16 -	51,095 0	26 0	43,972 2	27 8	13,035 6	17 6
„ - 23 -	55,633 6	26 9	66,551 5	27 10	18,249 3	17 9
„ - 30 -	53,478 6	27 6	102,151 1	28 4	15,403 4	17 11
October 7 -	57,536 6	27 10	139,913 3	29 0	15,398 5	17 10
„ - 14 -	54,160 6	27 9	166,444 3	29 5	13,425 4	18 0
„ - 21 -	49,198 0	27 6	192,218 2	29 6	16,477 5	18 1
„ - 28 -	52,188 5	27 6	173,473 7	29 6	14,776 6	18 2
Nov. - 4 -	47,549 4	27 4	175,843 6	29 5	12,889 1	18 2
„ - 11 -	52,095 7	27 4	172,525 0	29 3	15,594 3	18 1
„ - 18 -	52,895 5	27 4	156,898 5	29 2	19,028 0	18 2
„ - 25 -	52,183 3	27 1	155,172 4	28 9	16,367 0	18 3
Dec. - 2 -	52,784 1	27 0	146,879 7	28 8	17,818 7	18 3
„ - 9 -	53,355 7	26 9	145,026 7	29 1	17,711 5	18 4
„ - 16 -	54,311 2	26 9	118,992 0	28 10	15,339 4	18 3
„ - 23 -	49,079 3	26 6	105,042 7	29 0	14,298 3	18 0
„ - 30 -	31,918 5	26 6	72,183 2	29 2	9,468 2	17 11
TOTAL -	2,620,060 2	26 4	3,336,055 7	25 7	575,522 4	18 9

RETURN showing the Total Quantities of Wheat, Barley, and Oats Returned Markets in ENGLAND and WALES in the Year 1893; also, of the Year at each of the

MARKETS.	Quantities Returned.						Average Price for the Year 1893.		
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
London:	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
London - -	104,349	6	61,758	7	29,811	5	27 11	29 –	19 2
Middlesex:									
Uxbridge -	5,066	2	91	0	334	1	29 2	25 6	19 2
Essex:									
Chelmsford -	68,035	4	51,915	6	2,992	0	27 6	29 5	19 –
Colchester -	66,317	7	69,328	0	4,707	2	26 11	28 4	19 –
Romford - -	14,322	3	841	4	25	4	28 2	27 2	16 –
Saffron Walden	12,664	4	18,760	6	839	3	25 4	27 5	17 7
Braintree -	30,255	3	21,991	1	341	6	27 0	28 2	18 6
Hertfordshire:									
Hertford -	17,568	5	8,676	0	310	4	26 3	27 7	17 10
Royston - -	20,885	6	10,124	1	993	7	26 3	27 11	17 5
Hitchin - -	20,474	3	24,661	4	4,091	2	26 7	26 7	19 5
Bishop's Stortford.	21,484	7	57,680	5	665	0	25 9	29 1	18 2
Buckinghamshire:									
Aylesbury -	6,956	2	1,612	0	1,021	6	26 10	24 2	19 6
Newport Pagnell	9,485	3	5,479	5	3,354	5	26 1	24 –	18 10
Oxfordshire:									
Oxford - -	5,362	3	14,427	6	1,619	4	25 4	23 10	18 5
Banbury - -	27,735	7	22,670	2	5,637	6	25 10	23 5	18 8
Bicester - -	2,985	3	4,385	6	442	6	25 –	24 7	18 10
Wiltshire:									
Warminster -	9,861	5	13,452	7	3,087	3	26 6	25 11	18 8
Devizes - -	33,986	0	32,502	3	6,805	2	26 5	25 6	19 1
Salisbury -	34,307	6	43,438	3	3,546	7	26 11	25 11	18 9
Swindon - -	4,219	7	5,803	3	1,534	6	25 11	25 4	19 6
Berkshire:									
Reading - -	16,148	1	9,468	1	2,299	5	28 9	27 11	19 4
Abingdon -	3,582	4	6,863	4	798	1	27 6	27 –	18 –
Didcot - -	422	5	443	3	75	0	27 6	26 2	18 7
Hungerford -	7,757	6	6,818	3	2,770	7	26 7	24 9	18 8
Newbury -	18,232	3	15,340	7	6,092	6	27 10	25 8	18 9
Wallingford -	10,013	1	6,914	7	1,218	2	28 6	29 7	20 –

for the purpose of the Gazette Average Prices in each of the Returning Average Prices of each of the above kinds of Corn for the same Returning Markets.

MARKETS. (*Continued.*)	Quantities Returned.						Average Price for the Year 1893.		
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Surrey :	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Guildford -	6,419	6	5,387	3	784	5	30 1	30 5	18 3
Farnham -	2,182	0	5,150	0	- nil	-	29 4	29 10	—
Kingston -	1,673	3	652	2	173	0	29 7	26 9	19 11
Croydon - -	1,294	6	- nil	-	- nil	-	26 8	—	—
Reigate - -	222	3	- nil	-	21	0	26 6	—	20 -
Kent :									
Maidstone -	9,842	3	2,897	3	1,843	7	28 6	28 6	18 2
Canterbury -	23,112	5	15,200	5	3,321	6	27 2	30 2	18 5
Dartford - -	297	4	2,851	6	200	0	29 2	30 7	16 -
Ashford - -	9,382	6	2,304	0	3,029	4	27 3	28 1	18 4
Rochester -	4,524	0	1,689	4	375	0	27 5	29 10	19 9
Tunbridge -	10	0	- nil	-	12	0	24 -	—	25 -
Sandwich -	4,589	6	4,062	4	2,092	6	27 4	28 8	18 11
Sussex :									
Chichester -	27,175	6	6,082	4	5,314	4	27 7	28 7	18 3
Lewes - -	7,404	1	7,025	4	1,350	4	26 9	33 10	17 10
Hayward's Heath.	1,381	7	41	0	347	2	27 9	22 7	18 -
Brighton - -	18,263	7	13,695	0	1,137	4	27 3	33 11	19 9
Horsham - -	4,567	3	695	0	2,121	3	28 2	26 4	19 1
Pulborough -	3,651	4	2,042	0	638	1	27 10	31 2	17 7
Hants :									
Winchester -	18,164	5	6,616	6	3,178	1	27 2	26 2	18 7
Andover - -	3,579	5	2,914	2	1,360	4	26 1	25 10	18 3
Basingstoke -	20,617	5	7,157	0	6,714	6	27 2	25 11	18 7
Fareham - -	9,118	6	3,586	4	1,853	4	27 3	25 11	18 5
Newport - -	1,521	1	5,820	5	207	6	27 8	29 2	16 11
Ringwood -	807	4	983	2	133	2	26 9	25 9	18 -
Southampton -	4,054	4	105	0	190	0	28 -	21 3	18 1
Dorsetshire :									
Blandford -	10,660	2	5,899	7	2,589	1	26 7	26 6	18 3
Bridport -	1,744	0	951	4	85	0	26 4	27 10	19 2
Dorchester -	13,124	2	17,971	6	358	1	26 2	25 9	18 -
Wareham -	659	1	649	5	- nil	-	25 10	27 1	—
Wimborne -	4,157	6	1,427	0	623	3	26 10	27 2	19 7

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE III. (*continued*).—TOTAL QUANTITIES of WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS returned

MARKETS. (*Continued.*)	Quantities Returned.						Average Price for the Year 1893.		
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	Qrs.	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Devonshire:									
Plymouth -	394	5	2,889	0	58	3	26 3	22 6	18 6
Totnes - -	2,947	1	3,651	4	391	3	26 11	22 10	17 7
Exeter - -	3,148	7	6,120	7	268	7	27 7	28 1	17 10
Kingsbridge -	3,687	0	6,469	2	113	0	26 5	22 –	18 3
Barnstaple -	1,188	5	2,526	1	211	4	27 7	24 1	18 11
Newton Abbot	1,424	5	2,669	7	92	0	27 2	23 9	17 11
Tiverton - -	97	3	3,304	2	363	1	27 2	27 9	18 4
Okehampton -	713	0	132	1	322	7	26 8	21 4	19 2
Honiton - -	80	5	1,175	6	209	7	25 9	24 6	18 –
Cornwall:									
Truro - -	2,467	1	651	0	318	3	27 –	21 2	18 5
Liskeard - -	832	1	129	2	626	1	26 2	18 4	17 11
Wadebridge -	772	4	963	0	241	6	27 –	19 9	17 10
Somersetshire:									
Bristol - -	14,556	6	2,223	4	- nil	-	24 9	24 10	—
Taunton - -	9,474	7	8,470	0	112	6	26 3	25 11	19 1
Bridgwater -	3,554	7	1,788	2	182	4	26 –	25 4	18 –
Frome - -	2,348	2	1,747	6	638	3	25 3	23 7	18 –
Bath - -	2,469	0	2,524	5	41	5	25 3	24 1	20 11
Yeovil - -	5,582	5	7,133	2	1,306	4	25 5	25 –	18 9
Monmouthshire:									
Monmouth -	557	2	904	1	48	5	24 11	24 1	17 7
Chepstow -	2,596	2	5,439	4	233	0	24 7	26 –	19 6
Newport -	6,125	6	- nil	-	- nil	-	25 4	—	—
Gloucestershire:									
Gloucester -	22,452	3	2,938	3	443	6	26 5	23 10	19 11
Cirencester -	15,870	5	12,152	1	3,065	4	24 8	22 3	19 1
Tewkesbury -	3,105	2	100	6	- nil	-	26 1	24 1	—
Cheltenham -	8,439	7	7,008	3	1,302	2	25 2	24 4	18 1

in each of the RETURNING MARKETS in ENGLAND and WALES, in 1893, &c.

MARKETS. (*Continued.*)	Quantities Returned.						Average Price for the Year 1893.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	Qrs.	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Shropshire:												
Shrewsbury -	15,891	2	45,961	2	5,328	1	26	2	26	–	20	1
Bridgnorth -	3,495	0	8,473	7	2,156	7	26	1	25	9	19	5
Market Drayton	5,230	5	7,561	0	5,830	5	25	11	25	9	18	11
Ludlow - -	3,829	4	6,357	2	2,601	6	25	5	23	11	19	6
Oswestry -	4,504	6	5,272	6	359	7	26	1	25	11	20	4
Herefordshire:												
Hereford -	11,393	5	13,794	5	1,182	1	25	2	23	10	18	9
Ross - -	10,054	0	9,803	2	749	3	25	2	24	8	19	9
Staffordshire:												
Wolverhampton	12,786	7	22,979	2	308	2	26	10	28	2	21	4
Burton-on-Trent	4,235	0	89,442	3	1,148	7	27	5	29	6	21	3
Stafford - -	1,945	0	2,316	2	4,113	5	25	1	25	6	18	5
Worcestershire:												
Worcester -	11,131	5	5,320	7	1,926	6	25	10	25	1	20	3
Evesham - -	12,009	5	1,085	2	115	6	25	10	23	11	18	10
Cheshire:												
Chester - -	8,458	6	1,188	7	1,540	5	26	3	25	–	17	3
Derbyshire:												
Derby - -	7,324	0	4,233	0	2,274	4	27	7	25	7	20	4
Warwickshire:												
Coventry -	13,684	0	7,328	1	3,323	7	26	3	25	5	20	2
Birmingham -	19,738	4	1,317	7	3,328	4	26	3	25	7	19	1
Stratford-on-Avon.	16,047	2	19,077	5	92	3	25	3	25	8	17	7
Warwick - -	14,877	5	1,941	6	837	4	25	7	25	4	20	8
Leicestershire:												
Leicester -	33,833	3	8,605	4	9,627	6	26	10	25	1	19	6
Loughborough -	8,855	5	9,149	6	4,138	7	27	3	26	5	18	10
Melton Mowbray.	3,316	3	3,726	0	2,624	3	25	7	23	4	18	11
Rutland:												
Oakham - -	420	5	387	4	293	5	25	8	21	7	18	0

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE III. (*continued*).—TOTAL QUANTITIES of WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS returned

MARKETS. (*Continued.*)	Quantities Returned.						Average Price for the Year 1893.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
Northamptonshire:	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Northampton -	53,626	4	57,674	1	2,818	0	26	7	25	3	19	–
Peterborough -	46,192	5	34,238	4	16,945	3	24	11	25	4	17	11
Kettering -	6,937	6	6,754	6	902	6	25	10	25	8	17	9
Daventry -	155	3	153	2	32	2	26	–	20	11	16	9
Bedfordshire:												
Bedford - -	31,468	3	30,403	1	1,185	5	26	5	26	10	17	7
Luton - -	13,049	6	9,498	6	3,340	6	25	7	25	–	18	6
Huntingdonshire:												
Huntingdon -	345	4	89	4	nil	-	25	2	27	2	—	
St. Ives - -	39,306	1	23,334	2	6,735	0	25	6	25	10	18	1
St. Neots - -	19,188	2	14,301	4	1,178	7	25	10	26	–	18	3
Cambridgeshire:												
Cambridge -	59,300	0	30,283	3	1,694	2	26	3	27	5	18	–
Ely - -	46,815	5	11,894	0	7,755	6	24	7	24	2	16	10
Wisbech - -	34,572	5	11,922	0	25,331	2	25	2	23	5	18	1
Suffolk:												
Ipswich - -	47,755	6	98,602	7	1,876	4	26	3	29	3	19	6
Woodbridge -	5,216	4	26,784	2	22	4	27	6	29	10	20	2
Sudbury - -	23,774	5	34,237	0	1,047	4	27	2	28	4	18	8
Hadleigh - -	1,972	2	7,538	6	309	6	27	3	28	5	19	–
Stowmarket -	5,793	3	21,774	4	186	3	26	4	28	11	20	5
Bury St. Edmunds.	54,785	1	103,614	4	5,505	3	26	5	28	1	19	2
Beccles - -	14,389	7	26,961	0	300	1	26	2	28	8	18	8
Bungay - -	1,178	2	6,036	0	97	5	26	4	28	2	18	4
Halesworth -	8,132	5	19,787	7	168	0	27	1	28	7	20	6
Framlingham -	4,546	1	11,883	7	59	3	26	10	28	8	18	10
Eye - -	3,050	4	11,554	5	143	4	25	8	28	7	18	10
Saxmundham -	4,394	0	17,860	7	325	0	27	1	28	11	18	10
Haverhill -	7,259	1	8,013	5	260	7	26	–	28	9	18	–

in each of the RETURNING MARKETS in ENGLAND and WALES, in 1893, &c.

MARKETS. (*Continued.*)	Quantities Returned.						Average Price for the Year 1893.		
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Norfolk:	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Norwich	147,287	1	263,217	6	7,288	7	25 10	27 6	18 8
Yarmouth	30,605	3	35,457	0	1,830	5	26 3	28 8	18 8
Lynn	79,771	5	140,712	3	16,121	2	25 2	27 5	18 3
Watton	1,871	0	5,431	7	351	5	24 4	25 11	17 9
Diss	12,372	5	33,921	7	610	1	25 7	28 2	18 2
East Dereham	15,856	6	39,127	6	1,248	1	25 3	27 10	17 9
Harleston	7,461	7	17,031	6	234	3	26 2	28 2	20 2
Holt	3,130	2	5,747	1	1,079	0	25 7	26 11	18 8
Fakenham	29,360	1	55,392	1	1,498	7	25 5	27 5	18 1
North Walsham	5,073	5	2,201	4	356	2	25 11	28 7	17 2
Lincolnshire:									
Lincoln	83,881	3	216,076	5	29,179	0	26 2	25 2	18 4
Gainsborough	17,540	7	10,971	6	2,039	7	26 9	23 5	17 11
Brigg	25,233	6	61,759	2	3,955	3	26 4	24 11	17 1
Louth	22,252	2	41,059	2	12,800	3	25 5	23 7	17 6
Boston	30,284	3	20,447	1	7,804	6	25 4	23 6	17 10
Sleaford	25,877	4	46,671	7	6,875	5	25 9	26 5	17 8
Stamford	24,740	5	45,346	3	4,122	4	25 10	26 10	18 8
Spalding	50,762	6	13,344	0	17,513	2	25 1	23 11	18 5
Grantham	33,015	0	56,704	7	4,673	7	26 2	25 6	19 –
Nottinghamshire:									
Nottingham	38,533	1	12,254	0	5,270	6	26 10	24 11	18 –
Newark	7,674	3	90,997	1	1,262	2	26 1	27 9	17 7
Mansfield	2,234	7	5,059	4	6,428	4	26 8	24 3	17 10
Worksop	5,259	4	27,297	4	1,901	1	27 –	26 –	18 2
Retford	5,996	0	2,408	0	615	2	26 8	24 7	17 11
Lancashire:									
Preston	320	7	nil	–	98	5	25 10	—	17 9
Warrington	1,356	7	1,494	5	2,610	0	25 7	25 10	18 1
Manchester	1,474	0	194	4	266	3	29 8	24 1	19 3
Garstang	576	1	88	6	179	6	25 7	23 10	16 –

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE III. (*continued*).—TOTAL QUANTITIES of WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS returned

MARKETS. (*Continued.*)	Quantities Returned.						Average Price for the Year 1893.		
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Westmorland :	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Kendal	5	6	188	6	442	0	31 10	26 1	20 –
Cumberland :									
Carlisle	387	5	65	4	9,270	2	26 10	20 8	19 4
Penrith	46	4	347	1	6,116	2	32 9	26 2	20 4
Egremont	nil		nil		2	5	—	—	23 –
Northumberland :									
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	26,861	3	8,509	2	5,176	1	25 6	21 1	19 5
Alnwick	140	4	11,957	1	331	0	26 3	24 1	20 4
Berwick	11,486	1	128,204	6	33,956	0	24 6	22 8	20 8
Durham :									
Stockton-on-Tees	6,720	4	20,739	6	674	7	27 1	23 1	17 10
Darlington	2,693	4	2,874	0	nil		28 3	29 3	—
Sunderland	6,736	0	565	2	107	4	25 8	19 11	18 7
Bishop Auckland	4,171	3	305	4	277	3	27 7	23 10	18 8
Yorkshire :									
York	9,262	0	50,820	2	20,965	6	26 5	24 5	17 8
Leeds	16,467	2	34,782	6	3,157	4	27 11	26 4	19 6
Wakefield	3,088	4	59,844	4	311	6	27 2	25 1	17 8
Bridlington	22,364	3	19,062	7	17,361	7	24 11	22 3	17 2
Beverley	4,237	4	4,400	2	4,048	2	25 6	23 2	17 4
Howden	2,518	2	2,777	3	2,845	5	25 11	23 11	16 3
Sheffield	749	0	nil		91	4	27 1	—	20 8
Hull	57,048	3	8,476	6	1,232	7	26 1	23 10	17 7
Malton	12,157	6	21,711	2	5,578	4	26 6	23 4	17 11
Bedale	1,227	6	1,654	0	1,130	5	27 1	24 2	20 6
Knaresborough	1,818	3	4,696	2	591	4	26 10	26 2	17 8

in each of the RETURNING MARKETS in ENGLAND and WALES, in 1893, &c.

MARKETS. (*Continued.*)	Quantities Returned.						Average Price for the Year 1893.		
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Yorkshire—*contd.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*Qrs.*	*Bus.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Northallerton	3,790	0	8,608	2	1,728	4	27 5	23 5	18 3
Ripon	2,408	1	14,188	2	1,284	1	27 1	25 2	18 2
Doncaster	32,159	7	15,323	5	17,209	1	26 2	23 1	18 2
Goole	5,560	2	179	0	1,884	6	26 4	25 2	16 9
Easingwold	1,116	4	3,911	0	1,437	0	26 6	25 6	17 5
Scarborough	3,931	2	12,025	6	4,269	1	25 11	23 5	17 –
Thirsk	2,320	7	24,721	0	3,239	0	26 8	23 11	17 3
Pontefract	2,733	3	11,733	5	2,375	1	26 4	25 6	17 2
Denbighshire :									
Denbigh	375	0	1,155	4	100	7	25 7	22 –	21 3
Wrexham	1,913	3	9,149	1	1,171	5	26 9	25 8	17 11
Carnarvonshire :									
Carnarvon	nil		43	7	1,887	2	—	22 8	15 8
Pembrokeshire :									
Haverfordwest	26	5	2,481	6	5,183	5	27 1	21 11	17 –
Carmarthenshire :									
Carmarthen	nil		nil		nil		—	—	—
Glamorganshire :									
Cardiff	4,405	0	3,915	0	nil		26 3	25 8	—
Cardiganshire :									
Cardigan	nil		155	6	45	1	—	27 1	21 –
Brecknockshire :									
Brecon	153	5	39	4	443	2	26 9	22 7	18 8
Montgomeryshire :									
Welshpool	1,329	2	2,482	6	376	4	25 8	24 5	19 9
Anglesey :									
Llangefni	nil		98	7	12,799	1	—	20 3	15 4

SUMMARY TABLE showing the Aggregate QUANTITIES and PRICES of Average Prices in each County in ENGLAND and WALES, in the Year ACREAGE of WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS grown

COUNTY.	Acreage.			Number of Returning Markets.	
	Wheat.	Barley.*	Oats.		
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		
London	387	18	234	1	1
Middlesex	3,940	1,225	3,481	1	2
Essex	118,187	103,273	61,197	5	3
Hertford	48,683	34,227	37,120	4	4
Buckingham	35,647	24,114	30,690	2	5
Oxford	35,840	46,511	34,518	3	6
Wilts	59,082	47,498	47,829	4	7
Berks	38,496	31,483	34,037	6	8
Surrey	23,058	10,239	25,317	5	9
Kent	53,026	41,591	52,916	7	10
Sussex	59,473	14,078	65,490	6	11
Hants	65,983	46,258	75,662	7	12
Dorset	22,731	29,772	28,757	5	13
Devon	62,177	52,755	117,146	9	14
Cornwall	27,259	36,272	62,587	3	15
Somerset	32,504	29,069	30,589	6	16
Monmouth	7,706	6,526	8,947	3	17
Gloucester	50,569	30,386	34,420	4	18
Salop	37,511	51,205	41,962	5	19
Hereford	28,422	22,472	23,145	2	20
Stafford	21,986	18,968	41,800	3	21
Worcester	33,882	12,164	17,264	2	22
Chester	10,150	2,280	60,945	1	23
Derby	13,280	7,940	28,466	1	24
Warwick	35,500	17,707	29,340	4	25
Leicester	22,596	17,197	25,560	3	26
Rutland	5,101	10,157	4,229	1	27
Northampton	44,459	48,952	25,969	4	28
Bedford	35,858	24,271	19,507	2	29
Huntingdon	30,495	21,538	13,523	3	30
Cambridge	98,441	59,135	47,334	3	31
Suffolk	110,934	141,086	34,158	13	32
Norfolk	143,008	196,598	50,590	10	33
Lincoln	180,894	206,764	126,266	9	34
Notts	39,524	38,558	34,676	5	35
Lancaster	14,676	7,910	77,768	4	36
Westmorland	236	989	16,962	1	37
Cumberland	4,008	2,873	78,827	3	38
Northumberland	6,564	35,849	51,783	3	39
Durham	13,337	17,342	37,522	4	40
York	123,259	204,352	275,840	19	41
Flint	4,354	6,078	12,951	nil	42
Denbigh	5,775	15,777	26,548	2	43
Carnarvon	520	6,465	11,986	1	44
Merioneth	775	4,257	10,137	nil	45
Pembroke	3,121	19,463	27,063	1	46
Carmarthen	8,680	13,752	35,207	1	47
Glamorgan	5,521	9,081	12,847	1	48
Cardigan	5,997	16,575	31,000	1	49
Brecon	4,522	5,428	14,129	1	50
Radnor	3,533	3,817	12,689	nil	51
Montgomery	11,420	9,083	23,498	1	52
Anglesey	344	2,075	22,810	1	53
TOTAL	1,853,431	1,863,453	2,155,238	196	54

* Including Bere.

WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS Returned for the purpose of the Gazette 1893; with the Number of Returning Markets, and a STATEMENT of the in each County, respectively, in the same Year.

	Quantities Returned.			Average Price for the Year 1893.			COUNTY.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
1	104,350	61,759	29,812	27 11	29 –	19 2	London.
2	5,066	91	334	29 2	25 6	19 2	Middlesex.
3	191,596	162,837	8,906	26 11	28 1	18 –	Essex.
4	80,414	101,142	6,061	26 2	27 9	18 2	Hertford.
5	16,442	7,092	4,376	26 5	24 1	19 2	Buckingham.
6	36,084	41,484	7,700	25 4	23 11	18 7	Oxford.
7	82,375	95,197	14,974	26 5	25 8	19 –	Wilts.
8	56,157	45,849	13,255	27 9	26 10	18 10	Berks.
9	11,792	11,190	979	28 5	29 –	19 4	Surrey.
10	51,759	29,006	10,875	27 3	29 3	19 2	Kent.
11	62,445	29,581	10,939	27 6	29 4	18 5	Sussex.
12	57,864	27,183	13,638	27 1	25 8	18 1	Hants.
13	30,345	26,900	3,656	26 4	26 10	18 9	Dorset.
14	13,682	28,939	2,031	26 10	24 1	18 3	Devon.
15	4,072	1,743	1,186	26 8	19 9	18 –	Cornwall.
16	37,986	23,887	2,282	25 5	24 9	18 11	Somerset.
17	9,279	6,344	282	24 11	25 –	18 6	Monmouth.
18	49,868	22,199	4,812	25 7	23 7	19 –	Gloucester.
19	32,951	73,626	16,277	25 11	25 5	19 7	Salop.
20	21,448	23,598	1,932	25 2	24 3	19 3	Hereford.
21	18,967	115,238	5,571	26 5	27 8	20 4	Stafford.
22	23,141	6,406	2,042	25 10	24 6	19 6	Worcester.
23	8,459	1,189	1,541	26 3	25 –	17 3	Chester.
24	7,324	4,233	2,274	27 7	25 7	20 4	Derby.
25	64,347	29,665	7,582	25 10	25 6	19 4	Warwick.
26	46,005	21,481	16,391	26 6	24 11	19 1	Leicester.
27	421	387	294	25 8	21 7	18 –	Rutland.
28	106,912	98,821	20,698	25 10	24 3	17 10	Northampton.
29	44,518	39,902	4,526	26 –	25 11	18 –	Bedford.
30	58,840	37,725	7,914	25 6	26 4	18 2	Huntingdon.
31	140,688	54,099	34,781	25 4	25 –	17 7	Cambridge.
32	182,248	394,650	10,302	26 7	28 8	19 1	Suffolk.
33	332,790	598,241	30,619	25 6	27 7	18 4	Norfolk.
34	313,588	512,381	88,964	25 10	24 9	18 –	Lincoln.
35	59,698	138,016	15,478	26 7	25 6	17 10	Notts.
36	3,728	1,778	3,155	26 8	24 7	17 9	Lancaster.
37	6	189	442	31 10	26 1	20 –	Westmorland.
38	434	413	15,389	29 9	23 5	20 10	Cumberland.
39	38,483	148,671	39,443	25 5	22 7	20 1	Northumberland.
40	20,321	24,484	1,060	27 1	24 –	18 4	Durham.
41	184,959	298,917	90,743	26 6	24 3	17 10	York.
42	- † nil -	- † nil -	- † nil -	—	—	—	Flint.
43	2,288	10,305	1,272	26 2	23 10	19 7	Denbigh.
44	- nil -	44	1,887	—	22 8	15 8	Carnarvon.
45	- † nil -	- † nil -	- † nil -	—	—	—	Merioneth.
46	27	2,482	5,184	27 1	21 11	17 –	Pembroke.
47	- nil -	- nil -	- nil	—	—	—	Carmarthen.
48	4,405	3,915	- nil -	26 3	25 8	—	Glamorgan.
49	- nil -	156	45	—	27 1	21 –	Cardigan.
50	154	39	443	26 9	22 7	18 8	Brecon.
51	- † nil -	-† nil -	- † nil -	—	—	—	Radnor.
52	1,329	2,483	376	25 8	24 5	19 9	Montgomery.
53	- nil -	99	12,799	—	20 3	15 4	Anglesey.
54	2,620,060	3,366,056	575,522	26 4	25 7	18 9	TOTAL.

† There are no returning markets in the counties of Flint, Merioneth, or Radnor.

QUANTITIES of CORN Sold, and Average Prices per Imperial Quarter

(*a*) WHEAT:

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	
1874	237,759	184,187	160,339	150,727	218,894	129,123	95,872	*1*
1875	265,187	223,106	238,520	233,973	283,396	167,306	157,169	*2*
1876	206,694	182,493	162,092	202,786	172,911	147,939	108,908	*3*
1877	152,558	173,732	213,720	150,015	132,234	122,392	77,675	*4*
1878	146,849	164,390	174,028	146,935	163,911	137,983	82,598	*5*
1879	183,226	237,862	234,472	197,919	276,606	180,001	105,140	*6*
1880	159,276	139,037	105,584	106,172	127,464	103,798	85,376	*7*
1881	149,674	119,220	131,327	148,797	130,236	94,016	76,707	*8*
1882	181,183	175,830	133,779	177,702	143,862	93,330	70,623	*9*
1883	178,388	214,415	276,488	228,552	271,745	248,772	129,769	*10*
1884	200,336	214,936	289,984	189,665	295,989	177,546	113,426	*11*
1885	325,051	239,338	203,362	194,853	252,415	151,936	133,408	*12*
1886	264,645	279,789	284,106	213,269	310,914	173,670	159,877	*13*
1887	209,641	163,326	170,644	234,760	206,398	145,024	101,469	*14*
1888	220,361	228,443	305,490	180,620	203,343	197,684	106,549	*15*
1889	188,841	203,576	288,810	193,249	237,544	205,762	138,604	*16*
1890	245,555	266,613	386,134	279,293	384,269	198,923	122,164	*17*
1891	410,660	287,764	271,777	289,246	302,048	209,915	110,793	*18*
1892	295,773	244,147	295,019	252,547	315,256	217,218	211,131	*19*
1893	247,176	243,538	218,271	259,775	246,202	168,727	179,338	*20*

(*a*) WHEAT:

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
1874	62 7	62 11	60 11	60 –	62 2	61 –	60 8	*21*
1875	44 1	41 8	41 6	43 –	42 3	42 3	46 5	*22*
1876	44 9	43 1	43 –	44 11	45 1	47 5	48 3	*23*
1877	51 7	51 7	51 1	53 4	65 10	64 6	62 9	*24*
1878	51 11	51 4	49 7	51 3	51 11	48 –	44 11	*25*
1879	39 3	38 –	39 7	41 –	40 11	41 9	44 6	*26*
1880	45 11	43 5	45 7	48 1	45 2	45 1	43 9	*27*
1881	42 5	41 9	42 7	44 6	44 5	44 6	46 5	*28*
1882	45 7	46 –	44 7	45 11	47 3	47 5	48 5	*29*
1883	40 2	40 11	42 3	41 11	43 2	42 10	42 2	*30*
1884	38 7	37 3	37 7	37 5	37 9	37 2	37 –	*31*
1885	33 7	32 8	31 10	34 1	36 8	33 6	33 8	*32*
1886	29 10	29 5	29 10	30 7	31 10	31 7	31 2	*33*
1887	35 8	33 3	32 10	32 9	33 9	35 1	34 4	*34*
1888	31 1	30 4	30 4	30 4	31 5	31 6	31 10	*35*
1889	30 2	29 6	30 1	29 10	29 9	28 6	29 2	*36*
1890	30 1	29 9	29 9	29 10	32 2	32 8	33 8	*37*
1891	32 8	32 3	33 10	38 3	40 4	39 9	38 6	*38*
1892	35 4	32 6	32 11	31 2	31 5	30 1	29 2	*39*
1893	26 3	25 9	24 10	25 1	26 8	27 1	26 7	*40*

Note.—Returns were received from 150 towns from 1874 to 1882, inclusive, from

in each Month of the Twenty Years, from 1874 to 1893, inclusive.

Quantities Returned.

	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Years.
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	
1	126,467	279,253	303,400	234,402	271,687	2,392,110	1874
2	129,689	169,602	278,897	179,266	188,987	2,515,098	1875
3	98,386	285,696	216,389	192,442	225,257	2,201,993	1876
4	89,760	225,660	217,049	175,264	212,629	1,942,688	1877
5	153,067	239,297	239,567	267,512	225,622	2,141,759	1878
6	89,286	57,617	96,263	194,801	168,932	2,022,125	1879
7	53,120	141,524	242,834	173,090	170,633	1,607,908	1880
8	49,330	145,122	284,193	194,083	215,550	1,738,255	1881
9	42,366	229,767	217,418	192,705	245,293	1,903,858	1882
10	150,772	291,118	289,859	278,749	342,519	2,901,146	1883
11	190,608	300,399	291,764	324,559	243,920	2,833,132	1884
12	171,941	235,930	352,017	244,162	235,102	2,739,515	1885
13	169,706	156,172	295,309	197,529	234,836	2,739,822	1886
14	102,645	272,260	339,246	243,831	305,880	2,495,124	1887
15	71,556	140,637	269,359	225,295	278,524	2,427,861	1888
16	193,753	245,222	336,180	386,864	327,003	2,945,408	1889
17	111,584	346,699	367,670	416,138	314,657	3,439,699	1890
18	169,422	183,662	411,746	313,709	288,001	3,248,743	1891
19	238,828	159,957	327,624	246,123	249,256	3,052,879	1892
20	130,240	267,535	213,084	204,724	241,449	2,620,060	1893

Average Prices.

	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	The Year.	Years.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
21	57 6	47 7	44 6	43 9	44 9	55 9	1874
22	52 10	48 4	46 4	47 2	46 3	45 2	1875
23	46 –	46 8	46 6	47 11	49 9	46 2	1876
24	64 11	59 1	53 7	52 3	51 6	56 9	1877
25	44 9	43 8	39 7	40 4	40 3	46 5	1878
26	49 1	47 5	48 10	48 9	46 7	43 10	1879
27	43 11	41 2	41 9	43 9	44 1	44 4	1880
28	48 6	52 3	47 1	45 11	44 7	45 4	1881
29	50 –	43 11	39 7	40 10	41 2	45 1	1882
30	43 6	41 10	40 5	40 3	39 6	41 7	1883
31	36 11	33 9	32 3	31 5	31 1	35 8	1884
32	33 5	31 3	30 11	30 11	30 6	32 10	1885
33	32 5	31 10	29 11	31 2	33 2	31 –	1886
34	32 6	29 1	29 2	30 5	31 –	32 6	1887
35	35 –	35 10	31 5	31 10	31 –	31 10	1888
36	30 9	29 11	29 8	30 1	30 –	29 9	1889
37	36 1	32 11	30 11	32 3	32 3	31 11	1890
38	39 9	38 5	35 –	37 10	37 6	37 –	1891
39	29 7	28 11	28 2	28 1	26 3	30 3	1892
40	26 2	26 3	27 7	27 3	26 8	26 4	1893

187 towns from 1883 to the 5th April 1890, and from 196 towns after that date.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE V. (*Continued*).—QUANTITIES of Corn Sold, and Average Prices

(*b*) BARLEY:

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	
1874	304,736	200,749	126,879	43,122	11,512	2,007	487	*1*
1875	267,708	178,179	114,436	46,656	13,605	1,614	338	*2*
1876	321,021	221,394	145,716	98,067	23,723	5,608	1,326	*3*
1877	241,765	225,914	170,534	44,697	12,336	2,343	1,053	*4*
1878	261,713	217,251	148,688	45,836	10,181	3,022	950	*5*
1879	226,464	215,464	154,491	52,095	17,455	3,888	1,552	*6*
1880	290,556	189,665	100,487	39,962	14,537	2,345	1,760	*7*
1881	278,664	199,963	155,230	72,571	16,157	2,230	1,452	*8*
1882	269,619	221,878	130,973	67,379	18,500	4,087	3,641	*9*
1883	255,114	246,274	208,264	61,180	13,981	3,406	1,543	*10*
1884	445,429	368,659	313,953	93,009	38,125	4,949	1,650	*11*
1885	439,633	288,798	168,774	59,119	14,859	3,325	1,052	*12*
1886	434,366	311,504	179,358	82,127	21,252	3,848	1,646	*13*
1887	440,209	283,134	152,987	83,712	18,107	5,915	2,322	*14*
1888	305,411	203,365	117,386	27,942	8,436	1,510	625	*15*
1889	363,709	319,489	245,225	67,415	20,970	4,837	2,032	*16*
1890	407,611	287,217	209,446	53,792	13,965	2,175	547	*17*
1891	586,578	330,646	242,563	102,164	35,153	6,946	2,315	*18*
1892	594,642	373,214	223,674	88,499	23,498	4,804	2,642	*19*
1893	513,826	363,021	215,610	85,315	14,436	4,404	2,172	*20*

(*b*) BARLEY:

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
1874	45 8	48 11	48 4	48 11	46 11	42 9	40 9	*21*
1875	44 11	43 10	42 –	40 10	38 5	35 10	34 6	*22*
1876	34 5	33 5	32 8	33 10	34 1	32 11	32 9	*23*
1877	39 3	40 4	40 9	40 11	39 11	35 7	35 4	*24*
1878	43 11	44 2	42 5	41 11	39 10	36 11	37 5	*25*
1879	37 6	35 7	33 9	31 8	29 7	27 2	26 4	*26*
1880	37 –	36 2	34 7	33 9	32 4	29 10	28 6	*27*
1881	32 –	32 5	31 10	31 11	31 5	30 5	27 9	*28*
1882	32 9	32 2	30 3	29 9	28 4	27 7	26 10	*29*
1883	32 5	33 –	33 6	33 –	31 6	28 9	28 4	*30*
1884	32 3	32 1	31 4	31 1	29 7	27 9	27 10	*31*
1885	31 11	31 10	31 3	31 7	29 11	28 6	28 10	*32*
1886	29 –	28 8	28 –	27 4	25 4	24 7	23 10	*33*
1887	26 6	25 10	24 2	23 11	22 6	22 –	21 –	*34*
1888	30 3	30 –	29 8	30 4	30 6	24 11	24 3	*35*
1889	26 9	26 4	25 10	25 –	23 10	21 6	21 7	*36*
1890	31 6	31 8	30 6	29 8	28 1	25 4	24 1	*37*
1891	28 6	27 10	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 6	26 1	*38*
1892	29 2	28 2	27 8	26 9	25 4	24 2	22 9	*39*
1893	25 4	25 1	25 2	24 10	23 8	23 5	21 4	*40*

Note.—Returns were received from 150 towns from 1874 to 1882, inclusive, from

per Imperial Quarter in each Month, from 1874 to 1893, inclusive.

Quantities Returned.

	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Years.
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	
1	2,509	110,143	393,795	367,425	374,295	1,937,659	1874
2	599	15,939	225,821	295,956	327,967	1,488,818	1875
3	1,104	53,738	213,852	343,369	405,619	1,834,537	1876
4	801	25,653	274,892	342,752	452,309	1,795,049	1877
5	1,438	44,923	265,333	419,462	313,278	1,732,075	1878
6	1,322	8,790	91,742	339,858	308,123	1,421,244	1879
7	2,095	22,811	266,233	343,391	318,083	1,591,925	1880
8	948	13,435	211,464	305,948	373,442	1,631,504	1881
9	2,816	70,147	294,235	353,018	437,527	1,873,820	1882
10	962	71,798	390,576	632,251	690,179	2,575,528	1883
11	5,254	138,132	486,902	769,636	483,643	3,149,341	1884
12	2,095	75,073	614,226	588,102	510,444	2,765,500	1885
13	2,557	18,721	395,134	531,273	492,680	2,474,466	1886
14	1,747	60,239	515,507	517,997	507,791	2,589,667	1887
15	404	9,568	208,832	431,456	596,900	1,911,835	1888
16	2,176	102,043	586,687	954,757	660,474	3,329,814	1889
17	2,426	115,892	595,509	989,904	649,567	3,327,991	1890
18	2,205	23,146	454,951	758,535	710,316	3,255,518	1891
19	2,405	37,013	578,933	782,762	781,548	3,493,634	1892
20	4,054	242,603	672,050	660,440	588,125	3,366,056	1893

Average Prices.

	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	The Year.	Years.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
21	44 6	42 10	42 8	42 7	44 2	44 11	1874
22	35 –	35 5	37 –	37 11	35 4	38 5	1875
23	32 2	37 8	39 4	39 3	38 9	35 2	1876
24	34 1	40 2	43 1	43 3	43 8	39 8	1877
25	36 –	41 7	40 4	39 8	38 11	40 2	1878
26	29 5	38 8	40 9	40 –	38 3	34 –	1879
27	29 7	34 4	34 10	34 3	32 1	33 1	1880
28	29 5	34 5	35 1	34 5	32 1	31 11	1881
29	28 –	36 –	34 3	34 3	33 10	31 2	1882
30	28 11	32 7	34 5	33 8	31 11	31 10	1883
31	29 –	32 3	31 10	31 10	31 1	30 8	1884
32	26 10	31 1	30 8	29 11	29 6	30 1	1885
33	23 4	27 5	27 3	27 8	26 9	26 7	1886
34	22 5	27 4	28 11	29 6	29 1	25 4	1887
35	21 2	28 6	29 1	28 1	27 1	27 10	1888
36	20 7	29 1	30 –	30 5	30 2	25 10	1889
37	26 1	30 2	29 6	29 2	28 6	28 8	1890
38	26 2	28 6	29 6	31 –	29 11	28 2	1891
39	23 7	27 –	27 9	26 10	24 9	26 2	1892
40	23 2	27 6	29 4	29 1	28 11	25 7	1893

187 towns from 1883 to the 5th April 1890, and from 196 towns after that date.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE V. (*Continued*).—QUANTITIES of Corn Sold, and Average Prices

(*c*) OATS:

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	
1874	23,452	23,456	16,728	9,627	10,254	7,663	3,501	*1*
1875	15,562	17,510	15,098	7,953	6,238	2,796	3,400	*2*
1876	17,701	17,006	13,620	10,966	6,283	3,970	2,698	*3*
1877	19,335	22,975	27,038	11,823	6,660	6,104	4,138	*4*
1878	16,488	25,566	32,196	15,287	11,116	9,370	2,335	*5*
1879	14,267	18,232	23,692	13,304	10,226	6,132	3,191	*6*
1880	20,751	21,380	19,671	10,553	8,482	5,040	4,429	*7*
1881	21,546	25,248	22,502	13,366	5,916	5,025	3,595	*8*
1882	27,357	23,965	22,269	16,735	8,801	4,505	4,111	*9*
1883	32,198	38,154	49,444	22,003	16,046	14,701	9,363	*10*
1884	50,789	60,926	72,750	28,316	35,039	20,816	10,074	*11*
1885	52,847	54,995	42,560	23,334	19,381	9,416	5,325	*12*
1886	47,186	52,641	40,318	22,183	18,622	8,509	7,259	*13*
1887	46,168	41,068	37,386	22,858	16,036	9,243	6,387	*14*
1888	31,068	32,513	35,181	14,580	13,137	10,482	3,636	*15*
1889	31,642	35,155	42,795	20,749	16,925	10,810	7,694	*16*
1890	56,053	64,047	76,943	32,928	41,727	19,514	10,560	*17*
1891	88,984	66,908	61,369	42,366	28,131	13,979	7,767	*18*
1892	70,297	56,518	53,785	28,632	18,082	8,891	6,534	*19*
1893	69,799	71,968	59,805	41,298	22,139	12,020	12,987	*20*

(*c*) OATS:

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
1874	26 11	28 7	28 7	28 5	29 7	30 4	30 4	*21*
1875	29 5	29 8	29 11	29 10	30 3	31 6	30 1	*22*
1876	24 2	24 5	25 1	25 8	26 7	28 1	29 10	*23*
1877	24 9	25 4	25 6	25 2	27 10	27 1	28 1	*24*
1878	23 11	24 3	24 –	25 4	26 –	26 2	27 6	*25*
1879	20 –	19 8	20 6	20 9	21 10	22 4	22 10	*26*
1880	21 3	21 8	22 8	23 10	24 9	26 3	27 1	*27*
1881	20 1	20 6	21 7	22 1	22 10	23 4	23 7	*28*
1882	20 5	20 11	21 2	21 9	22 5	23 5	24 8	*29*
1883	20 7	21 4	22 –	21 9	22 6	22 9	23 4	*30*
1884	19 3	19 6	19 9	19 8	20 8	20 9	23 2	*31*
1885	20 –	20 8	20 8	21 4	22 9	22 3	22 2	*32*
1886	18 5	19 –	19 4	19 4	20 3	20 7	20 6	*33*
1887	17 1	16 11	16 3	16 –	16 4	16 11	17 2	*34*
1888	15 11	15 10	15 8	15 11	16 8	17 1	17 3	*35*
1889	16 4	16 5	16 11	17 6	18 4	18 8	19 4	*36*
1890	18 4	18 6	18 6	18 4	19 4	19 9	19 7	*37*
1891	17 9	18 –	18 5	19 5	20 10	21 1	21 3	*38*
1892	20 6	19 11	20 4	20 6	21 2	21 9	21 5	*39*
1893	16 11	17 9	18 2	18 6	19 5	20 8	21 7	*40*

Note.—Returns were received from 150 towns from 1874 to 1882, inclusive, from

per Imperial Quarter in each Month, from 1874 to 1893, inclusive.

Quantities Returned.

	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Years.
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	
1	6,786	17,362	18,659	13,823	17,326	168,587	1874
2	3,044	9,002	14,530	10,819	16,360	122,312	1875
3	4,193	17,371	16,130	17,347	21,593	148,878	1876
4	6,123	12,056	20,651	16,290	22,899	176,092	1877
5	6,453	13,600	17,634	16,899	17,097	184,041	1878
6	4,424	8,722	14,120	25,131	20,252	161,693	1879
7	4,315	10,588	18,832	18,579	22,271	164,791	1880
8	4,641	11,496	38,614	28,260	31,235	211,444	1881
9	5,187	17,142	24,075	22,928	34,724	211,799	1882
10	9,219	42,243	52,725	55,601	66,774	408,471	1883
11	21,054	42,674	44,235	58,909	47,336	492,918	1884
12	17,280	31,483	54,788	39,965	41,668	393,042	1885
13	8,787	22,747	57,007	35,642	46,182	367,083	1886
14	9,178	21,779	31,753	26,389	41,233	309,478	1887
15	2,914	11,224	25,257	30,686	45,048	255,726	1888
16	10,066	27,201	49,762	84,347	78,637	415,783	1889
17	16,334	46,716	70,282	89,271	74,658	599,033	1890
18	12,455	21,476	73,185	75,072	70,021	561,713	1891
19	6,338	22,026	76,470	70,543	74,050	492,166	1892
20	14,307	72,605	60,078	63,879	74,637	575,522	1893

Average Prices.

	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	The Year.	Years.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
21	30 10	28 1	27 7	28 –	29 1	28 10	1874
22	30 8	28 3	24 10	25 6	24 6	28 8	1875
23	29 –	26 7	25 3	25 7	25 1	26 3	1876
24	28 –	26 9	23 10	24 5	24 –	25 11	1877
25	26 2	24 –	22 –	21 10	21 –	24 4	1878
26	23 9	24 9	22 5	21 4	21 1	21 9	1879
27	25 5	21 4	21 1	20 11	20 8	23 1	1880
28	24 –	23 1	20 –	20 4	20 3	21 9	1881
29	24 4	21 11	19 7	20 4	20 10	21 10	1882
30	23 5	20 10	19 8	19 7	19 4	21 5	1883
31	21 10	19 6	19 –	19 3	19 4	20 3	1884
32	22 –	19 4	18 10	18 8	18 4	20 7	1885
33	20 11	18 8	17 3	16 10	16 9	19 –	1886
34	16 7	14 11	15 2	15 8	16 –	16 3	1887
35	19 –	18 2	16 5	16 5	16 6	16 9	1888
36	19 6	17 9	16 7	17 1	17 11	17 9	1889
37	20 –	18 3	17 4	17 5	17 9	18 7	1890
38	21 4	20 2	18 9	21 7	21 5	20 –	1891
39	21 5	19 7	17 10	17 10	16 10	19 10	1892
40	19 11	17 9	18 –	18 2	18 1	18 9	1893

187 towns from 1883 to the 5th April 1890, and from 196 towns after that date.

SERIAL AND COMPARATIVE TABLES.

TABLE VI.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE, per Imperial Quarter, of WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS in ENGLAND and WALES, in each YEAR from 1771 to 1820, inclusive.

YEARS.	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1771	48 7	26 5	17 2
1772	52 3	26 1	16 8
1773	52 7	29 2	17 8
1774	54 3	29 4	18 4
1775	49 10	26 9	17 –
1776	39 4	20 9	15 5
1777	46 11	21 1	16 1
1778	43 3	23 4	15 7
1779	34 8	20 1	14 5
1780	36 9	17 6	13 2
1781	46 –	17 8	14 1
1782	49 3	23 2	15 7
1783	54 3	31 3	20 5
1784	50 4	28 8	18 10
1785	43 1	24 9	17 8
1786	40 –	25 1	18 6
1787	42 5	23 4	17 2
1788	46 4	22 8	16 1
1789	52 9	23 6	16 6
1790	54 9	26 3	19 5
1791	48 7	26 10	18 1
1792	43 –	27 7	16 9
1793	49 3	31 1	20 6
1794	52 3	31 9	21 3
1795	75 2	37 5	24 5
1796	78 7	35 4	21 10
1797	53 9	27 2	16 3
1798	51 10	29 –	19 5
1799	69 –	36 2	27 6
1800	113 10	59 10	39 4
1801	119 6	68 6	37 –
1802	69 10	33 4	20 4
1803	58 10	25 4	21 6
1804	62 3	31 –	24 3
1805	89 9	44 6	28 4
1806	79 1	38 8	27 7
1807	75 4	39 4	28 4
1808	81 4	43 5	33 4
1809	97 4	47 –	31 5
1810	106 5	48 1	28 7
1811	95 3	42 3	27 7
1812	126 6	66 9	44 6
1813	109 9	58 6	38 6
1814	74 4	37 4	25 8
1815	65 7	30 3	23 7
1816	78 6	33 11	27 2
1817	96 11	49 4	32 5
1818	86 3	53 10	32 5
1819	74 6	45 9	28 2
1820	67 10	33 10	24 2

STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICE per
in the Towns in ENGLAND and WALES from which RETURNS

YEARS.	Quantities Returned.			Average Price.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
*1821	1,581,646	971,904	1,342,737	56	1	26	–	19	6
1822	2,191,807	1,276,930	1,629,769	44	7	21	10	18	1
1823	2,194,886	987,048	1,433,237	53	4	31	6	22	11
1824	2,253,765	1,439,024	1,360,599	63	11	36	4	24	10
1825	2,033,100	1,527,822	1,440,697	68	6	40	–	25	8
1826	1,888,894	1,151,100	972,707	58	8	34	4	26	8
†1827	2,074,716	1,183,264	762,578	58	6	37	7	28	2
1828	2,770,782	1,649,955	1,972,500	60	5	32	10	22	6
1829	2,576,129	1,610,161	2,270,972	66	3	32	6	22	9
1830	3,152,857	2,114,921	2,062,712	64	3	32	7	24	5
1831	2,810,792	2,025,239	1,987,816	66	4	38	–	25	4
1832	3,296,381	1,953,572	2,203,828	58	8	33	1	20	5
1833	3,576,653	2,360,403	2,256,844	52	11	27	6	18	5
1834	3,768,602	2,154,243	2,241,807	46	2	29	–	20	11
1835	3,927,620	2,033,980	2,285,868	39	4	29	11	22	–
1836	4,393,025	2,429,579	2,376,315	48	6	32	10	23	1
1837	3,889,007	2,070,763	2,121,572	55	10	30	4	23	1
1838	4,064,305	2,480,312	2,299,188	64	7	31	5	22	5
1839	3,174,680	2,403,251	1,932,140	70	8	39	6	25	11
1840	3,850,278	2,291,427	2,015,170	66	4	36	5	25	8
1841	3,913,927	2,225,460	2,205,719	64	4	32	10	22	5
‡1842	4,091,235	2,576,616	2,202,099	57	3	27	6	19	3
1843	5,302,297	2,777,494	2,218,931	50	1	29	6	18	4
1844	5,456,307	2,834,407	1,989,730	51	3	33	8	20	7
1845	6,666,240	2,468,489	2,000,952	50	10	31	8	22	6
1846	5,958,963	2,938,398	1,672,948	54	8	32	8	23	8
1847	4,637,617	2,041,130	960,234	69	9	44	2	28	8
1848	5,399,834	2,401,737	1,022,875	50	6	31	6	20	6
1849	4,453,983	2,099,821	851,080	44	3	27	9	17	6
1850	4,687,247	2,235,271	866,082	40	3	23	5	16	5
1851	4,487,041	2,333,711	940,008	38	6	24	9	18	7
1852	4,854,513	2,389,489	947,550	40	9	28	6	19	1
1853	4,560,912	2,474,206	880,408	53	3	33	2	21	–
1854	3,913,257	2,267,997	765,438	72	5	36	–	27	11
1855	5,256,874	2,608,862	816,688	74	8	34	9	27	5
1856	5,046,736	2,678,936	701,159	69	2	41	1	25	2

* From 148 towns, by Act of 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 87, which came into force on 10th July 1821.
† From 150 towns, by Act of 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 58, which came into force on 2nd July 1827.
‡ From 290 towns, by Act of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 14, which came into force on 29th April 1842.
§ From 150 towns, by Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 37, which came into force on 1st January 1865.

Imperial Quarter of WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS Returned as Sold were received, in each Year from 1821 to 1893, inclusive.

YEARS. (*continued.*)	Quantities Returned.			Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	Qrs.	*Qrs.*	*Qrs.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1857	5,243,940	2,262,733	537,364	56 4	42 1	25 –
1858	5,203,948	2,434,373	482,766	44 2	34 8	24 6
1859	5,498,202	2,410,326	503,256	43 9	33 6	23 2
1860	4,623,257	1,787,056	495,880	53 3	36 7	24 5
1861	4,289,665	2,392,872	624,898	55 4	36 1	23 9
1862	3,588,085	2,281,930	702,957	55 5	35 1	22 7
1863	4,493,471	2,487,660	571,086	44 9	33 11	21 2
1864	4,992,300	2,599,316	508,742	40 2	29 11	20 1
§1865	3,579,623	1,768,277	217,315	41 10	29 9	21 10
1866	3,134,557	1,723,646	254,722	49 11	37 5	24 7
1867	2,724,673	1,575,733	284,776	64 5	40 –	26 –
1868	2,679,908	1,665,506	249,867	63 9	43 –	28 1
1869	2,816,106	1,388,195	161,707	48 2	39 5	26 –
1870	3,398,655	1,841,678	206,091	46 11	34 7	22 10
1871	3,274,885	1,767,298	197,122	56 8	36 2	25 2
1872	2,582,108	1,592,553	184,375	57 –	37 4	23 2
1873	2,441,943	1,734,922	192,693	58 8	40 5	25 5
1874	2,392,110	1,937,659	168,587	55 9	44 11	28 10
1875	2,515,098	1,488,818	122,312	45 2	38 5	28 8
1876	2,201,993	1,834,537	148,878	46 2	35 2	26 3
1877	1,942,688	1,795,049	176,092	56 9	39 8	25 11
1878	2,141,759	1,732,075	184,041	46 5	40 2	24 4
1879	2,022,125	1,421,244	161,693	43 10	34 –	21 9
1880	1,607,908	1,591,925	164,791	44 4	33 1	23 1
1881	1,738,255	1,631,504	211,444	45 4	31 11	21 9
1882	1,903,858	1,873,820	211,799	45 1	31 2	21 10
‖1883	2,901,146	2,575,528	408,471	41 7	31 10	21 5
1884	2,833,132	3,149,341	492,918	35 8	30 8	20 3
1885	2,739,515	2,765,500	393,042	32 10	30 1	20 7
1886	2,739,822	2,474,466	367,083	31 –	26 7	19 –
1887	2,495,124	2,589,667	309,478	32 6	25 4	16 3
1888	2,427,861	1,911,835	255,726	31 10	27 10	16 9
1889	2,945,408	3,329,814	415,783	29 9	25 10	17 9
¶1890	3,439,699	3,327,991	599,033	31 11	28 8	18 7
1891	3,248,743	3,255,518	561,713	37 –	28 2	20 –
1892	3,052,879	3,493,634	492,166	30 3	26 2	19 10
1893	2,620,060	3,366,056	575,522	26 4	25 7	18 9

‖ From 187 towns, set forth by Order in Council of 14th February 1883, under Act 45 & 46 Vict. c. 37.

¶ From 196 towns, from 12th April 1890, under Act 45 & 46 Vict. c. 37, by Order in Council of 21st March 1890, which set forth the towns.

STATEMENT showing the HIGHEST and LOWEST WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES, in ENGLAND and WALES from which RETURNS were

YEARS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
	Highest Weekly Average.	Lowest Weekly Average.	Highest Weekly Average.	Lowest Weekly Average.	Highest Weekly Average.	Lowest Weekly Average.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1828	76 7	51 3	41 –	29 5	26 10	20 9
1829	75 11	55 4	37 –	29 6	24 8	21 4
1830	74 11	55 5	38 7	28 7	30 3	20 9
1831	75 1	59 2	43 –	29 6	27 5	21 11
1832	63 7	51 3	36 1	28 9	22 –	18 1
1833	56 5	49 2	31 4	24 5	20 2	16 6
1834	49 6	40 6	33 3	26 8	24 6	17 11
1835	44 –	36 –	33 –	26 10	25 3	18 6
1836	61 9	36 –	39 10	27 4	27 6	18 7
1837	60 1	51 –	36 1	27 5	25 6	20 2
1838	78 4	52 4	37 5	28 6	26 3	19 11
1839	81 6	65 6	43 1	37 4	28 10	23 8
1840	72 10	58 10	40 9	31 6	30 7	21 4
1841	76 1	60 7	39 10	29 7	24 7	20 7
1842	65 8	46 10	29 7	25 11	22 4	17 2
1843	61 2	45 5	33 11	26 5	21 9	16 9
1844	56 5	45 1	36 1	30 7	22 11	18 3
1845	60 1	45 –	35 1	29 –	26 3	20 9
1846	62 3	45 1	44 6	26 9	27 3	21 5
1847	102 5	49 6	56 5	30 5	36 3	21 3
1848	56 10	46 10	34 1	29 –	22 10	18 –
1849	49 1	38 9	30 8	25 3	19 6	15 6
1850	44 1	36 11	26 4	21 5	18 4	14 7
1851	43 6	35 6	27 1	22 7	22 7	15 11
1852	45 11	37 2	31 –	26 3	20 8	17 4
1853	73 7	43 3	42 3	28 11	26 3	17 9
1854	83 3	52 5	43 –	29 2	30 8	24 7
1855	83 1	66 6	42 5	29 9	29 3	24 10
1856	77 10	59 8	47 6	35 6	27 11	22 9
1857	63 10	47 5	47 3	35 9	28 7	22 8
1858	48 8	40 –	37 6	29 9	28 5	21 9
1859	54 4	39 10	36 5	29 –	26 3	20 10
1860	62 11	43 6	41 4	32 5	28 2	21 –

per Imperial Quarter, of WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS, as returned in the Towns received, in each Year from 1828 to 1893, inclusive.

YEARS. (*continued.*)	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
	Highest Weekly Average.	Lowest Weekly Average.	Highest Weekly Average.	Lowest Weekly Average.	Highest Weekly Average.	Lowest Weekly Average.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1861	61 6	50 –	40 7	28 3	26 10	21 6
1862	62 1	45 7	37 3	31 6	26 3	20 4
1863	48 4	39 10	36 10	28 10	23 11	18 7
1864	44 1	37 10	32 5	27 2	22 11	18 8
1865	46 11	38 2	34 –	27 3	24 –	19 –
1866	61 7	44 5	46 2	32 6	27 7	22 8
1867	70 5	59 3	45 9	34 9	29 7	23 4
1868	74 7	49 5	47 3	35 8	31 4	25 5
1869	54 2	43 5	49 7	30 3	29 –	21 6
1870	54 11	40 7	36 11	30 3	28 8	19 10
1871	60 –	52 6	38 6	32 7	28 3	22 –
1872	60 3	53 11	44 1	30 3	26 7	21 8
1873	64 7	54 7	45 1	34 11	30 10	21 7
1874	63 9	43 5	49 11	39 1	32 –	25 5
1875	53 10	40 11	45 6	31 4	32 11	23 4
1876	50 8	42 8	40 2	30 11	31 2	23 10
1877	68 9	50 1	44 2	32 5	29 –	23 4
1878	52 4	39 –	44 8	30 9	28 5	20 7
1879	50 5	37 7	43 2	24 –	26 7	19 2
1880	48 4	39 5	37 7	25 7	28 2	20 2
1881	55 2	40 9	35 8	26 11	24 6	19 5
1882	51 3	39 2	36 11	25 10	25 9	19 1
1883	43 10	39 –	35 –	25 6	24 1	19 1
1884	39 –	30 5	32 8	27 1	23 5	18 10
1885	38 1	30 2	32 6	24 10	23 6	18 1
1886	33 11	29 –	29 7	22 4	21 4	16 7
1887	36 4	28 5	29 7	20 5	17 9	14 7
1888	38 1	30 –	32 5	18 8	20 9	15 5
1889	31 2	27 11	31 3	19 5	20 6	16 2
1890	36 6	29 8	32 3	22 6	20 5	17 3
1891	41 8	32 3	31 3	24 4	22 4	17 6
1892	36 4	25 8	29 5	21 1	22 2	16 3
1893	27 10	24 8	29 6	20 3	22 3	16 8

STATEMENT showing the Average Price per Bushel of Wheat, Barley and Oats, charge would have been if calculated upon the Annual Average Prices,

YEARS.	Annual Average Price per Imperial Bushel.			Septennial Average Price per Imperial Bushel.			Value of Tithe Rent-charge of £. 100 (*See* Note.)	
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Calculated on Annual Average.	Calculated on Septennial Average.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*
1836	6 –¾	4 1¼	2 10½	6 8½	3 11¾	2 9	98 3 10¼	98 13 10
1837	6 11¾	3 9½	2 10½	6 6¾	3 11¼	2 8¾	99 18 3	97 7 11
1838	8 –¾	3 11	2 9½	6 6¼	3 9¾	2 8	105 1 11¾	95 7 9
1839	8 10	4 11¼	3 2¾	6 9	3 11¼	2 9¼	122 13 2	98 15 9½
1840	8 3½	4 6½	3 2½	6 11¾	4 1	2 10¾	116 10 –¼	102 12 5¼
1841	8 –½	4 1¼	2 9½	7 3¾	4 2	2 11¼	106 11 7	105 8 2¾
1842	7 1¾	3 5¼	2 4¾	7 7½	4 1¾	2 10½	91 18 3¼	105 12 2¼
1843	6 3	3 8¼	2 3½	7 7¾	4 –½	2 9¾	88 10 –¾	104 3 5¼
1844	6 4¾	4 2½	2 6¾	7 7	4 1¼	2 9	96 17 3½	103 17 11¼
1845	6 4¼	3 11½	2 9¾	7 4	4 1½	2 9	97 11 10	102 17 8¾
1846	6 10	4 1	2 11½	7 –½	4 –	2 8½	102 13 8¾	99 18 10¼
1847	8 8½	5 6¼	3 7	7 1¼	4 1½	2 9¼	131 5 4¾	102 1 –
1848	6 3¾	3 11¼	2 6¾	6 10¼	4 1¼	2 8¾	94 3 9	100 3 7¾
1849	5 6¼	3 5½	2 2¼	6 7½	4 1¼	2 8½	81 16 11¼	98 16 10
1850	5 –¼	2 11	2 –½	6 5¼	4 –	2 8	73 2 11	96 11 4¾
1851	4 9¾	3 1	2 3¾	6 2¾	3 10¼	2 7½	76 16 10¼	93 16 11¼
1852	5 1	3 6¾	2 4½	6 –½	3 9½	2 6¾	82 18 5	91 13 5¾
1853	6 7¾	4 1¾	2 7½	6 –	3 9½	2 6¼	98 5 7¾	90 19 5
1854	9 –½	4 6	3 5¾	6 –¾	3 7¾	2 6	122 19 10½	89 15 8¾
1855	9 4	4 4	3 5	6 6	3 8½	2 7½	122 4 4	93 18 1¼
1856	8 7¾	5 1½	3 1¾	6 11¼	3 11¼	2 9¼	122 6 8¾	99 13 7¼
1857	7 –½	5 3	3 1½	7 2¾	4 3½	2 11	115 10 5	105 16 3½
1858	5 6¼	4 4	3 –¾	7 4	4 5½	3 –¼	99 16 5½	108 19 6¼
1859	5 5½	4 2¼	2 10¾	7 4½	4 6½	3 1¼	96 2 –¾	110 17 8½
1860	6 7¾	4 6¾	3 –½	7 4½	4 7¼	3 2	106 16 10	112 3 4¾
1861	6 11	4 6	2 11½	7 –¾	4 7¼	3 1	106 11 9¾	109 13 6
1862	6 11	4 4½	2 9¾	6 8¾	4 7½	3 –	103 15 5	107 5 2
1863	5 7	4 2¾	2 7¾	6 3½	4 5¾	2 11¼	94 3 10¼	103 3 10¾
1864	5 –¼	3 8¾	2 6	6 –	4 3¼	2 10	85 10 10½	98 15 10½
1865	5 2¾	3 8½	2 8¾	5 11½	4 2¼	2 9½	89 2 8¼	97 7 9¼

Note.—The Septennial Average Price of British Corn for the seven years ending 1835, upon which for Oats 2*s.* 9*d.*, per

in each Year from 1836 to 1893, inclusive, and the Amount which the Rent-compared with the Actual Amount based on the Septennial Average Prices.

Years. (*cont'd.*)	Annual Average Price per Imperial Bushel.			Septennial Average Price per Imperial Bushel.			Value of Tithe Rent-charge of £. 100. (*See* Note.)	
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Calculated on Annual Average.	Calculated on Septennial Average.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*
1866	6 2¾	4 8	3 –¾	6 –¾	4 3	2 9¾	105 19 10½	98 13 3
1867	8 –½	5 –	3 3	6 3¼	4 3¾	2 10¼	119 13 6¾	100 13 8
1868	7 11¼	5 4½	3 6	6 5¼	4 5¼	2 11	125 9 5	103 5 8¼
1869	6 –¼	4 11	3 3	6 3½	4 6¼	2 11¾	109 9 7½	104 1 –¼
1870	5 10¼	4 3¾	2 10¼	6 4	4 6¼	3 –¼	98 14 1½	104 15 1
1871	7 1	4 6¼	3 1¾	6 7½	4 7¾	3 1¼	109 16 7½	108 4 –¼
1872	7 1½	4 8	2 10¾	6 10¾	4 9¼	3 1½	108 4 6¼	110 15 10¼
1873	7 4	5 –½	3 2	7 –¾	4 10	3 1¾	115 13 1½	112 7 3
1874	6 11½	5 7¼	3 7¼	6 10¾	4 11	3 2¼	123 18 3¾	112 15 6¾
1875	5 7¾	4 9½	3 7	6 6¾	4 10	3 2½	110 9 9¾	110 14 11
1876	5 9¼	4 4¾	3 3¼	6 6¼	4 9	3 2½	104 1 2¾	109 16 11½
1877	7 1	4 11½	3 2¾	6 8½	4 10¼	3 3¼	114 10 6	112 7 5¼
1878	5 9½	5 –¼	3 –½	6 6¼	4 11	3 3	106 12 11	111 15 1½
1879	5 5¾	4 3	2 8½	6 3½	4 10¼	3 2¾	94 12 7¼	109 17 9½
1880	5 6½	4 1½	2 10½	6 –½	4 8¾	3 2¼	95 17 10¾	107 2 10¾
1881	5 8	3 11¾	2 8½	5 10¼	4 6	3 –¾	93 4 9¾	102 16 2¼
1882	5 7½	3 10¾	2 8¾	5 10¼	4 4½	2 11¼	92 11 10¼	100 4 10
1883	5 2¼	3 11¾	2 8	5 9¼	4 3¾	2 10¼	90 9 2½	98 6 2¼
1884	4 5½	3 10	2 6¼	5 4¾	4 1¾	2 9	84 – –¾	93 17 3¼
1885	4 1¼	3 9	2 6¾	5 1¾	3 11¾	2 8¼	82 2 5¾	90 10 3¾
1886	3 10½	3 3¾	2 4½	4 11	3 10	2 7½	75 1 7	87 8 10
1887	4 –¾	3 2	2 –¼	4 8½	3 8½	2 6¼	70 8 11¾	84 2 8¾
1888	3 11¾	3 5¾	2 1	4 5½	3 7½	2 5	73 8 10¼	80 19 8½
1889	3 8½	3 2¾	2 2½	4 2¼	3 6¼	2 4¼	71 11 4	78 1 3½
1890	3 11¾	3 7	2 3¾	4 –¼	3 5¾	2 3½	77 1 11¼	76 3 3¾
1891	4 7½	3 6¼	2 6	4 –½	3 5¼	2 3½	81 18 2½	75 18 3¼
1892	3 9¼	3 3¼	2 5¾	4 –	3 4¼	2 3¼	75 9 11¼	74 15 2¾
1893	3 3½	3 2¼	2 4	3 11	3 4	2 3¼	70 15 –½	74 3 9½
				Average for the whole Period - - - £.			98 9 5½	99 6 7¼

the amount of Tithe Rent-charge is calculated, was for Wheat 7*s.* 0¼*d.*, for Barley 3*s.* 11½*d.*, and Imperial Bushel.

RETURN of the PRICES of WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS, extracted from the Juries of Counties, for each Year

(Supplied by the Secretary of State for Scotland

COUNTIES, &c.	PRICE PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.					
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Aberdeen:						
Wheat	—	—	28 1	—	—	—
Barley, 1st	26 2	25 7	26 4	23 3	21 9	20 1
„ 2nd	23 7	23 3	23 5	20 –	19 –	18 7
Oats, 1st	20 5	19 11	19 11	19 –	17 –	13 11
„ 2nd	18 2	1 6	18 –	15 5	14 5	12 8
Argyll:						
Barley	27 $7\frac{1}{3}$	26 $5\frac{1}{3}$	26 $8\frac{2}{3}$	26 2	23 $6\frac{2}{3}$	22 $-\frac{2}{3}$
Oats	22 $7\frac{1}{3}$	23 4	21 $11\frac{1}{3}$	21 6	19 $10\frac{2}{3}$	18 $1\frac{1}{3}$
Ayr:						
Wheat	36 $1\frac{1}{2}$	34 3	29 $3\frac{1}{4}$	29 5	26 $8\frac{1}{4}$	28 $1\frac{1}{4}$
Barley	30 $2\frac{1}{2}$	30 $1\frac{3}{4}$	29 $5\frac{1}{2}$	26 $3\frac{1}{2}$	24 9	25 $8\frac{1}{4}$
Banff:						
Wheat	38 7	37 3	31 9	30 –	31 10	31 –
Barley, 1st	27 –	27 4	29 3	24 –	24 10	21 4
„ 2nd	—	—	25 9	17 10	20 1	18 2
Oats, Potato	21 4	20 11	20 5	20 3	18 8	14 11
„ Common	19 6	18 10	19 –	17 4	17 5	13 2
Berwick:						
Wheat	39 $6\frac{1}{12}$	34 $9\frac{7}{12}$	31 $4\frac{1}{6}$	27 $6\frac{1}{12}$	35 $2\frac{1}{3}$	26 $10\frac{3}{4}$
Barley, Merse	32 3	27 $5\frac{5}{12}$	26 2	24 $10\frac{1}{2}$	22 $7\frac{1}{6}$	24 $2\frac{5}{12}$
„ Lammermuir	27 $3\frac{1}{6}$	26 3	27 $5\frac{5}{6}$	21 $4\frac{1}{2}$	18 $4\frac{1}{3}$	22 1
Oats, Merse	24 $2\frac{7}{12}$	24 $8\frac{11}{12}$	23 $4\frac{1}{12}$	23 $2\frac{1}{4}$	20 $10\frac{1}{2}$	18 $6\frac{3}{4}$
„ Lammermuir	21 $3\frac{5}{12}$	22 11	21 $2\frac{3}{5}$	21 $3\frac{1}{6}$	18 $4\frac{1}{4}$	15 $8\frac{1}{12}$
Bute:						
Wheat	33 3	30 –	26 –	—	25 6	—
Barley	25 $8\frac{1}{2}$	25 $8\frac{1}{2}$	22 9	25 –	22 $5\frac{1}{2}$	20 $10\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	21 $2\frac{1}{2}$	21 $5\frac{3}{4}$	20 4	19 5	19 $-\frac{1}{4}$	16 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Caithness:						
Barley, 1st	23 2	25 $8\frac{3}{4}$	25 9	21 $3\frac{1}{2}$	19 1	18 7
„ 2nd	—	—	—	17 $1\frac{1}{2}$	16 $7\frac{1}{2}$	14 11
Oats, 1st	19 $7\frac{3}{4}$	20 10	18 6	17 11	15 $4\frac{1}{2}$	12 $5\frac{1}{4}$
„ 2nd	—	—	—	15 $4\frac{1}{2}$	13 $2\frac{1}{4}$	10 $8\frac{3}{4}$
Clackmannan:						
Wheat	36 $5\frac{3}{4}$	37 $9\frac{1}{4}$	26 7	24 $6\frac{1}{2}$	24 10	27 4
Barley, Kerse	26 $5\frac{1}{4}$	27 4	26 $1\frac{1}{4}$	26 $2\frac{1}{4}$	22 $9\frac{1}{2}$	20 $11\frac{3}{4}$
„ Dryfield	25 4	26 3	25 7	22 $10\frac{1}{2}$	—	25 –
Oats, White Kerse	22 $9\frac{1}{2}$	23 $6\frac{1}{4}$	21 $7\frac{1}{4}$	21 $11\frac{3}{4}$	19 $8\frac{3}{4}$	16 10
„ Dryfield	21 3	23 $1\frac{1}{2}$	20 8	20 $5\frac{3}{4}$	17 10	15 $-\frac{1}{2}$
„ Black	—	—	—	—	15 6	12 –
Cromarty, *see* Ross	—	—	—	—	—	—

FIARS PRICES for each County in SCOTLAND, as struck by the Sheriffs and from 1882 to 1893, inclusive.

from a Return of the Teind Office, Edinburgh.)

PRICE PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.						COUNTIES, &c.
1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	Aberdeen :
—	26 4	—	—	—	—	Wheat.
22 7	23 –	24 5	28 3	24 8	25 2	Barley, 1st.
19 3	21 2	23 4	25 2	19 4	23 5	„ 2nd.
17 1	17 8	16 11	20 11	17 4	17 11	Oats, 1st.
13 10	15 9	15 4	19 1	12 8	16 6	„ 2nd.
						Argyll:
22 $11\frac{1}{3}$	24 2	24 $4\frac{2}{3}$	27 $3\frac{1}{3}$	24 6	26 4	Barley.
19 $11\frac{1}{3}$	19 $8\frac{2}{3}$	19 $11\frac{1}{3}$	22 $10\frac{2}{3}$	19 $10\frac{2}{3}$	19 4	Oats.
						Ayr:
31 10	26 $11\frac{3}{4}$	29 $3\frac{1}{4}$	34 5	21 $3\frac{3}{4}$	22 10	Wheat.
26 8	26 $-\frac{1}{4}$	26 $8\frac{1}{2}$	29 $7\frac{1}{4}$	25 $11\frac{1}{2}$	26 5	Barley.
						Banff:
33 1	30 3	32 3	30 1	—	—	Wheat.
26 3	26 11	26 4	29 8	27 –	25 11	Barley, 1st.
21 2	22 3	23 9	27 2	22 3	22 4	„ 2nd.
18 7	18 3	17 2	21 4	19 7	18 6	Oats, Potato.
15 9	16 2	16 3	20 3	16 5	17 3	„ Common.
						Berwick :
30 –	29 $2\frac{1}{4}$	33 $1\frac{1}{2}$	35 8	27 $10\frac{1}{12}$	27 $3\frac{1}{6}$	Wheat.
26 $5\frac{1}{3}$	27 $8\frac{1}{2}$	26 $5\frac{1}{12}$	29 $1\frac{5}{6}$	24 $4\frac{3}{4}$	29 $1\frac{5}{12}$	Barley, Merse.
21 $5\frac{5}{12}$	29 $7\frac{3}{4}$	24 $1\frac{3}{8}$	27 $7\frac{7}{12}$	21 $9\frac{5}{12}$	27 $3\frac{3}{8}$	„ Lammermuir.
21 $3\frac{2}{3}$	20 $7\frac{1}{6}$	20 $5\frac{5}{6}$	24 $7\frac{3}{8}$	23 $4\frac{1}{2}$	20 $3\frac{1}{2}$	Oats, Merse.
19 $5\frac{11}{12}$	20 $6\frac{2}{3}$	19 $8\frac{1}{3}$	21 $10\frac{1}{6}$	18 $3\frac{11}{12}$	18 $5\frac{1}{4}$	„ Lammermuir.
						Bute:
—	—	—	—	23 –	—	Wheat.
23 $2\frac{1}{2}$	24 –	25 –	27 $6\frac{3}{4}$	23 10	24 $8\frac{3}{4}$	Barley.
18 9	19 7	19 –	22 3	20 $1\frac{1}{4}$	19 3	Oats.
						Caithness:
18 5	19 9	19 3	20 $7\frac{1}{2}$	23 6	19 $8\frac{1}{4}$	Barley, 1st.
15 11	—	15 $4\frac{3}{4}$	19 2	18 $1\frac{1}{4}$	—	„ 2nd.
16 $6\frac{1}{2}$	16 $3\frac{3}{4}$	15 $9\frac{1}{4}$	19 $6\frac{3}{4}$	16 $-\frac{1}{2}$	16 2	Oats, 1st.
13 8	14 $1\frac{1}{4}$	13 $1\frac{1}{2}$	17 $2\frac{1}{2}$	13 $7\frac{1}{4}$	13 $10\frac{3}{4}$	„ 2nd.
						Clackmannan :
25 $7\frac{1}{4}$	29 $10\frac{3}{4}$	31 $11\frac{1}{2}$	34 $5\frac{1}{4}$	23 3	24 $2\frac{3}{4}$	Wheat.
23 11	26 $-\frac{1}{2}$	26 10	28 6	25 $10\frac{3}{4}$	27 $-\frac{1}{2}$	Barley, Kerse.
21 10	19 $2\frac{3}{4}$	27 $6\frac{1}{2}$	27 $9\frac{1}{2}$	23 $8\frac{1}{2}$	—	„ Dryfield.
19 10	19 $8\frac{3}{4}$	18 8	22 $8\frac{3}{4}$	18 10	19 6	Oats, White Kerse.
18 $11\frac{1}{2}$	18 10	18 $1\frac{1}{2}$	21 $11\frac{3}{4}$	19 $-\frac{1}{4}$	19 $3\frac{1}{2}$	„ Dryfield.
—	—	—	23 6	—	15 6	„ Black.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Cromarty, *see* Ross.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE X. (*Continued*).—RETURN of the Prices of WHEAT, BARLEY,

COUNTIES, &c.	PRICE PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.					
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Dumbarton:						
Wheat	36 4	33 6	27 11	27 4	26 2	28 –
Barley	25 11	27 9	24 6	24 9	20 4	20 8
Oats	22 –	22 –	20 9	20 6	19 1	16 10
Dumfries:						
Wheat	39 1	37 4	34 4	28 8	25 8	30 4
Barley	30 –	30 4	28 –	27 6	24 4	22 2
Oats, Potato	22 4	22 2	—	—	—	—
„ White	—	—	21 2	19 6	18 –	15 10
Edinburgh:						
Wheat, 1st	36 7	35 2	29 9	28 1	26 6	28 8
„ 2nd	34 6	33 4	28 –	26 7	25 –	27 –
Barley, 1st	30 7	28 9	28 7	25 7	24 –	27 4
„ 2nd	29 –	27 –	27 –	24 4	22 6	25 6
„ 3rd	28 –	25 6	26 –	23 4	21 –	24 –
Oats, 1st	23 9	24 –	22 7	23 3	19 6	17 10
„ 2nd	22 –	22 3	21 –	21 6	18 –	16 6
Elgin:						
Wheat	38 2¼	37 6	31 8	30 –	32 1	29 10
Barley	28 6	28 6	30 9	23 6	26 8	22 2
Oats	20 3	20 11	20 –	19 5	18 7	14 –
Fife:						
Wheat, White	34 3¼	34 –½	27 9	27 1¾	28 3¼	27 7¾
„ Red	32 11	32 2½	27 5	25 7¾	26 3½	27 7
Barley	29 3	28 8½	25 3¾	25 5½	20 8¾	24 5¾
Oats	21 1½	21 9	19 3	20 8	17 9¾	15 6½
Forfar:						
Wheat	34 10	33 –	28 4	25 6	28 9	27 10
Barley	25 5	25 7	23 9	23 4	19 –	20 –
Oats, Potato	20 7	20 10	19 5	20 2	18 7	14 10
„ Common	21 7	20 11	19 6	20 6	17 3	15 1
Haddington:						
Wheat, 1st	43 5½	40 6¾	33 11¼	31 6	36 3	32 6
„ 2nd	41 1¾	37 7¼	32 7½	30 2	34 5	31 2¼
„ 3rd	38 7¾	33 5¼	30 7	29 1¾	31 5½	29 10½
Barley, 1st	36 8½	33 7¾	31 11½	29 4½	30 9½	33 –½
„ 2nd	34 4½	31 11½	29 11¾	27 9¼	28 8¾	31 1¼
„ 3rd	32 –½	29 10¾	28 –¾	26 6¼	26 2¼	27 8¼
Oats, 1st	26 11¼	27 11	25 10¼	25 5¾	24 3	21 6½
„ 2nd	25 6	26 6¼	24 4¼	24 3	23 –¾	20 5¾
„ 3rd	23 7½	24 6¼	22 6¼	23 1¼	21 9¼	18 9¼

and Oats, extracted from the Fiars Prices for Scotland, 1882 to 1893.

Price per Imperial Quarter.						Counties, &c.
1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
						Dumbarton:
29 7	27 9	30 1	34 9	22 11	24 4	Wheat.
21 5	21 11	24 4	27 3	23 10	23 3	Barley.
18 9	19 6	18 4	20 1	20 6	19 4	Oats.
						Dumfries:
31 –	29 10	32 8	32 –	23 –	24 –	Wheat.
25 –	26 8	26 8	27 11	23 10	25 8	Barley.
19 4	18 10	18 –	21 4	18 –	19 –	Oats, Potato.
17 10	—	—	21 4	18 –	19 –	„ White.
						Edinburgh:
26 8	29 4	30 6	35 11½	26 9½	25 4½	Wheat, 1st.
25 6	27 10	29 –	34 –	25 3	24 –	„ 2nd.
26 3	28 7	26 7	30 –	23 9¾	29 6½	Barley, 1st.
24 6	26 9	25 –	28 3	22 3	28 –	„ 2nd.
23 –	25 3	23 9	26 9	21 –	26 6	„ 3rd.
19 11	21 8	20 –	24 11	21 10	20 3½	Oats, 1st.
18 6	20 –	18 6	23 6	20 4	19 –	„ 2nd.
						Elgin:
32 2	29 10	31 11	37 6	26 2	23 9	Wheat.
26 9	27 9½	26 4½	30 6½	27 2	26 8½	Barley.
18 5	18 1	17 2	21 4½	20 4	17 8	Oats.
						Fife:
28 –	27 10	30 10½	35 8	20 2¾	26 6¾	Wheat, White.
26 –	28 4	28 10	34 8	20 1½	24 3¼	„ Red.
24 6	26 2	26 7	29 8	22 8½	28 3½	Barley.
18 –	19 1¾	17 8	22 7½	18 3	18 7¾	Oats.
						Forfar:
26 3	27 11	29 11	35 –	21 5	22 5	Wheat.
21 10	23 4	23 3	26 11	20 3	24 11	Barley.
18 3	18 5	17 1	21 11	19 1	18 4	Oats, Potato.
17 7	18 4	16 11	21 4	18 8	18 4	„ Common.
						Haddington:
34 1¼	32 2¾	35 1½	42 6¾	30 5½	27 9¾	Wheat, 1st.
32 1¾	31 3	34 –¾	38 5¾	28 –¾	26 11½	„ 2nd.
30 6	29 11¾	32 4½	36 4¾	27 1½	26 –	„ 3rd.
30 11¾	31 6¾	31 –¼	33 7½	28 11¼	32 2½	Barley, 1st.
29 5	29 11¾	29 7¾	32 4	27 11	31 –	„ 2nd.
27 1	27 10½	27 6¼	31 1½	26 4¼	29 7¾	„ 3rd.
23 –	23 1½	22 10¾	27 7¼	27 –	23 8½	Oats, 1st.
21 11½	22 –½	21 9¾	25 10	25 5¾	21 7½	„ 2nd.
20 6	20 11½	20 11	24 7½	22 11¼	20 7¾	„ 3rd.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE X. (*Continued*).—RETURN of the Prices of WHEAT, BARLEY,

COUNTIES, &c.	PRICE PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.					
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inverness :						
Wheat	42 6¾	—	—	—	—	—
Barley	28 3½	27 3	29 5½	22 5	25 1	21 4
Oats	20 4	19 7	20 4	20 6	17 8	13 8
Kincardine :						
Wheat	35 –	30 7	28 –	25 8	27 –	27 6
Barley	24 9	24 8	24 1	23 7	18 6	20 5
Oats, White	20 10	20 4	19 10	20 –	17 3	14 9
„ Potato	20 10	20 4	19 10	20 –	17 3	14 9
Kinross :						
Wheat	—	36 –	—	—	—	—
Barley, 1st	24 4½	26 4	24 6	23 6⅓	17 8	19 2
„ 2nd	23 4½	24 4	22 6	21 6½	15 8	17 2
Oats, White, 1st	19 7¾	20 9⅓	18 11⅓	20 3¼	16 7	15 –
„ „ 2nd	18 7¾	18 9⅓	16 11⅓	18 3¼	14 7	13 6
Kirkcudbright :						
Wheat	40 10	39 6	32 2	27 2	29 –	28 10
Barley	30 10	39 4	27 8	26 8	24 –	23 6
Oats	21 10	21 –	20 2	18 2	17 4	16 –
Lanark :						
Wheat, 1st	39 1	32 8	27 $4\frac{11}{12}$	—	—	—
„ 2nd	33 6	30 2	28 $-\frac{5}{6}$	26 6	25 $6\frac{1}{12}$	26 $9\frac{1}{3}$
Barley, 1st	28 2⅓	31 $1\frac{11}{12}$	26 $10\frac{1}{12}$	28 $8\frac{1}{6}$	28 1½	26 –
„ 2nd	25 2¼	24 6	26 –	22 9¼	20 $8\frac{1}{12}$	22 $-\frac{2}{3}$
Oats, 1st	22 2⅔	22 1⅔	20 10¼	20 8⅔	19 3½	15 $7\frac{2}{3}$
„ 2nd	19 $10\frac{5}{6}$	19 $11\frac{5}{6}$	18 $10\frac{7}{12}$	18 $2\frac{1}{6}$	15 $11\frac{1}{2}$	12 $11\frac{2}{3}$
Linlithgow :						
Wheat	37 4	33 6	28 6	26 3	27 8	26 6
Barley	30 4	28 10	26 11	24 4	21 8	24 1
Oats	22 11	23 5	20 6	21 6	18 4	16 3
Nairn :						
Wheat	40 10½	36 –	30 11	—	—	—
Barley	28 9½	28 5	30 6	22 1	25 9	21 6
Oats	20 3¾	21 8	20 8	20 3½	18 1	12 11
Orkney	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peebles :						
Barley, 1st	29 –	26 11½	29 9½	23 8¼	22 1	23 7
„ 2nd	27 2	25 $-\frac{3}{4}$	27 8½	22 7¾	20 4½	22 3¼
„ 3rd	26 –	23 7	25 10½	21 7½	18 $9\frac{8}{10}$	20 $9\frac{3}{4}$
Oats, 1st	23 $-\frac{1}{4}$	21 8½	21 9½	20 10¼	19 $10\frac{9}{10}$	15 $8\frac{1}{4}$
„ 2nd	21 9¼	20 $-\frac{1}{4}$	20 10¼	19 10¼	17 8½	14 $5\frac{3}{4}$
„ 3rd	19 11¼	18 11½	19 7¾	18 1	16 1½	13 9

and Oats, extracted from the Fiars Prices for Scotland, 1882 to 1893.

Price per Imperial Quarter.						COUNTIES, &c.
1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	Inverness :
26 10	28 6	—	—	—	22 3	Wheat.
24 8	25 11½	25 –	29 6	25 3½	26 3¾	Barley.
17 6	18 2¾	16 7	21 1	20 3	18 2¾	Oats.
						Kincardine :
24 –	28 –	29 –	32 5	21 –	23 –	Wheat.
20 10	22 8	28 2	27 6	20 –	24 9	Barley.
17 3	18 –	17 3	21 –	17 10	18 6	Oats, White.
17 3	18 –	17 3	21 –	17 10	18 6	„ Potato.
						Kinross :
—	—	—	30 6	—	21 6	Wheat.
22 9	23 2	25 3¾	26 6	21 1	26 3½	Barley, 1st.
20 9	21 2	23 3¾	24 6	19 1	24 3½	„ 2nd.
17 8	18 8	17 1½	21 3	18 5	18 1¾	Oats, White, 1st.
15 8	16 8	15 1½	19 3	16 5	16 1¾	„ „ 2nd.
						Kirkcudbright :
—	28 8	31 2	34 4	25 –	24 6	Wheat.
24 4	27 4	26 2	30 6	24 4	24 4	Barley.
17 4	17 6	17 4	21 6	18 4	18 –	Oats.
						Lanark :
—	28 10 7/12	—	—	19 –	23 3	Wheat, 1st.
28 10 5/6	22 9	29 6 5/6	33 7	18 7½	22 4½	„ 2nd.
25 6	27 7	26 7½	30 6⅔	26 –	25 6⅔	Barley, 1st.
24 6¼	26 6	23 4	28 8	22 –	24 –	„ 2nd.
18 2 7/12	19 1½	18 8 7/12	22 1¾	20 2 1/12	18 11¾	Oats, 1st.
16 9⅓	16 8	16 1 7/12	19 10	17 3 7/12	18 –	„ 2nd.
						Linlithgow :
27 7	26 10	31 9	33 10	23 10	25 –	Wheat.
24 3	26 11	26 –	29 8	25 3	28 10	Barley.
20 6	20 2	19 2	23 6	21 6	20 –	Oats.
						Nairn :
32 6	28 6	—	—	—	—	Wheat.
26 1	26 5	24 4	29 9	25 8	25 8	Barley.
18 5	38 1	16 10	21 1	19 1	17 5	Oats.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Orkney.
						Peebles :
25 8 5/6	27 10 7/7	27 3	28 4¾	25 2¼	27 8½	Barley, 1st.
23 11 2/3	25 6 1/12	25 6¼	27 6¾	24 2¾	26 11 1/12	„ 2nd.
22 2 1/3	24 5¾	24 6¾	26 6½	20 6	25 7¾	„ 3rd.
19 10 1/10	20 1¼	19 8¼	22 9½	21 1½	19 8¾	Oats, 1st.
18 2	19 – 1/12	18 3¾	21 6¼	18 8 2/5	18 6¾	„ 2nd.
16 6 7/10	18 6 3/5	17 7½	20 2¼	16 1¾	17 11	„ 3rd.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE X. (*Continued*).—RETURN of the Prices of WHEAT, BARLEY,

COUNTIES, &c.	PRICE PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.					
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Perth:						
Wheat, 1st	36 1	35 11	29 –	28 1	31 6	28 –
„ 2nd	30 5	32 7	25 9	24 –	24 4	25 1
Barley, 1st	25 8	26 –	23 6	23 11	20 5	22 2
„ 2nd	22 7	24 10	21 –	21 4	15 6	18 6
Oats, 1st	21 6	21 8	19 3	19 7	18 9	14 11
„ 2nd	18 11	19 9	17 3	18 2	14 7	13 2
Renfrew:						
Wheat, best	37 8¾	33 9½	28 10	28 3	26 5	30 5
„ medium	37 2¼	32 4¾	28 5½	25 1¼	23 6	27 7½
Barley, best	27 11¼	28 10¼	25 6	26 –	—	20 5¼
„ medium	26 9½	28 5	—	25 –	18 3½	20 5
Oats, best	22 11	22 6¼	21 2¾	20 1	17 11½	16 9½
„ medium	22 5¾	21 9½	20 10¼	19 6¼	17 2½	15 8¾
Ross and Cromarty:						
Wheat, 1st	39 4	—	—	29 9	30 10¾	30 5
„ 2nd	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barley	29 8½	28 2½	28 11½	23 3½	25 3½	22 –½
Oats	21 6¾	22 2¾	22 2½	20 9¾	18 9	14 1½
Roxburgh:						
Wheat	38 6	35 11⅙	29 11½	28 8½	29 6	28 8
Barley	31 4½	27 5⅓	26 11½	24 10½	20 11⅝	25 6½
Oats	23 2¾	23 5⅓	22 2¾	22 8½	19 –	16 7
Selkirk:						
Barley	29 –	27 2	26 –	24 –	19 7½	24 3¾
Oats, Common	20 6	21 11	21 4½	21 3	15 11¼	15 8
„ Potato	—	25 –	22 4	23 –	18 3	16 –
Stirling:						
Wheat	36 5	32 7	27 8	24 7	24 10	26 9
Barley, Kerse	24 6½	27 7	24 1	25 –	20 –½	22 6
„ Dryfield	27 5	27 10	24 6	24 4½	20 2	23 3
Oats, Kerse	22 3	22 2	20 7	20 5	16 –½	14 3½
„ Muirland	16 9	19 4	17 4	17 1	—	12 6
„ Dryfield	22 1	22 –½	20 1	20 1	16 11	15 2
Sutherland:						
Barley	27 10	26 5	27 6	23 6	24 4	20 8
Oats	21 5	21 10	21 10	20 2	19 1	14 –
Wigtown:						
Wheat	38 –	35 2	30 6	27 10	27 –	29 –
Barley	29 8	27 4	27 –	25 10	22 4	23 2
Oats	20 10	20 –	19 –	17 8	16 2	14 6

and OATS, extracted from the FIARS PRICES for SCOTLAND, 1882 to 1893.

PRICE PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.						COUNTIES, &c.
1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	Perth:
30 4	27 4	31 4	36 3	25 2	24 2	Wheat, 1st.
25 7	24 1	26 6	32 5	18 7	21 6	„ 2nd.
24 –	23 10	24 11	28 7	22 11	25 11	Barley, 1st.
20 –	20 3	21 11	26 2	17 4	23 –	„ 2nd.
18 6	18 4	17 4	22 4	19 1	18 5	Oats, 1st.
15 10	17 2	15 9	20 8	16 5	17 1	„ 2nd.
						Renfrew:
30 2¼	28 4	30 5	33 9	19 9	22 11	Wheat, best.
28 7¼	28 –½	28 11½	31 10½	19 6½	21 10	„ medium.
21 9	25 1	—	28 2¾	23 1½	25 8¾	Barley, best.
21 4	23 5	25 4½	27 8½	—	26 3½	„ medium.
18 11½	19 7¾	18 10½	22 1½	19 2¼	18 3½	Oats, best.
18 –	18 5	17 5¾	20 9¾	17 7¼	18 2¼	„ medium.
						Ross and Cromarty:
—	28 11¾	31 7¾	36 1½	—	25 2¾	Wheat, 1st.
29 –½	—	—	—	—	—	„ 2nd.
25 4½	27 4	25 6	30 6¼	24 1	27 11	Barley.
18 3	19 2	17 11¼	21 11¾	20 8	18 9	Oats.
						Roxburgh:
30 6⅔	30 4⅔	31 7½	36 8	25 10	27 4⅚	Wheat.
25 8⅚	27 6½	26 3⅛	28 11⅓	24 4¾	28 5⅜	Barley.
20 2⅚	19 11⅚	19 3¾	24 1⅔	22 5⅚	19 11⅓	Oats.
						Selkirk.
23 8	28 –	25 10	28 5	24 –	29 3	Barley.
19 2	18 10	18 6	23 –	21 5	18 9	Oats, Common.
18 6	19 3	18 –	24 –	22 7	19 6	„ Potato.
						Stirling:
28 1	27 5	30 9	34 8	21 8½	24 –	Wheat.
23 2	25 4	26 9	28 11	25 5	27 1	Barley, Kerse.
22 10	26 4	26 4	28 5	24 11	27 8	„ Dryfield.
18 8½	18 6	18 2	22 3	19 3	19 4	Oats, Kerse.
—	16 4	14 9	19 3	16 3	17 1	„ Muirland.
18 11	19 6	18 5	22 2	19 9	19 1	„ Dryfield.
						Sutherland:
24 4½	26 1	24 –	29 8	22 9	26 2	Barley.
18 10	18 11	17 6½	22 2	21 –½	18 8	Oats.
						Wigtown:
26 –	28 2	30 –	32 8	22 2⅔	23 4	Wheat.
23 6⅔	24 10	24 –	26 4	22 10⅔	23 10	Barley.
16 10	17 5⅓	16 8	20 2	18 2	16 8	Oats.

TABLE XI.

STATEMENT showing the AVERAGE PRICES of WHEAT and OATS sold at the DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, as published in the "DUBLIN GAZETTE" for each Year, ending 31st October, 1872 to 1893 inclusive, and for each Seven Years ending at the same Periods.

YEARS ending 31st October.	WHEAT, Per Barrel of 20 Stone.		OATS, Per Barrel of 14 Stone.	
	Average for the Year.	Average of Seven Years.	Average for the Year.	Average of Seven years.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1872	31 11¼	31 2¾	13 8	14 11½
1873	29 11	31 4¾	14 8½	14 11¾
1874	32 1	30 10½	16 8¾	15 0
1875	24 6	29 3¾	15 10	14 10¾
1876	24 9	28 7	14 3	14 9¼
1877	28 5½	28 11¾	14 2½	14 9¾
1878	26 7	28 4	14 8	14 10
1879	22 0	26 10¾	11 2	14 6
1880	23 9	26 0¼	13 4¾	14 4
1881	23 8	24 9¾	12 4	13 8½
1882	24 11	24 10½	12 7¾	13 2¾
1883	21 1	23 10	14 1¼	13 2½
1884	18 3½	22 10¾	13 6	13 1½
1885	19 10½	21 11¼	12 2¾	12 9½
1886	16 3	21 1½	10 10	12 8¾
1887	17 2½	20 2¾	10 6¾	12 4
1888	18 5¼	19 5	10 3¾	12 0¼
1889	19 5	18 7¾	10 2½	11 8¼
1890	17 9½	18 2	11 8	11 4
1891	20 8	18 6¼	12 2	11 1¼
1892	19 9¼	18 6	12 4	11 2
1893	16 0	18 5½	11 1½	11 2¼

TABLE XII.

STATEMENT showing the AVERAGE PRICE per Cwt. of WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS in IRELAND, during each Year from 1887 to 1893, inclusive.

(*From Returns published by the Irish Land Commission.*)

YEARS.	Average Price per Cwt.		
	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1887	6 3	6 0	4 10½
1888	6 11½	6 7	5 4
1889	6 5½	6 7	5 8¼
1890	6 8½	6 6½	6 1
1891	7 5	7 4½	6 8¼
1892	6 9¾	7 0½	6 6¼
1893	6 0	6 8	6 0¼

TABLE XIII.

FOREIGN WHEAT.

STATEMENT showing the AVERAGE VALUE per Imperial Quarter of WHEAT IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from each of the undermentioned Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each Year from 1889 to 1893, inclusive.

COUNTRIES from which Exported.	Average Value per Imperial Quarter (*see* Note).				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	31 1	32 1	38 3	31 7	26 11
AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES	37 9	—	—	—	—
BULGARIA	28 5	31 6	34 9	30 6	—
CHILE	33 10	—	38 7	33 5	26 9
EGYPT	27 4	28 9	32 3	31 1	24 8
FRANCE	31 1	—	38 2	29 7	—
GERMANY	33 9	34 1	37 9	32 4	30 4
PERSIA	31 7	30 0	35 1	35 11	—
ROUMANIA	32 8	33 5	36 11	28 10	25 11
RUSSIA, Northern Ports	32 1	34 4	37 11	30 3	26 4
„ Southern Ports	32 2	32 11	37 11	28 11	
TURKEY	30 1	29 7	35 1	31 4	24 4
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — Atlantic Ports	32 9	34 4	39 1	33 1	27 10
„ Pacific Ports	35 1	34 5	39 10	35 3	28 11
INDIA, BRITISH	31 8	32 7	36 4	33 –	28 5
NORTH AMERICA, BRITISH	34 [illegible]	35 2	38 8	31 11	27 10
NEW ZEALAND	35 10	35 2	41 3	32 10	29 10
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	39 3	36 3	39 11	35 8	
VICTORIA	38 6	36 1	40 9	35 4	
OTHER COUNTRIES	31 5	31 11	36 9	31 10	26 7
GENERAL AVERAGE	32 11	33 5	38 1	32 10	27 9

Note—Converted from the Quantities and Values published in the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom," and in the "Trade and Navigation Accounts," at the rate of 60 lbs. per bushel, as laid down in the Corn Returns Act.

TABLE XIV.

FOREIGN BARLEY.

STATEMENT showing the AVERAGE VALUE per Imperial Quarter of BARLEY IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from each of the undermentioned Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each Year from 1888 to 1892, inclusive.

COUNTRIES from which Exported.	Average Value per Imperial Quarter (*see* Note).				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
ALGERIA	25 –	23 4	23 2	24 9	22 6
AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES	28 3	28 9	31 4	31 4	28 11
BULGARIA	19 –	18 8	19 6	21 11	24 –
CHILE	25 7	24 9	25 10	25 1	27 7
DENMARK	26 2	27 7	28 1	27 1	26 3
EGYPT	19 1	22 –	20 6	21 10	21 11
FRANCE	28 1	27 5	27 11	29 1	26 5
GERMANY	26 9	27 11	29 2	29 6	29 10
HOLLAND	30 8	28 10	28 1	29 8	31 9
MOROCCO	—	—	—	22 10	20 3
ROUMANIA	19 9	19 6	19 10	23 6	21 3
RUSSIA	17 4	16 9	19 3	23 –	16 6
SWEDEN	24 –	27 7	26 5	25 8	26 7
TRIPOLI	—	—	23 4	23 1	23 6
TUNIS	—	—	24 3	25 3	22 11
TURKEY	23 1	20 9	21 10	24 7	23 1
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	30 5	29 7	25 11	26 8	28 4
NORTH AMERICA, BRITISH	—	—	24 10	25 1	22 2
NEW ZEALAND	—	—	31 8	30 7	24 4
OTHER COUNTRIES	20 10	24 2	18 11	21 1	21 11
GENERAL AVERAGE	20 4	20 5	21 4	24 4	21 7

Note.—Converted from the Quantities and Values published in the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom," at the rate of 50 lbs. per bushel, as laid down in the Corn Returns Act.

TABLE XV.

FOREIGN OATS.

STATEMENT showing the AVERAGE VALUE per Imperial Quarter of OATS IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from each of the undermentioned Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each Year from 1888 to 1892, inclusive.

COUNTRIES from which Exported.	Average Value per Imperial Quarter (*see* Note).				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
BELGIUM	—	—	—	20 2	18 8
DENMARK	16 9	15 5	18 7	18 8	18 1
FRANCE	15 7	17 8	16 9	20 6	19 –
GERMANY	14 7	15 10	16 5	18 –	17 10
HOLLAND	16 1	17 3	19 1	19 10	19 3
NORWAY	14 2	16 10	16 10	17 6	19 3
ROUMANIA	12 10	—	—	—	16 10
RUSSIA	13 5	15 6	17 –	18 –	17 1
SWEDEN	15 7	16 4	17 4	18 8	17 4
TURKEY	—	—	—	19 5	16 4
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	—	16 2	17 2	18 10	18 7
NORTH AMERICA, BRITISH	13 8	16 7	17 –	19 8	17 1
NEW ZEALAND	—	—	20 10	20 –	20 5
VICTORIA	—	—	—	21 4	21 1
OTHER COUNTRIES	12 3	17 1	15 2	20 8	19 7
GENERAL AVERAGE	13 8	15 7	17 1	18 4	17 10

Note.—Converted from the Quantities and Values published in the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom" at the rate of 39 lbs. per bushel, as laid down in the Corn Returns Act.

TABLE XVI.

STATEMENT showing the AVERAGE PRICE of WHEAT per QUARTER in CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES during each Year from 1883 to 1893, inclusive.

YEAR.	BELGIUM.		FRANCE.			
	Average Price per Quintal. *	Equivalent price per Quarter of 480 lbs.	Average Price per Hectolitre.†	Equivalent Price per Imperial Quarter.†	Average Price per Quintal.‡	Equivalent Price per Quarter of 480 lbs.
	fr. c.	*s. d.*	*fr. c.*	*s. d.*	*fr. c.*	*s. d.*
1883	24 46	42 8	19 00	44 3	24 83	43 4
1884	21 94	38 4	17 76	41 4	23 10	40 4
1885	19 89	34 9	16 41	38 3	21 71	37 11
1886	18 83	32 10	16 54	38 6	22 84	39 10
1887	19 16	33 5	17 71	41 2	23 41	40 10
1888	19 47	34 –	18 79	43 9	24 79	43 3
1889	18 44	32 2	18 09	42 1	24 00	41 11
1890	19 74	34 5	18 96	44 1	24 98	43 7
1891	22 90	40 –	20 54	47 10	27 12	47 4
1892	19 40	33 10	17 84	41 6	23 59	41 2
1893	15 52	27 1	—	—	—	—

YEAR.	GERMANY.		UNITED STATES.			
	Average Price per Meter-centner.§	Equivalent Price per Quarter of 480 lbs.	Average Farm Price per Winchester Bushel.¶	Equivalent Price per Imperial Quarter.	Average Export Price per Winchester Bushel.**	Equivalent Price per Imperial Quarter.
	Marks.	*s. d.*	*Cents.*	*s. d.*	*Cents.*	*s. d.*
1883	186·06	40 7	91·1	31 4	107	36 10
1884	162·20	35 5	64·5	22 2	86	29 7
1885	160·90	35 1	77·1	26 6	87	29 11
1886	151·32	33 –	68·7	23 7	89	30 7
1887	164·38	35 10	68·1	23 5	85	29 3
1888	172·24	37 7	92·6	31 10	90	31 –
1889	187·73	41 –	69·8	24 –	83	28 7
1890	195·40	42 8	83·8	28 10	93	32 -
1891	224·21	48 11	83·9	28 10	103	35 5
1892	176·41	38 6	62·4	21 5	80	27 6
1893	152·20	33 3	53·8	18 6	—	—

* The figures for the years 1883–88, inclusive, are extracted from the "Annuaire Statistique de la Belgique," and those for 1889–93 from the official quotations published in the "Moniteur Belge."

† Taken from the prices, calculated on measure, shown in the "Statistical Abstract for Foreign Countries."

‡ Extracted from the French data supplied by the Director of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Paris. Calculated on weight.

§ Extracted from the "German Statistical Abstract," from the prices at Berlin Market.

¶ Extracted from the Farm Prices of Wheat given in the Report of the United States Department of Agriculture for December 1893.

** Prices for twelve months ending June 30th, in the year subsequent to that stated, taken from the "Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics on Foreign Commerce and Navigation," Washington, 1893.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

of the 196 Markets in ENGLAND and WALES from which Returns of British Corn are made.

Market.	County.	Page.	Market.	County.	Page.
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Alnwick	Northumberland	12	Dartford	Kent	7
Andover	Hants	7	Daventry	Northampton	10
Ashford	Kent	7	Denbigh	Denbigh	13
Aylesbury	Bucks	6	Derby	Derby	9
			Devizes	Wilts	6
			Didcot	Berks	6
Banbury	Oxford	6	Diss	Norfolk	11
Barnstaple	Devon	8	Doncaster	York	13
Basingstoke	Hants	7	Dorchester	Dorset	7
Bath	Somerset	8			
Beccles	Suffolk	10	Easingwold	York	13
Bedale	York	12	East Dereham	Norfolk	11
Bedford	Beds	10	Egremont	Cumberland	12
Berwick	Northumberland	12	Ely	Cambs	10
Beverley	York	12	Evesham	Worcester	9
Bicester	Oxford	6	Exeter	Devon	8
Birmingham	Warwick	9	Eye	Suffolk	10
Bishop Auckland	Durham	12			
Bishop Stortford	Herts	6			
Blandford	Dorset	7	Fakenham	Norfolk	11
Boston	Lincoln	11	Fareham	Hants	7
Braintree	Essex	6	Farnham	Surrey	7
Brecon	Brecon	13	Framlingham	Suffolk	10
Bridgnorth	Salop	9	Frome	Somerset	8
Bridgwater	Somerset	8			
Bridlington	York	12			
Bridport	Dorset	7			
Brigg	Lincoln	11	Gainsborough	Lincoln	11
Brighton	Sussex	7	Garstang	Lancaster	11
Bristol	Somerset	8	Gloucester	Gloucester	8
Bungay	Suffolk	10	Goole	York	13
Burton-on-Trent	Stafford	9	Grantham	Lincoln	11
Bury St. Edmunds	Suffolk	10	Guildford	Surrey	7
Cambridge	Cambs	10	Hadleigh	Suffolk	10
Canterbury	Kent	7	Halesworth	„	10
Cardiff	Glamorgan	13	Harleston	Norfolk	11
Cardigan	Cardigan	13	Haverfordwest	Pembroke	13
Carlisle	Cumberland	12	Haverhill	Suffolk	10
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	13	Haywards Heath	Sussex	7
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	13	Hereford	Hereford	9
Chelmsford	Essex	6	Hertford	Herts	6
Cheltenham	Gloucester	8	Hitchin	„	6
Chepstow	Monmouth	8	Holt	Norfolk	11
Chester	Chester	9	Honiton	Devon	8
Chichester	Sussex	7	Horsham	Sussex	7
Cirencester	Gloucester	8	Howden	York	12
Colchester	Essex	6	Hull	„	12
Coventry	Warwick	9	Hungerford	Berks	6
Croydon	Surrey	7	Huntingdon	Hunts	10

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Kingston	Surrey	7
Knaresborough	York	12
Leeds	„	12
Leicester	Leicester	9
Lewes	Sussex	7
Lincoln	Lincoln	11
Liskeard	Cornwall	8
Llangefni	Anglesey	13
London	London	6
Loughborough	Leicester	9
Louth	Lincoln	11
Ludlow	Salop	9
Luton	Beds	10
Lynn	Norfolk	11
Maidstone	Kent	7
Malton	York	12
Manchester	Lancaster	11
Mansfield	Notts	11
Market Drayton	Salop	9
Melton Mowbray	Leicester	9
Monmouth	Monmouth	8
Newark	Notts	11
Newbury	Berks	6
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Northumberland	12
Newport	Hants	7
Newport	Monmouth	8
Newport Pagnell	Bucks	6
Newton Abbot	Devon	8
Northallerton	York	13
Northampton	Northampton	10
North Walsham	Norfolk	11
Norwich	„	11
Nottingham	Notts	11
Oakham	Rutland	9
Okehampton	Devon	8
Oswestry	Salop	9
Oxford	Oxford	6
Penrith	Cumberland	12
Peterborough	Northampton	10
Plymouth	Devon	8
Pontefract	York	13
Preston	Lancaster	11
Pulborough	Sussex	7
Reading	Berks	6
Reigate	Surrey	7
Retford	Notts	11
Ringwood	Hants	7
Ripon	York	13
Rochester	Kent	7
Romford	Essex	6
Ross	Hereford	9
Royston	Herts	6
Saffron Walden	Essex	6
St. Ives	Hunts	10
St. Neots	„	10
Salisbury	Wilts	6
Sandwich	Kent	7
Saxmundham	Suffolk	10
Scarborough	York	13
Sheffield	„	12
Shrewsbury	Salop	9
Sleaford	Lincoln	11
Southampton	Hants	7
Spalding	Lincoln	11
Stafford	Stafford	9
Stamford	Lincoln	11
Stockton-on-Tees	Durham	12
Stowmarket	Suffolk	10
Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick	9
Sudbury	Suffolk	10
Sunderland	Durham	12
Swindon	Wilts	6
Taunton	Somerset	8
Tewkesbury	Gloucester	8
Thirsk	York	13
Tiverton	Devon	8
Totnes	„	8
Truro	Cornwall	8
Tunbridge	Kent	7
Uxbridge	Middlesex	6
Wadebridge	Cornwall	8
Wakefield	York	12
Wallingford	Berks	6
Wareham	Dorset	7
Warminster	Wilts	6
Warrington	Lancaster	11
Warwick	Warwick	9
Watton	Norfolk	11
Welshpool	Montgomery	13
Wimborne	Dorset	7
Winchester	Hants	7
Wisbeach	Cambs	10
Wolverhampton	Stafford	9
Woodbridge	Suffolk	10
Worcester	Worcester	9
Worksop	Notts	11
Wrexham	Denbigh	13
Yarmouth	Norfolk	11
Yeovil	Somerset	8
York	York	12

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

PRICES OF LIVE STOCK

AS RETURNED UNDER THE

MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE) ACT, 1891,

AND OF

MEAT IN CERTAIN MARKETS,

WITH

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF PRICES

IN THE

UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1893.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1894.

[C.—7314.]

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PRICES OF LIVE STOCK.

MEMORANDUM.

By the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70, secs. 3 & 4), it was provided that in fourteen towns in England, and five in Scotland, the market authorities of every market and fair, and the auctioneers selling at any mart where cattle are habitually or periodically sold, should furnish returns of the number of cattle, sheep, and swine entering, and the number and weight of those animals weighed, and the price at which they were sold, so far as the authorities and auctioneers could ascertain the same. These returns have to be made at such intervals, and in such form, and with such particulars as the Board of Agriculture prescribe.

The Board accordingly, on the 13th December 1892, issued the Orders entitled, respectively, the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (England) Order, 1893, and the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (Scotland) Order, 1893, which directed statements to be supplied weekly in respect of the seven days preceding the date of each return by the persons liable under the statute, in the forms indicated in the schedule to each order. Instructions were given that such a classification of the live stock weighed should be adopted as would suffice to show the chief representative breeds or classes of cattle at each particular market or mart, cross-bred cattle and stores, if any, being distinguished. Particulars as to the quality of the cattle returned were to be entered in three several grades. Where sheep or swine were weighed, they were also to be placed in such classes or groups as might be convenient, in accordance with the local market practice. The total or aggregate weight, and the total or aggregate price of each breed or group of animals, was to be shown.

From the returns received during the year 1893 in conformity with these Orders, the accompanying series of statistics have been compiled. These are now issued by the Board in com-

pliance with the requirement of the Act of 1891, that abstracts of or extracts from the returns should be published in such manner as may be most convenient.

The summary supplied in Table I. shows that so far as regards the number of cattle, sheep, and swine entering the markets, fairs, and marts to which the provisions of the statute apply, returns from all the 19 scheduled towns have been furnished. In all but one case, that of York—where, according to the report of the market authorities, neither cattle, sheep, nor swine have been weighed during the past year—these returns further show that a certain number of cattle have been weighed before, during, or after sale, although the proportion thus dealt with was in some of the scheduled places very small.

No instances of either sheep or swine being weighed are reported from Birmingham, Bristol, or Lincoln, and no swine are returned as weighed at Ashford, Liverpool, London, or Norwich, Edinburgh, Glasgow or Perth.

In the aggregate, it would appear that out of 953,546 head of cattle entering the scheduled English markets, 21,139 were weighed during the year; while out of 265,662 head of cattle shown in the scheduled Scotch markets, 71,353 are reported to have been weighed in this interval.

Of the 21,139 English cattle weighed, prices were furnished for 14,074 head. The weighed cattle included 1,211 which were distinguished as stores, 828 of the store-cattle quotations being supplied by Shrewsbury alone, 208 by Norwich, and 165 by Leicester.

In Scotland, out of 71,353 cattle weighed, prices were furnished for 70,329 animals, but the inability of one firm of auctioneers in Scotland to distinguish the breed, class, or quality of the animals sold by them, has made it necessary to exclude from the last-mentioned total 27,080 head of cattle, thus reducing the Scottish total number for which prices are available in proper form for comparative purposes to 43,249 only, the figures inserted in the table. Of these cattle it would appear that only 1,967 were stores, 1,813 of them being reported from Aberdeen, and 154 from Edinburgh.

The percentage of sheep passing over the weighbridges of the several markets is much smaller than that of cattle. Out of 3,785,720 sheep exhibited in the English markets the number

reported as weighed was 17,276, prices being ascertained only in respect of 7,296 of these. In Scotland, out of 1,069,012 sheep shown in the markets, 20,901 have been weighed, but there prices have been supplied in all but 17 cases.

From the returns received by the Board, swine would seem to have been weighed in only 1,403 instances out of 151,665 in England, and in only 47 cases out of 39,711 in Scotland. Practically, so far as appears from the information furnished, it is only in the two markets of Leeds and Newcastle that the practice of weighing pigs has attained perceptible dimensions. The information as to prices in respect of this description of live stock is still more imperfect, for out of 401 quotations, the necessary details were available only respecting those reported from one place, Dundee, and there only in the case of six animals. Particulars of the live-weight prices of swine cannot, therefore, be supplied in the tables now prepared, the data received being wholly insufficient for any comparative purposes.

In the accompanying tables, the statements furnished by the 19 scheduled markets in Great Britain of the prices of weighed cattle and of sheep have been grouped in four quarterly periods, for which the statistics can be conveniently shown. The prices are shown separately for the breeds or classes of stock distinguished, and in the grades or qualities in which the animals have been grouped by the returning bodies, and for easy comparison the quotations are given in both the English and the Scotch form, *i.e.*, in stones and in cwts. In cases where the sales were known to be actually arranged for on the basis of live-weight, at a rate fixed beforehand per live-stone or live-hundredweight—of which 555 instances have been reported in England, and 699 in Scotland—this feature is noted on the returns. In other instances, although in every case the figures now published indicate not merely a general range of current quotations, but an actual series of individually recorded transactions, the price may be in the first instance that given per head, and the relation of the value thus fixed to the number of stones or cwts. found by the test of the weighbridge to represent the weight of the live animal subsequently ascertained.

It will be noted that the practice of weighing animals, either before, during, or after the transactions recorded, prevails

in very different degrees in the markets, and it would also appear that local opinion on the subject of the grades representing first, second, and third class animals varies somewhat widely, even where quotations are forthcoming. It is also obvious that it is only in some of the places whence returns are required that the interest shown by sellers of live stock, in resorting to the use of the weighbridge, and thus securing a more accurate mode of disposing of their produce than has been hitherto in vogue, has as yet sufficed to ensure a register of sales on a scale of sufficient magnitude to supply a proper index of the range of market prices. This is to be regretted, since it is generally admitted that such a record would be much more suitable for comparison than the defective and unsatisfactory reports of prices which are available under methods of sale which take no account of the element of relative weight in recording the course of transactions in live stock.

It has not, under these circumstances, and in view of the difficulties experienced in collecting the returns, been found feasible to frame, for the year 1893, anything like an official average price at each of the scheduled markets for each breed or quality, nor would this seem to be practicable until further strides are made in assimilating the classifications and market practice of different districts, and until those responsible for making the returns have acquired more familiarity with the system of live-weight quotations.

Although fuller returns of the prices of cattle are supplied than are available in the case of sheep, yet even as regards cattle, the numbers weighed and priced during the year at Birmingham, Bristol, Lincoln, and Wakefield are insignificant, while the markets of Leeds and of York fail altogether to supply any information as to prices such as is forthcoming elsewhere.

At three of the five scheduled Scottish markets—Aberdeen, Dundee, and Edinburgh—the trade is chiefly conducted at auction marts, and from these, on the whole, a fairly satisfactory response to the demand for statistical information has been made, the weights of over 59,000 head of cattle in the aggregate having been returned, and prices quoted in the form prescribed for 41,000 of that number. The returns received from Perth and those from Glasgow are considerably less complete.

In England, the market authorities of Liverpool and London have furnished the best and most numerous quotations. Out of 8,305 cattle returned as weighed during the year in London the prices of 3,952 have been supplied. In Liverpool, out of 5,645 cattle weighed prices have been quoted for 5,557. The returns for Newcastle and Shrewsbury, although not equal to those last quoted, may be perhaps assumed to be in some degree typical of characteristically different districts of England. On the other hand, from the large and important markets of Salford and of Norwich, the records obtained of live-weight prices are too rare and exceptional, and those from Leicester are distinguished by too great peculiarities of grading to furnish material for even partial averages, although the details supplied in each case may be studied in the columns of the quarterly tables.

Selecting, therefore, only the eight markets in which prices are given for upwards of 1,000 head of stock during the year, the extreme range of the quotations supplied may be conveniently shown in the following form, using for comparison the rate per live hundredweight, which is that employed in Scotland, whence the most numerous transactions are reported:—

Places.	Inferior, or Third Quality.	Good, or Second Quality.	Prime, or First Quality.
England:	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
Liverpool -	23*s.* 8*d.* to 28*s.*	28*s.* to 29*s.* 8*d.*	33*s.* 2*d.* to 38*s.* 8*d.*
London -	25*s.* 4*d.* to 32*s.* 10*d.*	30*s.* 4*d.* to 40*s.*	37*s.* 2*d.* to 42*s.* 10*d.*
Newcastle -	—(*a*)	29*s.* to 38*s.*	28*s.* 4*d.* to 42*s.* 6*d.*
Shrewsbury	14*s.* 6*d.* to 27*s.* 10*d.*	17*s.* 8*d.* to 39*s.* 4*d.*	25*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* 4*d.*
Scotland:			
Aberdeen -	24*s.* 2*d.* to 31*s.* 6*d.*	23*s.* to 37*s.* 2*d.*	26*s.* 10*d.* to 40*s.* 2*d.*
Dundee -	22*s.* 10*d.* to 31*s.*	29*s.* 8*d.* to 35*s.*	34*s.* 2*d.* to 38*s.*
Edinburgh -	21*s.* 10*d.* to 29*s.* 6*d.*	23*s.* to 38*s.*	34*s.* to 41*s.* 6*d.*
Perth -	26*s.* to 34*s.* 2*d.*	28*s.* 6*d.* to 37*s.* 4*d.*	32*s.* 6*d.* to 39*s.* 2*d.*

(*a*) Only one animal was returned from Newcastle in this grade, the price shown being 20*s.* per cwt.

Any such general survey, showing only the *maxima* and *minima* of the prices recorded, especially where the quotations are not numerous, is open to the qualification that there may be but one or two individual transactions in the whole period accounted for at either extreme. It may therefore be useful to attempt to ascertain what had been approximately the true average represented by the total of 54,930 sales thus recorded at the places named, in each one of the three grades or qualities distinguished in the returns.

The following annual averages are the result of a calculation made in each case by dividing the total prices by the total live-weight of the cattle in each class :—

Places.	Inferior, or Third Quality.	Good, or Second Quality.	Prime, or First Quality.
England :	Per Cwt. s. d.	Per Cwt. s. d.	Per Cwt. s. d.
Liverpool - - -	25 4	29 4	34 6
London - - -	28 6	35 0	39 4
Newcastle-upon-Tyne -	—	31 4	35 10
Shrewsbury - -	21 4	28 0	32 6
Scotland :			
Aberdeen - -	24 10	33 2	37 4
Dundee - - -	27 2	33 2	35 4
Edinburgh - -	26 3	33 8	36 0
Perth - - -	31 2	33 2	35 4

These figures indicate the relatively higher level of the Metropolitan quotations, which might not unnaturally be looked for. They also incidentally show the comparative uniformity of the annual average prices in the two higher grades in those Scotch centres of the cattle trade, which furnish by far the largest number of returns. In Perth, where the total transactions recorded are considerably fewer than in the others in the above list, with the exception of Newcastle, the average price for what are classed by the auctioneers furnishing returns as animals of the third or inferior grade is apparently high, but this may be due to the small number of price quotations supplied

in proportion to the number of cattle returned as weighed. Excepting in Aberdeen, only a small proportion of the weighed and priced animals have been graded in the third or inferior class.

A certain number of store cattle are included in the Aberdeen totals; but the number, not being quite 8 per cent. of the whole, has not been sufficient to affect materially the mean value per cwt. In the returns from Shrewsbury, on the other hand, where nearly as many stores were weighed as fat cattle, the average price per cwt. in both the lower grades is reduced on this account, and, excluding stores, the figures would have stood at 22*s.* 10*d.* and 29*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. respectively, instead of at the averages given in the Table.

It will be obvious from these explanations that while certain novel and valuable data respecting the relation of cattle prices to the weight of the animals sold, have been collected with a view to the ultimate formation of a series of comparative price records, the practice of selling by live-weight is as yet only in an initial stage in Great Britain.

To add to the interest of the statistics obtained under the Act of 1891, a series of more or less comparative records of prices and values in other forms have been appended. These include quarterly prices stated in the mode employed in the ordinary quotations of the Metropolitan Live Cattle Market in London as per 8 lb., sinking the offal, and further carcase prices from Liverpool and from Glasgow quoted for dead meat per 8 lbs. A separate table reproduces, from the weekly quotations of the *Meat Trades Journal*, the current quarterly prices, during 1893, of the numerous grades and descriptions of beef, mutton, lamb, veal, and pork offered at the Central Meat Market in London, with a calculated average for the entire year, the range of these quotations being very considerable.

Serial statements of the values of imported meat for each of the quarters of 1893, and for the years 1883–93 inclusive, are also furnished. The statistics of live-weight prices obtained in Ireland under the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act of 1891, by the Irish Land Commission, are reproduced in Tables XVIII. and XIX.

Lastly, there have been added, for convenient reference more than for exact comparison, a series of prices from the market records of Chicago, Paris, and Brussels, according to the practice prevailing in those centres.

Board of Agriculture,
April 1894.

Tables I. to XIII.

NUMBERS AND PRICES

OF

ANIMALS

UNDER THE

MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE) ACT, 1891.

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TABLE I.

Summary for the Year 1893.

Total Number of **Cattle, Sheep,** and **Swine,** entering the Markets and Marts of the under-mentioned Places in England and Scotland, with the Number Weighed, as received from the Market Authorities in the **Year** 1893, conformably to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70).

Places.	Cattle.			Sheep.			Swine.		
	Total Number entering the Markets or Marts.	Number Weighed.	Number Weighed for which Prices were given.	Total Number entering the Markets or Marts.	Number Weighed.	Number Weighed for which Prices were given.	Total Number entering the Markets or Marts.	Number Weighed.	Number Weighed for which Prices were given.
England.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Ashford	12,053	197	179	109,975	67	20	20,115	...	...
Birmingham	34,750	12	9	109,558	...	...	80	...	...
Bristol	37,276	10	10	128,242	...	...	3	...	...
Leicester	48,430	704	695	97,483	83	83	3,391	1	†1
Leeds	35,361	1,299	...	125,858	641	...	10,481	995	...
Lincoln	35,118	68	46	70,566	...	...	14,578	...	...
Liverpool	85,168	5,645	5,557	459,204	3,605	3,507	...	...	...
London	110,360	3,305	3,252	877,810	12,789	3,636	3,358	...	...
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	108,320	1,180	1,164	380,525	...	...	26,332	352	†323
Norwich	102,229	499	499	260,133	50	50	23,750	...	...
Salford	160,348	231	231	741,135	...	...	4,188	30	†30
Shrewsbury	29,633	2,599	1,725	56,658	83	...	17,088	14	...
Wakefield	99,417	390	7	221,803	8	...	22,997	11	...
York	55,083	...	...	146,770	...	...	5,304	...	...
Scotland.									
Aberdeen	72,063	25,255	25,132	175,438	14,098	14,098	18,558	41	†41
Dundee	17,884	5,300	4,521	22,906	36	36	1,787	6	6
Edinburgh	67,942	28,918	*11,533	261,431	574	574	4,768	...	...
Glasgow	56,946	812	717	393,464	130	113	1,335	...	...
Perth	50,827	11,068	*1,346	215,773	6,063	6,063	13,263	...	...
Total for England	953,546	21,139	14,074	3,785,720	17,276	7,296	151,665	1,403	†354
Total for Scotland	265,662	71,353	*43,249	1,069,012	20,901	20,884	39,711	47	‡47
Total	1,219,208	92,492	*57,323	4,854,732	38,177	28,180	191,376	1,450	‡401

* Prices for 17,358 Cattle in addition to the above were quoted from Edinburgh, and for 9,722 Cattle from Perth but without distinguishing breed or quality.
† Prices given but details insufficiently furnished.
‡ The details for six swine only were furnished in the form prescribed.

TABLE II.

First Quarter.

Total Number of **Cattle, Sheep,** and **Swine,** entering the Markets and Marts of the under-mentioned Places in England and Scotland, with the Number Weighed, as received from the Market Authorities in the **First Quarter** of 1893, conformably to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70).

Places.	Cattle.			Sheep.			Swine.		
	Total Number entering the Markets or Marts.	Number Weighed.	Number Weighed for which Prices were given.	Total Number entering the Markets or Marts.	Number Weighed.	Number Weighed for which Prices were given.	Total Number entering the Markets or Marts.	Number Weighed.	Number Weighed for which Prices were given.
England.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Ashford	2,347	88	72	14,333	20	20	5,063	...	...
Birmingham	10,166	...	...	12,879	...	...	65	...	...
Bristol	9,647	...	...	20,615	...	...	3	...	...
Leicester	11,471	233	230	12,259	15	15	1,045	1	†1
Leeds	9,818	368	...	30,740	296	...	3,207	268	...
Lincoln	2,216	23	10	14,519	...	...	4,647	...	...
Liverpool	19,036	841	841	65,369	342	342	...	...	...
London	25,160	2,148	1,099	190,660	1,501	132	995	...	...
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	26,891	393	377	70,033	...	...	6,682	21	†21
Norwich	19,864	154	154	60,025	50	50	4,971	...	...
Salford	42,799	66	66	142,850	...	...	1,171	...	...
Shrewsbury	6,748	663	436	5,349	...	...	3,985	11	...
Wakefield	21,761	68	1	54,550	...	...	4,642	...	...
York	12,118	...	...	8,282	...	...	765	...	...
Scotland.									
Aberdeen	16,567	6,370	6,320	15,024	3,958	3,958	4,532	30	†30
Dundee	4,697	1,297	987	4,882	35	35	551	4	4
Edinburgh	14,148	7,073	*3,202	55,839	574	574	1,107	...	...
Glasgow	17,866	381	290	73,983	...	...	360	...	...
Perth	6,776	3,094	*370	23,787	1,613	1,613	2,429	...	...
Total for England	220,042	5,045	3,286	702,463	2,224	559	37,241	301	†22
Total for Scotland	60,054	18,215	*11,169	173,515	6,180	6,180	8,979	34	‡34
Total	280,096	23,260	*14,455	875,978	8,404	6,739	46,220	335	‡56

* Prices for 3,858 Cattle in addition to the above were quoted from Edinburgh, and for 2,724 Cattle from Perth, but without distinguishing breed or quality as required.
† Prices given but details insufficiently furnished.
‡ The details for four Swine only were furnished in the form prescribed.

TABLE III.

Second Quarter.

Total Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, entering the Markets and Marts of the under-mentioned Places in England and Scotland, with the Number Weighed, as received from the Market Authorities in the **Second Quarter** of 1893, conformably to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70).

Places.	Cattle.			Sheep.			Swine.		
	Total Number entering the Markets or Marts.	Number Weighed.	Number Weighed for which Prices were given.	Total Number entering the Markets or Marts.	Number Weighed.	Number Weighed for which Prices were given.	Total Number entering the Markets or Marts.	Number Weighed.	Number Weighed for which Prices were given.
England.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Ashford	3,168	91	91	24,715	...	...	4,257	...	...
Birmingham	9,804	10	7	34,408	...	...	...	...	...
Bristol	8,763	10	10	37,732	...	...	...	...	...
Leicester	15,700	166	166	27,082	...	...	627	...	...
Leeds	9,990	432	...	39,068	331	...	2,972	174	...
Lincoln	28,798	35	35	23,342	...	...	3,160	...	...
Liverpool	11,046	732	732	114,882	1,008	1,008	...	...	...
London	28,350	1,978	1,045	274,750	6,147	1,965	515	...	...
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	24,929	571	571	84,473	...	...	5,091	62	†62
Norwich	27,304	177	177	79,875	...	...	6,889	...	...
Salford	31,916	29	29	246,169	...	...	834	6	†6
Shrewsbury	9,507	615	303	12,412	11	...	5,164	...	...
Wakefield	25,976	267	6	74,817	...	...	9,939	9	...
York	14,822	...	...	14,023	...	...	1,061	...	...
Scotland.									
Aberdeen	19,325	6,733	6,702	54,560	3,541	3,541	4,320	11	†11
Dundee	5,013	1,554	1,195	5,093	...	...	407	...	...
Edinburgh	16,149	6,789	*2,591	70,020	...	...	1,225	...	...
Glasgow	14,221	187	187	73,883	56	56	285	...	...
Perth	18,018	3,732	*307	59,168	1,117	1,117	3,355	...	...
Total for England	250,073	5,113	3,172	1,087,748	7,497	2,973	40,509	251	†6
Total for Scotland	72,726	18,995	*10,982	262,724	4,714	4,714	9,592	11	†11
Total	322,799	24,108	*14,154	1,350,472	12,211	7,687	50,101	262	†7

* Prices for 4,198 Cattle in addition to the above were quoted from Edinburgh, and for 3,425 Cattle from Perth but without distinguishing breed or quality as required.

† Prices given but details insufficiently furnished.

TABLE IV.

Third Quarter.

Total Number of **Cattle, Sheep,** and **Swine,** entering the Markets and Marts of the under-mentioned Places in England and Scotland, with the Number Weighed, as received from the Market Authorities in the **Third Quarter** of 1893, conformably to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70).

Places.	Cattle.			Sheep.			Swine.		
	Total Number entering the Markets or Marts.	Number Weighed.	Number Weighed for which Prices were given.	Total Number entering the Markets or Marts.	Number Weighed.	Number Weighed for which Prices were given.	Total Number entering the Markets or Marts.	Number Weighed.	Number Weighed for which Prices were given.
England.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Ashford	3,436	15	15	40,954	...	...	4,682	...	...
Birmingham	7,274	1	1	45,192	...	...	...	...	...
Bristol	8,824	...	...	44,887	...	...	...	...	...
Leicester	10,245	115	115	34,786	...	...	702	...	...
Leeds	7,905	203	...	32,330	...	...	2,293	195	...
Lincoln	1,544	...	...	16,671	...	...	3,232	...	...
Liverpool	25,371	1,978	1,890	188,335	1,632	1,534	...	...	...
London	27,320	1,907	876	253,010	2,443	911	720	...	...
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	25,922	130	130	141,992	...	...	4,773	99	†99
Norwich	18,682	96	96	86,431	...	...	5,572	...	...
Salford	40,714	64	64	242,718	...	...	998	24	†24
Shrewsbury	5,669	351	179	26,336	...	...	3,408	...	...
Wakefield	25,696	19	...	53,320	8	...	4,965	...	...
York	9,601	...	...	64,472	...	...	1,323	...	...
Scotland.									
Aberdeen	17,267	5,584	5,573	75,366	4,408	4,408	4,609	...	...
Dundee	3,912	1,060	968	6,887	...	...	260	...	...
Edinburgh	15,952	7,342	*2,522	80,600	...	...	886	...	...
Glasgow	11,669	126	122	149,425	65	48	146	...	...
Perth	14,123	2,343	*320	65,057	1,520	1,520	3,541	...	...
Total for England	218,203	4,879	3,366	1,271,429	4,083	2,445	32,668	318	†123
Total for Scotland	62,923	16,455	*9,505	377,335	5,993	5,976	9,442	...	...
Total	281,126	21,334	*12,871	1,648,764	10,076	8,421	42,110	318	†123

* Prices for 4,812 Cattle in addition to the above were quoted from Edinburgh, and for 2,023 Cattle from Perth without distinguishing breed or quality.

† Prices given but details insufficiently furnished.

TABLE V.

Fourth Quarter.

Total Number of **Cattle, Sheep,** and **Swine,** entering the Markets and Marts of the under-mentioned Places in England and Scotland, with the Number Weighed, as received from the Market Authorities in the **Fourth Quarter** of 1893, conformably to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70).

Places.	Cattle.			Sheep.			Swine.		
	Total Number entering the Markets or Marts.	Number Weighed.	Number Weighed for which Prices were given.	Total Number entering the Markets or Marts.	Number Weighed.	Number Weighed for which Prices were given.	Total Number entering the Markets or Marts.	Number Weighed.	Number Weighed for which Prices were given.
England.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Ashford	3,102	3	1	29,973	47	...	6,113	...	...
Birmingham	7,506	1	1	17,079	...	...	15	...	...
Bristol	10,042	...	...	25,008	...	...	...	...	...
Leicester	11,014	190	184	23,356	68	68	1,017	...	...
Leeds	7,648	296	...	23,720	14	...	2,009	358	...
Lincoln	2,560	10	1	16,034	...	...	3,539	...	...
Liverpool	29,715	2,094	2,094	90,618	623	623	...	...	...
London	29,530	2,272	932	159,390	2,698	628	1,128	...	...
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	30,578	86	86	84,027	...	...	9,786	170	†141
Norwich	36,379	72	72	33,802	...	...	6,318	...	...
Salford	44,919	72	72	109,403	...	...	1,185	...	...
Shrewsbury	7,709	970	807	12,561	22	...	4,531	3	...
Wakefield	25,984	36	...	39,116	...	...	3,451	2	...
York	18,542	...	...	59,993	...	...	2,155	...	...
Scotland.									
Aberdeen	18,904	6,568	6,537	30,488	2,191	2,191	5,097	...	...
Dundee	4,262	1,389	1,371	6,044	1	1	569	2	2
Edinburgh	21,693	7,714	*3,218	54,972	...	...	1,550	...	...
Glasgow	13,190	118	118	96,173	9	9	544	...	...
Perth	11,910	1,899	*349	67,761	1,813	1,813	3,938	...	...
Total for England	265,228	6,102	4,250	724,080	3,472	1,319	41,247	533	†141
Total for Scotland	69,959	17,688	*11,593	255,438	4,014	4,014	11,698	2	2
Total	335,187	23,790	*15,843	979,518	7,486	5,333	52,945	535	‡143

* Prices for 4,490 Cattle in addition to the above were quoted from Edinburgh, and for 1,550 Cattle from Perth but without distinguishing breed or quality.

† Prices given but details insufficiently furnished.

‡ The details for two swine only were furnished in the form prescribed.

TABLE

First

Number and Prices of **Cattle** Weighed in the under-mentioned Places in England conformably to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing

Places.	Breed or Class.	Inferior. (3rd Quality.)			Good. (2nd Quality.)			Prime. (1st Quality.)		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.
England:		*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Ashford	Cross Bred	4	3 1	24 8	36	4 2½	33 6	...	...	...
	Shorthorns	...	...	...	12	4 2½	33 10	...	...	...
	Sussex	1	3 1½	24 10	14	4 2½	33 10	5	4 4½	34 10
Leicester	Herefords	...	...	...	2	4 1	32 8	...	...	...
	Norfolks	...	...	...	4	3 8½	29 8	...	...	...
	Shorthorns	45	3 9½	30 6	76	4 0	32 0	3	4 3½	34 4
	Shropshire	...	...	...	3	3 10½	30 10	...	...	...
	Welsh	...	...	...	4	3 10½	31 2	...	...	...
	Welsh (Stores)	...	...	...	81	4 6½	36 6	...	...	...
	Welsh (Stores)*	...	...	...	12	4 1	32 8	...	...	...
Lincoln	Lincolnshire	1	3 3½	26 4	9	3 11½	31 6	...	...	...
Liverpool	Galloways	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4 4	34 8
	Irish	15	3 0	24 0	...	...	...	232	4 2½	33 10
	Irish Cross Bred	23	2 11½	23 8	65	3 6	28 0	493	4 3½	34 2
	Shorthorns	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4 4	34 8
London	Cross Bred Scots*	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4 10	38 8
	Devons	8	3 6	28 0	5	3 9½	30 4	...	...	...
	Herefords	...	...	...	10	4 3½	34 4	7	4 8½	37 10
	Herefords*	...	...	...	8	4 4	34 8	...	...	...
	Norfolks	10	3 11	31 4	331	4 3½	34 2	269	4 8½	37 10
	Norfolks*	...	...	...	54	4 4½	35 2	81	4 8	37 4
	Polled Scots	10	3 11½	31 10	31	4 5	35 4	132	4 11½	39 6
	Polled Scots*	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	5 0½	40 4
	Runts	...	...	...	8	4 6½	36 6	2	4 10½	39 2
	Runts*	...	...	...	3	4 6	36 0	...	...	...
	Shorthorns	17	3 10	30 8	48	4 3½	34 4	27	4 8½	37 8
	Shorthorns*	3	4 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sussex	...	...	...		3 10½	31 0	...	...	...

* Sold by

VI.

QUARTER.

and SCOTLAND, as received from the Market Authorities in the **First Quarter** of 1893, of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70.).

PLACES.	BREED OR CLASS.	INFERIOR. (3rd Quality.)			GOOD. (2nd Quality.)			PRIME. (1st Quality.)		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.
ENGLAND—	*cont.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Canadians	...	...	...	2	3 10½	31 0	4	3 11½	31 10
	Cross Bred	1	2 6	20 0	27	3 11	31 4	39	4 4½	35 0
	Galloways	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 8½	29 8
	Polled Angus	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3 6½	28 4
	Shorthorns	...	...	...	62	3 7½	29 0	237	4 2½	33 8
Norwich	Herefords	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 4	34 8
	Irish (Stores)	...	...	...	50	2 11½	23 6	...	...	...
	Irish Cross Bred (Stores).	...	...	...	18	3 7	28 8	...	...	...
	Norfolks	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4 3½	34 6
	Polled	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4 0½	32 6
	Shorthorns	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	4 2½	33 6
Salford	Irish	...	...	...	63	3 7½	28 10	...	...	...
	Scotch	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 11½	31 8
Shrewsbury	Cross Bred	11	2 11½	23 10	54	3 7½	29 2	9	4 1	32 8
	Cross Bred (Stores)	...	...	...	18	3 1½	24 10	...	...	...
	Herefords	6	3 1½	24 10	65	3 10½	31 0	44	3 10	30 8
	Herefords (Stores)	16	3 0½	24 2	100	3 5	27 4	...	...	...
	Shorthorns	3	3 4½	27 0	34	3 9½	30 2	23	3 11	31 4
	Shorthorns (Stores)	...	...	...	30	2 10½	23 2	...	...	...
	Welsh	4	2 8	21 4	9	3 9½	30 2	2	3 8½	29 8
	Welsh (Stores)	...	...	...	8	3 0½	24 4	...	...	...
Wakefield	Scotch	...	...	...	1	3 2½	25 10	...	...	...
SCOTLAND:										
Aberdeen	Cross Bred	1,122	3 1	24 8	3,493	4 1½	33 0	612	4 6½	36 2
	Cross Bred*	3	3 9½	30 4	...	...	...	3	4 6	36 0
	Cross Bred (Stores)	2	3 0½	24 2	4	3 7½	29 2	...	...	...
	Polled	...	...	...	22	4 2½	33 6	98	4 6½	36 6
	Polled (Stores)	...	...	...	9	3 9	30 0	...	...	...
	Polled Angus	134	3 4½	27 2	673	4 4½	34 10	145	4 7½	37 2

Live Weight.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE VI. (*concluded*)—NUMBER and PRICES of **Cattle** WEIGHED in the undermentioned Places in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, as received from the Market Authorities in the **First Quarter** of 1893, conformably to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70).

PLACES.	BREED OR CLASS.	INFERIOR. (3rd Quality.)			GOOD. (2nd Quality.)			PRIME. (1st Quality.)		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.	Animals. Weighed.	Average. Per Stone.	Average. Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.
SCOTLAND—	*cont.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Dundee	Cross Bred	76	3 3	26 0	623	4 0	32 0	188	4 3½	34 2
	Cross Bred*	1	3 7½	29 0	18	4 1	32 8	47	4 4	34 8
	Holsteins	...	...	...	4	4 4½	35 0	...	...	...
	Holsteins*	...	...	...	4	4 4½	35 0	...	...	...
	Polled Angus	2	3 4½	27 2	12	4 0	32 0	9	4 6½	36 2
	Shorthorns	1	3 8½	29 10	2	3 8½	29 8	...	...	...
Edinburgh	Cross Bred	...	...	...	2,723	4 1½	32 10	99	4 5½	35 10
	Cross Bred Shorthorns	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4 4	34 8
	Galloways	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4 6½	36 4
	Irish	...	...	...	27	4 2½	33 10	...	...	...
	Irish (Stores)	...	...	...	27	3 6½	28 4	...	...	...
	Irish Shorthorns (Stores)	...	...	...	10	3 9½	30 2	...	...	...
	Polled	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4 3½	34 4
	Polled Angus	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	4 3	34 0
	Shorthorns	2	3 6½	28 2	93	3 6	28 0	157	4 3	34 0
	Shorthorns, Canadians	...	...	...	7	4 0½	32 2	...	...	...
	West Highland*	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5 2½	41 6
Glasgow	Cross Bred	...	...	...	38	4 2½	33 10	53	4 3½	34 6
	Cross Bred*	...	...	...	35	4 3	34 0	...	...	...
	Polled	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4 3	34 0
	Polled Angus	...	...	...	7	4 8	37 4	100	4 4½	34 10
	Polled Angus*	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 5½	35 6
	Shorthorns	...	...	...	36	4 3	34 0	...	...	...
	Shorthorns*	...	...	...	4	4 3	34 0	...	...	...
Perth	Canadians	...	...	...	6	3 11½	31 8	...	...	...
	Canadians, Home-fed	...	...	...	9	3 10½	30 10	3	4 3	34 0
	Cross Bred	39	3 8½	29 6	96	4 1	32 8	97	4 3½	34 2
	Cross Bred Polled	8	3 9	30 0	39	4 1½	32 10	30	4 3½	34 4
	Cross Bred Shorthorns	...	...	...	5	4 2	33 4	5	4 8½	37 8
	Polled	...	...	...	1	3 6½	28 6	...	...	...
	Polled Angus	...	...	...	4	3 8	29 4	19	4 2	33 4
	Shorthorns	1	3 3	26 0	5	3 7	28 8	3	4 5½	35 10

* Sold by Live Weight.

TABLE VII.

Second Quarter.

Number and Prices of **Cattle** Weighed in the under-mentioned Places in England and Scotland, as received from the Market Authorities in the **Second Quarter** of 1893, conformably to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70).

Places.	Breed or Class.	Inferior. (3rd Quality.)			Good. (2nd Quality.)			Prime. (1st Quality.)		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.
England :—		*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Ashford	Cross Bred	...	...	...	78	4 3½	34 4	...	...	...
	Sussex	...	...	...	13	4 1½	33 2	...	...	...
Birmingham.	Herefords	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4 7½	37 0
	Shorthorns	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 6½	28 4
Bristol	Irish (Stores)	...	...	...	10	4 0	32 0	...	...	...
Leicester	Shorthorns	72	3 11	31 4	22	4 2½	33 8	...	...	...
	Welsh (Stores)	25	4 3½	34 4	47	3 11½	31 8	...	...	...
Lincoln	Lincolnshire	2	3 11½	31 8	33	4 5½	35 8	...	...	...
Liverpool	Cross Bred Scots	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4 10	38 8
	Irish Cross Bred	...	...	...	81	3 6	28 0	635	4 6½	36 6
London	Devons	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4 9	38 0
	Devons*	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5 0	40 0
	Herefords	...	...	...	6	4 5½	35 8	53	4 11½	39 6
	Herefords*	...	...	...	6	4 6	36 0	1	5 0	40 0
	Norfolks	2	3 9½	30 6	170	4 5½	35 8	437	4 9½	38 2
	Norfolks*	...	...	...	28	4 4½	35 0	53	4 9	38 0
	Polled Scots	...	...	...	11	4 7	36 8	113	4 11½	39 6
	Polled Scots*	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	5 0½	40 2
	Runts	2	3 6	28 0	23	4 5½	35 6	26	4 8½	37 8
	Shorthorns	1	3 3½	26 2	46	4 5	35 4	24	4 9	38 0
	Shorthorns*	2	3 10	30 8	2	3 10½	31 0	...	...	...

* Sold by Live Weight.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE VII. (*concluded*).—NUMBER and PRICES of **Cattle** WEIGHED in the under- in the **Second Quarter** of 1893, conformably to the Markets

PLACES.	BREED or CLASS.	INFERIOR. (3rd Quality.)			GOOD. (2nd Quality.)			PRIME. (1st Quality.)		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.
ENGLAND—	*cont.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Cross Bred	...	...	...	14	4 0½	32 6	71	4 9	38 0
	Cross Bred*	...	...	...	1	4 9	38 0	...	...	...
	Guernsey	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 7	28 8
	Irish	...	...	...	2	4 3½	34 2	6	4 8½	37 6
	Polled Angus	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4 6½	36 2
	Shorthorns	...	...	...	23	3 10½	30 10	442	4 7½	36 10
Norwich	Irish (Stores)	...	...	...	8	3 4	26 8	...	...	...
	Irish Shorthorns (Stores)	...	...	...	3	2 11½	23 8	...	...	...
	Jersey	...	...	...	2	2 5½	19 6	...	...	...
	Norfolk Polled	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4 2	33 4
	Polled	...	...	...	1	4 2½	33 6	4	4 2	33 4
	Red Polled	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4 0½	32 6
	Shorthorns	...	...	...	1	3 4½	27 0	138	4 3½	34 4
Salford	Irish	...	...	...	29	4 2	33 4	...	...	...
Shrewsbury	Cross Bred	3	3 5¾	27 10	44	3 8	29 4	55	4 1	32 8
	Cross Bred (Stores)	9	2 6¾	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Herefords	13	3 3¾	26 6	49	3 9½	30 6	59	4 1½	33 0
	Herefords (Stores)	14	2 10½	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shorthorns	4	3 2½	25 6	23	3 8½	29 6	24	4 0½	32 4
	Welsh	3	2 9½	22 2	3	3 7½	29 0	...	...	...
Wakefield	Scotch	...	...	...	4	3 8¾	29 6	2	3 6¾	28 6

* Sold by

mentioned Places in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, as received from the Market Authorities and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70).

PLACES.	BREED or CLASS.	INFERIOR. (3rd Quality.)			GOOD. (2nd Quality.)			PRIME. (1st Quality.)		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.
SCOTLAND:—		*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Aberdeen	Cross Bred	792	3 0½	24 4	3,693	4 2	33 4	1,187	4 7	36 8
	Cross Bred*	1	3 11¼	31 6	1	4 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Cross Bred Highlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4 4½	35 0
	Polled	...	...	...	34	4 3½	34 2	122	4 6½	36 2
	Polled Angus	86	3 5½	27 6	676	4 5	35 4	103	4 9	38 0
Dundee	Cross Bred	47	3 7	28 8	546	4 1¾	33 2	470	4 4¾	35 2
	Cross Bred*	...	...	...	16	4 2	33 4	96	4 4½	35 0
	Polled Angus	7	3 9½	30 2	2	4 0½	32 2	...	...	...
	Polled Angus*	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4 4½	35 0
	Skibo	...	...	...	4	4 3½	34 4	...	...	...
Edinburgh	Ayrshire	1	2 8¾	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cross Bred	...	...	...	2,102	4 4¼	34 10	...	...	...
	Irish Shorthorns (Stores)	...	...	...	17	3 9¾	30 6	...	...	...
	Polled Angus	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4 5¾	35 10
	Shorthorns	3	3 8¼	29 6	109	4 1	32 8	295	4 4¾	35 2
	Shorthorns*	...	...	...	8	4 9	38 0	30	4 7½	37 0
	Shorthorns (Stores)	...	...	...	10	3 7¼	28 10	...	...	...
Glasgow	Cross Bred	3	3 0	24 0	24	4 1½	32 10	26	4 4¾	35 2
	Cross Bred*	...	...	...	12	4 4½	35 0	...	...	...
	Polled Angus	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	4 6	36 0
	Polled Angus*	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4 7¼	36 10
	Shorthorns	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4 5½	35 8
Perth	Cross Bred	18	4 1¼	32 10	26	4 2	33 4	27	4 5¼	35 6
	Cross Bred Shorthorns	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	4 8	37 4
	Cross Bred Polled	32	4 1¼	32 10	78	4 4½	35 0	44	4 6½	36 2
	Canadians, Home-fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4 2½	33 6
	Polled	...	...	...	4	4 0	32 0	10	4 10½	39 0
	Polled Angus	...	...	...	5	4 8	37 4	32	4 7¼	36 10
	Shorthorns	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4 0¾	32 6

Live Weight.

TABLE

THIRD

NUMBER and PRICES of **Cattle** WEIGHED in the under-mentioned Places in ENGLAND of 1893, conformably to the Markets and Fairs

PLACES.	BREED OR CLASS.	INFERIOR. (3rd Quality.)			GOOD. (2nd Quality.)			PRIME. (1st Quality.)		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.
ENGLAND:		*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Ashford	Cross Bred	...	...	...	4	4 1½	32 10	...	...	...
	Herefords	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4 9½	38 4
	Jersey	...	...	...	2	4 7	36 8	...	...	...
	Sussex	...	...	...	3	4 9½	38 4	2	4 4½	35 2
Birmingham	Shorthorns	...	...	...	1	3 6½	28 6	...	...	...
Leicester	Devons	...	...	...	2	4 9½	38 4	...	...	...
	Herefords	...	...	...	6	4 9½	38 6	...	...	...
	Shorthorns	101	4 1½	32 10	6	5 2	41 4	...	...	...
Liverpool	Irish Cross Bred	23	3 6	28 0	612	3 8½	29 8	1,255	4 4½	35 2
London	Devons	1	3 4	26 8	4	4 3½	34 6	39	5 2½	41 10
	Devons*	...	...	...	2	5 0	40 0	7	5 0½	40 4
	Herefords	...	...	...	47	4 6	36 0	255	5 1½	41 0
	Herefords*	7	3 10	30 8	2	4 8	37 4	31	4 11½	39 8
	Highland	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5 1½	41 0
	Highland Scots	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4 11½	39 6
	Norfolks	...	...	...	6	4 8	37 4	40	4 10½	39 2
	Norfolks*	...	...	...	5	4 6½	36 4	5	4 11½	39 10
	Polled Scots	...	...	...	5	4 9½	38 6	38	5 3	42 0
	Runts	4	4 1½	32 10	22	4 5	35 4	42	4 11½	39 10
	Runts*	...	...	...	7	4 5½	35 10	12	4 10	38 8
	Shorthorns	50	3 7½	29 2	114	4 6	36 0	92	4 10½	38 10
	Shorthorns*	...	...	...	11	4 6½	36 6	18	4 9½	38 6
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Cross Bred	...	...	...	14	4 0½	32 4	17	4 9½	38 4
	Herefords	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 3	34 0
	Irish	...	...	...	6	4 1½	33 2	10	4 3	34 0
	Polled Angus	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4 8½	37 8
	Polled Angus*	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5 1½	40 10
	Shorthorns	...	...	...	15	4 2	33 4	57	4 8½	37 10

* Sold by

VIII.

QUARTER.

and SCOTLAND, as received from the Market Authorities in the **Third Quarter** (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70.).

PLACES.	BREED or CLASS.	INFERIOR. (3rd Quality.)			GOOD. (2nd Quality.)			PRIME. (1st Quality.)		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.
ENGLAND—	*cont.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Norwich	Irish (Stores)	...	...	...	75	2 6½	20 2	...	...	...
	Shorthorns	...	...	...	15	4 1½	32 10	6	4 6½	36 6
Salford	Irish	...	...	...	64	4 3½	34 6	...	...	...
Shrewsbury	Cross Bred	4	3 2½	25 10	17	3 9½	30 2	35	3 11	31 4
	Cross Bred (Stores)	...	...	...	12	2 7½	20 10	...	...	...
	Herefords	...	...	...	30	3 6	28 0	34	4 1½	33 0
	Polled Angus	...	...	...	6	3 9½	30 4	12	3 11	31 4
	Shorthorns	1	3 5½	27 6	5	3 7½	29 0	7	3 11½	31 10
	Welsh	10	3 3	26 0	6	3 8	29 4	...	...	...
SCOTLAND:										
Aberdeen	Cross Bred	829	3 0½	24 2	2,194	4 2½	33 10	612	4 8½	37 8
	Cross Bred (Stores)	...	...	...	192	3 2½	25 8	...	...	...
	Herefords (Stores)	...	...	...	152	3 8	29 4	33	4 0½	32 4
	Highland	...	...	...	8	3 11½	31 10	...	...	...
	Highland (Stores)	...	...	...	10	4 0½	32 6	...	...	...
	Irish (Stores)	...	...	...	439	2 11	23 4	...	...	...
	Irish Cross Bred (Stores).	...	...	...	340	2 11½	23 8	...	...	...
	Polled	...	...	...	63	4 7½	37 2	88	4 7	36 8
	Polled (Stores)	...	...	...	15	4 1½	32 10	...	...	...
	Polled Angus	49	3 5	27 6	459	4 6	36 0	80	4 11½	39 8
	Welsh (Stores)	...	...	...	10	3 2½	25 6	...	...	...

Live Weight.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE VIII. (*concluded*).—NUMBER and PRICES of **Cattle** WEIGHED in the undermentioned Places in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, as received from the Market Authorities in the **Third Quarter** of 1893, conformably to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70).

PLACES.	BREED OR CLASS.	INFERIOR. (3rd Quality.)			GOOD. (2nd Quality.)			PRIME. (1st Quality.)		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.
SCOTLAND—	*cont.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Dundee	Cross Bred	13	3 5½	27 6	385	4 2⅝	33 10	310	4 6½	36 2
	Cross Bred*	...	...	...	20	4 4½	34 10	30	4 6½	36 4
	Cross Bred Polled	1	3 8½	29 8	31	4 1	32 8	10	4 4⅜	35 2
	Cross Bred Polled*	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4 7½	37 0
	Cross Bred Shorthorns	...	...	...	9	4 0½	32 4	7	4 4⅜	35 2
	Highland	1	2 10½	22 10	13	4 3⅜	34 6	31	4 7½	37 0
	Irish Cross Bred	1	3 1½	24 10	53	4 1½	32 10	14	4 5½	35 8
	Irish Cross Bred*	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4 9	38 0
	Polled Angus	1	3 1½	24 10	...	...	...	2	4 8	37 4
	Shorthorns	6	3 9	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Highland	...	...	...	3	4 4	34 8	4	4 6¾	36 6
Edinburgh	Ayrshire	...	...	...	7	4 4½	35 0	...	...	...
	Cross Bred	...	...	...	2,243	4 4½	35 0	...	...	...
	Galloways Polled*	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4 7½	36 10
	Irish (Stores)	...	...	...	14	3 9½	30 6	...	...	...
	Irish (Stores)*	...	...	...	43	3 6½	28 2	...	...	...
	Polled Angus	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4 6	36 0
	Shorthorns	...	...	...	81	4 3	34 0	70	4 6	36 0
	Shorthorns*	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	4 8	37 4
Glasgow	Cross Bred	5	3 1½	25 0	20	4 3½	34 4	38	4 7	36 8
	Highland	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4 8½	37 6
	Polled	...	...	...	3	4 3⅓	34 4	12	4 5¾	35 10
	Polled*	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4 7⅓	37 0
	Polled Angus	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4 7½	36 10
Perth	Cross Bred	5	4 3½	34 2	46	4 2½	33 6	15	4 5½	35 8
	Cross Bred Polled	65	3 11½	31 8	71	4 3½	34 6	86	4 6½	36 4
	Polled Angus	...	...	...	3	4 6½	36 6	15	4 10¾	39 2
	West Highland	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4 4½	34 10

* Sold by Live Weight.

TABLE IX.

Fourth Quarter.

Number and Prices of **Cattle** Weighed in the undermentioned Places in England and Scotland, as received from the Market Authorities in the **Fourth Quarter** of 1893, conformably to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70).

Places.	Breed or Class.	Inferior (3rd Quality).			Good (2nd Quality).			Prime (1st Quality).		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.
England:		*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Ashford	Sussex	...	...	...	1	4 8	37 4	...	...	...
Birmingham.	Shropshire	...	...	...	1	5 7½	29 0	...	...	...
Leicester	Devons	...	...	...	1	5 9	46 0	...	...	...
	Herefords	12	4 8½	37 6	2	5 0½	40 4	...	...	...
	Irish	3	4 6½	36 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Polled Angus	...	...	...	1	4 6½	36 2	...	...	...
	Scotch	...	...	...	10	4 8	37 4	...	...	...
	Scotch Shorthorns	5	3 10½	31 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shorthorns	32	3 10½	31 2	50	4 7½	37 2	...	...	...
	Welsh	16	4 2½	33 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Welsh Runts	...	...	...	2	5 3½	42 2	...	...	...
Lincoln	Lincolns	...	...	...	1	4 4½	35 0	...	...	...
Liverpool	Irish Cross Bred	...	...	...	584	3 8	29 4	1,510	4 1½	33 2
London	Devons	...	...	...	9	4 8½	37 8	48	5 0½	40 6
	Devons*	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 10	33 8
	Herefords	10	3 11½	31 8	30	4 4½	35 2	22	4 11½	39 8
	Herefords*	...	...	...	8	4 5½	35 8	30	4 11	39 4
	Highland	...	...	...	1	4 7	36 8	1	4 11½	39 6
	Highland Scots	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4 7½	37 2
	Highland Scots*	...	...	...	2	4 6	36 0	...	...	...
	Irish Shorthorns	20	3 8½	29 6	35	4 2	33 4	...	...	...
	Norfolks	...	...	...	2	4 6½	36 2	68	5 1	40 8
	Polled Scots	...	...	...	13	4 7½	37 2	204	5 4½	42 10
	Polled Scots*	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5 4	42 8
	Runts	10	3 8½	29 6	45	4 4½	35 0	43	4 9½	38 4
	Runts*	2	3 8	29 4	14	4 2½	33 6	30	4 8½	37 8
	Shorthorns	72	3 2	25 4	77	4 4½	35 0	22	4 10	38 8
	Shorthorns*	13	3 7	28 8	12	4 6½	36 6	6	4 10	38 8

* Sold by Live Weight.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—NUMBER and PRICES of **Cattle** WEIGHED in the under- in the **Fourth Quarter** of 1893, conformably to the Markets

PLACES.	BREED OR CLASS.	INFERIOR. (3rd Quality.)			GOOD. (2nd Quality.)			PRIME. (1st Quality.)		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.
ENGLAND—	*cont.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Cross Bred	...	...	...	7	3 11½	31 10	8	4 10	38 8
	Highland Kyloe*	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4 4½	35 0
	Irish	...	...	...	1	3 10½	31 0	18	4 2½	33 10
	Irish*	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4 1½	33 2
	Polled Angus	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5 3½	42 6
	Shorthorns	...	...	...	24	4 5½	35 8	6	3 11½	31 8
Norwich	Irish (Stores)	...	...	...	36	3 10½	30 10	...	...	...
	Irish Shorthorns	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4 5½	35 10
	Irish Shorthorns (Stores)	...	...	...	18	2 11½	23 8	...	...	...
	Jersey	...	...	...	1	3 7½	28 10	...	...	...
	Polled Scots	...	...	...	6	3 7	28 8	...	...	...
	Shorthorns	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 4½	35 2
Salford	Herefords	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4 6	36 0
	Irish	...	...	...	46	4 3	34 0	18	4 4½	35 0
Shrewsbury	Cross Bred	26	2 0½	16 4	12	3 8	29 4	11	4 5	35 4
	Cross Bred (Stores)	65	2 6	20 0	86	2 10½	23 0	...	...	...
	Herefords	3	3 4½	27 2	36	3 6	28 0	56	4 4	34 8
	Herefords (Stores)	21	2 10½	23 0	174	3 6½	28 2	2	3 2½	25 6
	Jersey	...	...	...	1	3 9	30 0	...	...	...
	Polled Angus Shorthorns (Stores)	...	...	...	60	3 7	28 8	...	...	...
	Shorthorns	...	...	...	4	3 9½	30 2	16	4 2½	33 6
	Shorthorns (Stores)	...	...	...	94	3 5	27 4	10	3 4½	27 2
	Welsh	15	1 9½	14 6	6	3 6½	28 6	...	...	...
	Welsh (Stores)	47	2 0½	16 4	30	2 2½	17 8	...	...	...
	West Highland (Stores)	...	...	...	32	4 11	39 4	...	...	...

* Sold by

mentioned Places in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, as received from the Market Authorities and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70).

PLACES.	BREED OR CLASS.	INFERIOR. (3rd Quality.)			GOOD. (2nd Quality.)			PRIME. (1st Quality.)		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.
SCOTLAND:—		*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Aberdeen	Cross Bred	945	3 1	24 8	2,782	4 2¾	33 10	1,326	4 9½	38 2
	Cross Bred*	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4 10½	39 0
	Cross Bred (Stores)	...	...	...	14	3 3¾	26 6	...	...	...
	Herefords	...	...	...	4	4 0¾	32 6	...	...	...
	Irish (Stores)	...	...	...	323	2 10½	23 0	...	...	...
	Irish Cross Bred (Stores)	...	...	...	212	2 11½	23 6	58	3 4½	26 10
	Polled	18	3 1½	24 10	95	4 4½	34 10	154	4 10½	38 10
	Polled Angus	59	3 7	28 8	463	4 7	36 8	80	5 0½	40 2
Dundee	Canadian Home Fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	4 3¾	34 6
	Cross Bred Orkney	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4 6½	36 2
	Cross Bred Polled	4	3 5½	27 6	105	4 2	33 4	144	4 5¾	35 10
	Cross Bred Polled*	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4 7¾	37 2
	Cross Bred (Shorthorns)	2	3 1½	24 10	61	4 1¾	33 2	77	4 5½	35 8
	Cross Bred (Shorthorns)*	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4 5	35 4
	Herefords	...	...	...	2	4 3½	34 4	8	4 6¾	36 6
	Highland	7	3 4¾	27 2	47	4 1½	32 10	69	4 6½	36 2
	Highland*	...	...	...	1	4 0¾	32 6	16	4 3½	34 2
	Irish Cross Bred	33	3 1	24 8	353	4 1½	33 0	318	4 5	35 4
	Irish Cross Bred*	...	...	...	5	4 0¾	32 2	41	4 4½	34 10
	Polled Angus	5	2 10½	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shorthorns	8	3 10½	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Live Weight.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE IX. (*concluded*).—NUMBER and PRICES of **Cattle** WEIGHED in the undermentioned Places in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, as received from the Market Authorities in the **Fourth Quarter** of 1893, conformably to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70).

PLACES.	BREED OR CLASS.	INFERIOR. (3rd Quality.)			GOOD. (2nd Quality.)			PRIME. (1st Quality.)		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.
SCOTLAND—	*cont.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Edinburgh	Cross Bred	...	...	...	2,936	4 1½	33 2	...	...	...
	Cross Bred (Stores)	...	...	...	12	4 1½	33 0	...	...	...
	Irish (Stores)	...	...	...	10	3 2	25 4	...	...	...
	Irish (Stores)*	...	...	...	11	2 10½	23 0	...	...	...
	Polled Angus	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4 8½	37 6
	Shetland	6	3 4½	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shorthorns	6	3 1½	25 2	38	3 11½	31 10	39	4 6½	36 6
	Shorthorns*	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	4 9	38 0
	West Highland	4	3 1½	24 10	29	4 0½	32 6	37	5 2	41 4
	West Highland*	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	5 0	40 0
Glasgow	Cross Bred	1	3 2½	25 6	...	...	...	20	4 5	35 4
	Irish Cross Bred*	...	...	...	4	3 11½	31 6	...	...	...
	Polled	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	4 7½	36 10
	Polled*	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	4 7½	37 0
Perth	Cross Bred	21	3 9	30 0	26	4 0½	32 4	2	4 3½	34 6
	Cross Bred Polled	54	3 10½	31 2	107	4 1	32 8	126	4 3½	34 2
	Polled Angus	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4 5½	35 8
	Shorthorns	1	3 6	28 0	2	4 1½	33 2	...	...	...

* Sold by Live Weight.

TABLE X.

First Quarter.

Number and Prices of **Sheep** Weighed in the under-mentioned Places in England and Scotland, as received from the Market Authorities in the **First Quarter** of 1893, conformably to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70).

Places.	Breed or Class.	Inferior. (3rd Quality.)			Good. (2nd Quality.)			Prime. (1st Quality.)		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.
England:—		*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Ashford	Kents	...	...	...	10	3 8½	29 10	...	...	...
	Kents*	...	...	...	10	3 8	29 4	...	...	...
Leicester	Leicestershire	...	...	...	15	4 8	37 4	...	...	...
Liverpool	Irish	...	...	...	134	4 7	36 8	92	4 11½	39 6
	Irish Cross Bred	15	4 2	33 4	...	...	...	101	4 2½	33 8
London	Downs	...	...	...	87	4 10½	39 0	...	...	...
	Downs*	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	5 2	41 4
	Half Bred	...	...	...	57	4 10½	39 2	...	...	...
	Half Bred*	...	...	...	22	5 0	40 0	...	...	...
Norwich	Norfolk Wethers	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	4 5½	35 8
Scotland:—										
Aberdeen	Black Face Wethers	...	...	...	132	3 8½	29 6	227	4 0¾	32 6
	Black Face Ewes	...	...	...	33	2 7½	20 10	...	...	...
	Cheviots	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	4 7¾	37 2
	Cheviot Wethers	...	...	...	20	4 4½	35 0	221	4 6	36 0
	Cheviot Ewes	...	...	...	44	3 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Cross Bred	283	2 8¾	21 6	856	3 6½	28 4	1,626	4 5½	35 8
	Cross Bred Wethers	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	4 6½	36 2
	Cross Bred Hoggs	...	...	...	106	4 7½	36 10	...	...	...
	Grey Face Hoggets	...	...	...	20	3 6¾	28 6	...	...	...
	Grey Face Hoggs	...	...	...	69	4 5½	35 6	48	4 6½	36 4
	Half Bred Hoggs	...	...	...	65	4 3	34 0	87	4 6½	36 2
	Half Bred Ewes	...	...	...	20	3 4¾	27 2	...	...	...
Dundee	Cross Bred Hoggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4 4½	35 0

* Sold by Live Weight.

(*Continued on the next page.*

TABLE X. (*concluded*).—NUMBER and PRICES of **Sheep** WEIGHED in the under mentioned Places in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, as received from the Market Authorities in the **First Quarter** of 1893, conformably to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70).

PLACES.	BREED OR CLASS.	INFERIOR. (3rd Quality.)			GOOD. (2nd Quality.)			PRIME. (1st Quality.)		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.
SCOTLAND—	*cont.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Edinburgh	Black Face Shearlings	24	3 3½	26 2	...	...	...	54	4 8	37 4
	Black Face Wethers	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4 8½	7 6
	Cheviots	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4 3½	34 2
	Cheviot Shearlings	...	...	...	15	4 4½	35 2	177	4 10½	39 0
	Cheviot Wethers	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	4 7½	37 0
	Cross Bred Hoggets	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4 10	38 8
	Cross Bred Hoggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4 6½	36 2
	Cross Bred Oxfords	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4 4	34 8
	Grey Face Shearlings	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4 8	37 4
	Grey Face Ewes	...	...	...	44	3 8	29 4	...	...	...
	Half Bred Hoggets	...	...	...	20	4 6½	36 6	10	4 9	38 0
	Half Bred Shearlings	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	4 4½	34 10
Perth	Black Face Wethers	...	...	...	64	4 2½	33 10	222	4 5½	35 6
	Black Face Wether (Dinmonts)	...	...	...	25	3 7½	29 0	25	4 2½	33 8
	Black Face Ewes	...	...	...	130	3 1½	24 10	117	3 11	31 4
	Cheviot Wethers	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4 7½	37 0
	Cheviot Ewes	...	...	...	30	3 7½	29 0	...	...	...
	Cross Bred Wethers	...	...	...	40	4 5	35 4	...	...	...
	Cross Bred Hoggets	...	...	...	84	4 4	34 8	119	4 7½	37 2
	Cross Bred Hoggs	...	...	...	149	4 4½	35 2	233	4 8½	37 6
	Cross Bred Ewes	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4 0½	32 2
	Half Bred Hoggets	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	4 8½	37 6
	Half Bred Hoggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	4 8½	37 10
	Shropshire Cross Bred Hoggets	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4 4½	34 10

TABLE XI.

Second Quarter.

Number and Prices of Sheep Weighed in the under-mentioned Places in England and Scotland, as received from the Market Authorities in the Second Quarter of 1893, conformably to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70).

Places.	Breed or Class.	Inferior. (3rd Quality.)			Good. (2nd Quality.)			Prime. (1st Quality.)		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Average Price. Per Cwt.
England:		*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Liverpool	Irish	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5 0½	40 4
	Irish Cross Bred	...	...	...	975	4 8½	37 10	15	4 8	37 4
London	Downs	...	...	...	55	4 9½	38 2	...	...	...
	Downs*	...	...	...	141	4 7½	37 0	41	4 11½	39 10
	Half Bred	...	...	...	74	4 7½	36 10	55	4 10½	38 10
	Half Bred*	...	...	...	1,024	4 6	36 0	555	4 9½	38 2
	Lincolns	...	...	...	20	3 11½	31 6	...	...	...
Scotland:										
Aberdeen	Black Face Wethers	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	4 5½	35 8
	Cheviot Wethers	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5 3½	42 2
	Cross Bred	54	2 11	23 4	1,210	3 7½	29 0	1,726	4 9½	38 2
	Cross Bred Hoggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	5 0½	40 4
	Grey Face Hoggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	5 0	40 0
	Half Bred Hoggs	...	...	...	65	4 0½	32 4	152	4 11½	39 6
	Shropshire Hoggs	...	...	...	9	3 10½	30 10	20	4 8½	37 6
Glasgow	Black Face Wethers	...	...	...	9	4 4½	35 0	...	...	...
	Cross Bred Ewes	...	...	...	11	3 1½	25 2	...	...	...
	Cross Bred Hoggs	...	...	...	6	4 6½	36 4	...	...	...
	Half Bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	4 6½	36 4
Perth	Black Face Wethers	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	4 11½	39 10
	Black Face Wether Hoggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4 8½	37 6
	Cross Bred Hoggs	217	4 6½	36 6	292	4 8½	37 8	385	4 11½	39 6
	Half Bred Hoggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	4 10	38 8

* Sold by Live Weight.

TABLE XII.

Third Quarter.

Number and Prices of **Sheep** Weighed in the under-mentioned Places in England and Scotland, as received from the Market Authorities in the **Third Quarter** of 1893, conformably to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70).

Places.	Breed or Class.	Inferior. (3rd Quality.)			Good. (2nd Quality.)			Prime. (1st Quality.)		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.	Animals Weighed.	Average Price. Per Stone.	Per Cwt.
England:—		*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*d.*
Liverpool	Irish Cross Bred	...	...	...	1,534	4 9½	38 4	...	...	...
London	Downs	...	...	...	24	4 8½	37 6	15	4 11½	39 8
	Downs*	...	...	...	81	4 8	37 4	16	5 4	42 8
	Half Bred	...	...	...	244	4 8	37 4	20	5 2	41 4
	Half Bred*	...	...	...	486	4 8	37 4	25	4 10	38 8
Scotland:—										
Aberdeen	Black Face Wethers	...	...	...	16	3 7½	28 10	41	3 11½	31 8
	Cross Bred	31	2 10½	23 0	2,567	3 7½	29 0	1,706	4 8½	37 8
	Grey Face Hoggs	...	...	...	20	4 4½	35 2	...	...	...
	Half Bred Hoggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	4 4½	34 10
Glasgow	Cross Bred Ewes	...	...	...	28	4 4	34 8	...	...	...
	Half Bred Ewes	...	...	...	20	3 3	26 0	...	...	...
Perth	Black Face Wethers	...	...	...	40	3 10½	31 2	32	4 5½	35 10
	Black Face Ewes	...	...	...	31	3 9	30 0	...	...	...
	Cross Bred Hoggs	245	4 0½	32 6	437	4 3½	34 2	673	4 5½	35 6
	Half Bred Hoggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	4 3½	34 6

* Sold by Live Weight.

TABLE XIII.

Fourth Quarter.

Number and Prices of Sheep Weighed in the under-mentioned Places in England and Scotland, as received from the Market Authorities in the Fourth Quarter of 1893, conformably to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 70).

Places.	Breed or Class.	Inferior. (3rd Quality.)			Good. (2nd Quality.)			Prime. (1st Quality.)		
		Animals Weighed.	Average Price.		Animals Weighed.	Average Price.		Animals Weighed.	Average Price.	
			Per Stone.	Per Cwt.		Per Stone.	Per Cwt.		Per Stone.	Per Cwt.
England:		*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*No.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Leicester	Cross Bred	30	4 6½	36 4	28	4 7½	37 0	...	...	...
	Leicester	...	...	...	10	5 0	40 0	...	...	...
Liverpool	Irish Cross Bred	...	...	...	623	4 5½	35 8	...	...	...
London	Downs	...	...	...	35	4 9½	38 4	...	...	...
	Downs*	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	5 1½	41 0
	Half Bred	...	...	...	118	4 8	37 4	88	4 11½	39 8
	Half Bred*	...	...	...	156	4 11½	39 8	153	5 3½	42 6
	Lincolns	...	...	...	15	4 8	37 4	...	...	...
Scotland:										
Aberdeen	Black Face Wethers	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	4 2½	33 10
	Cross Bred	33	2 5	19 4	1,495	3 6½	28 6	527	4 8½	37 8
Dundee	Cross Bred Hoggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 4½	35 2
Glasgow	Cross Bred Ewes	...	...	...	9	3 2½	25 6	...	...	...
Perth	Black Face Wethers	...	...	...	45	4 2	33 4	95	4 6½	36 6
	Black Face Ewes	368	3 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cheviot Ewes	56	4 2½	33 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cross Bred Hoggs	...	...	...	102	4 2	33 4	1,052	4 3½	34 4
	Cross Bred Ewes	55	3 2½	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Half Bred Hoggs	...	...	...	20	4 4	34 8	...	...	...
	Shropshire Cross Bred Hoggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4 5½	35 8

* Sold by Live Weight.

Tables XIV. to XXIV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF PRICES

IN THE

UNITED KINGDOM

AND CERTAIN

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

TABLE XIV.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES of CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE per Stone of 8 *lbs.*, sinking the Offal, at the METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET during each Quarter of 1893, with the Mean Prices for the Year.

	CATTLE.			SHEEP.			SWINE.		
	Inferior.	Second.	First.	Inferior.	Second.	First.	Inferior.	Second.	First.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1st Quarter -	2 6	4 0	4 7	3 8	4 8	5 5	3 6	4 4	5 1
2nd Quarter -	3 1	4 0	4 7	3 6	4 5	5 1	3 1	4 0	4 9
3rd Quarter -	3 1	4 2	4 10	3 9	4 9	5 5	2 10	3 9	4 8
4th Quarter -	2 8	4 3	4 11	3 9	5 0	5 7	3 1	4 4	5 1
Mean of the Year	2 10	4 1	4 9	3 8	4 8	5 5	3 1	4 1	4 11

TABLE XV.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES of BEEF and MUTTON, per Stone of 8 *lbs.*, by the Carcase, at LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, during each Quarter of 1893, with the Mean Prices for the Year.

	LIVERPOOL.*		GLASGOW.†	
	BEEF.	MUTTON.	BEEF.	MUTTON.
	s. *d.* *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.* *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.* *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.* *s.* *d.*
1st Quarter -	1 10 to 3 4	2 8 to 4 6	2 8 to 3 10	3 6 to 4 8
2nd Quarter -	2 2 „ 3 7	3 0 „ 4 8	2 6 „ 3 8	3 8 „ 5 2
3rd Quarter -	2 0 „ 3 7	2 8 „ 4 6	2 4 „ 3 10	3 0 „ 4 8
4th Quarter -	2 0 „ 3 8	3 0 „ 4 8	2 6 „ 4 0	2 10 „ 4 6
Mean of the Year -	2 0 „ 3 6	2 10 „ 4 7	2 6 „ 3 10	3 3 „ 4 9

* Compiled from information furnished by the Medical Officer of Health, Liverpool. The prices quoted are for Carcases of Animals *slaughtered at the Liverpool Abattoir*, and do not apply to Imported Meat.

† Compiled from information furnished by the Principal of the Veterinary College, Glasgow.

TABLE

AVERAGE PRICES of DEAD MEAT, per Stone of 8 *lbs.*, at the LONDON Prices for

DESCRIPTION.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.
BEEF :—	*s. d. s. d.*	*s. d. s. d.*
Scotch, short sides	4 1 to 4 5	4 4 to 4 7
„ long sides	3 7 „ 3 11	3 10 „ 4 2
English, Prime	3 7 „ 3 11	3 9 „ 4 1
Cows and Bulls	2 3 „ 2 10	2 4 „ 3 0
American, Birkenhead killed	3 2 „ 3 5	3 7 „ 3 9
„ Deptford killed	3 3 „ 3 7	3 7 „ 3 10
„ Refrig. hind-quarters	3 2 „ 3 8	3 10 „ 4 3
„ „ fore-quarters	2 3 „ 2 6	2 6 „ 2 9
Queensland, hind-quarters	2 4 „ 2 7	2 11 „ 2 11
„ fore-quarters	1 11 „ 2 1	2 6 „ 2 6
Danish Sides	— —	2 4 „ 3 3
MUTTON :—		
Scotch, Prime	4 0 „ 4 5	4 2 „ 4 9
English, Prime	3 10 „ 4 4	3 11 „ 4 6
Ewes	3 1 „ 3 5	3 1 „ 3 6
Merinos	3 5 „ 3 9	3 7 „ 3 11
Dutch	3 0 „ 3 6	— —
New Zealand	2 7 „ 2 11	2 6 „ 2 10
Australian	2 1 „ 2 5	2 2 „ 2 5
River Plate	1 11 „ 2 2	2 0 „ 2 3
LAMB :—		
English	6 2 „ 7 4	5 2 „ 6 3
German	— —	4 7 „ 5 0
New Zealand	3 9 „ 4 2	3 3 „ 3 11
VEAL :—		
English	4 2 „ 5 2	3 10 „ 4 9
Foreign‡	4 0 „ 5 1	3 7 „ 4 7
PORK :-		
English, small	4 10 „ 5 2	4 5 „ 4 10
„ medium and large	4 0 „ 4 8	3 9 „ 4 3
Irish	4 0 „ 4 2	3 10 „ 4 4
Dutch and Belgian	4 0 „ 4 4	3 11 „ 4 5

* Compiled from the prices quoted weekly in *The Meat Trades Journal.*
‡ Principally Dutch and Belgian.

XVI.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET, during each Quarter of 1893, and Average the Year.*

3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	AVERAGE PRICES for the YEAR.	DESCRIPTION.
s. d. s. d.	*s. d. s. d.*	*s. d. s. d.*	BEEF :—
4 6 to 4 9	4 5 to 4 8	4 4 to 4 8	Scotch, short sides.
4 0 „ 4 2	3 11 „ 4 2	3 10 „ 4 1	„ long sides.
3 10 „ 4 2	3 9 „ 4 1	3 9 „ 4 0	English, Prime.
2 6 „ 3 1	2 6 „ 3 0	2 5 „ 3 0	Cows and Bulls.
3 5 „ 3 8	3 2 „ 3 7	3 4 „ 3 7	American, Birkenhead killed.
3 6 „ 3 9	3 3 „ 3 8	3 5 „ 3 8	„ Deptford killed.
3 8 „ 4 2	3 2 „ 3 10	3 6 „ 4 0	„ Refrig. hind-qrs.
2 3 „ 2 7	2 0 „ 2 4	2 3 „ 2 7	„ „ fore-qrs.
— —	— —	2 8 „ 2 9	Queensland, hind-qrs.
— —	— —	2 3 „ 2 3	„ fore-qrs.
2 3 „ 3 0	1 10 „ 3 0	2 3 „ 3 1	Danish Sides.
			MUTTON :—
4 4 „ 4 9	4 1 „ 4 6	4 2 „ 4 7	Scotch, Prime.
4 0 „ 4 6	3 10 „ 4 3	3 11 „ 4 4	English, Prime.
3 0 „ 3 6	2 9 „ 3 3	3 0 „ 3 5	Ewes.
3 6 „ 3 9	— —	3 6 „ 3 10	Merinos.
3 3 „ 3 10	†3 0 „ 3 7	3 1 „ 3 8	Dutch.
2 2 „ 2 8	2 4 „ 2 9	2 5 „ 2 10	New Zealand.
2 0 „ 2 4	2 0 „ 2 3	2 1 „ 2 4	Australian.
1 11 „ 2 2	1 11 „ 2 2	1 11 „ 2 3	River Plate.
			LAMB :—
3 11 „ 4 8	— —	4 10 „ 5 9	English.
3 0 „ 3 8	— —	4 4 „ 4 10	German.
2 6 „ 3 0	2 5 „ 2 11	2 11 „ 3 6	New Zealand.
			VEAL :—
3 4 „ 4 2	3 8 „ 4 6	3 10 „ 4 9	English.
3 2 „ 4 0	3 5 „ 4 3	3 8 „ 4 7	Foreign.‡
			PORK :—
4 3 „ 4 7	4 6 „ 5 0	4 6 „ 4 11	English, small.
3 9 „ 4 2	3 8 „ 4 5	3 9 „ 4 4	„ medium and large.
— —	— —	3 11 „ 4 3	Irish.
§4 2 „ 4 4	§3 7 „ 4 5	3 11 „ 4 4	Dutch and Belgian.

† Including Danish for part of the 4th Quarter.
§ Dutch only during the 3rd and 4th Quarters.

TABLE XVII.

AVERAGE VALUES, per *Cwt.*, of various Kinds of DEAD MEAT Imported into the United Kingdom from FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS in each Year from 1883 to 1893 inclusive, and in each Quarter of 1893.

YEARS.	BEEF.		MUTTON.	PORK.		BACON.	HAMS.
	FRESH.	SALTED.	FRESH.	FRESH.	SALTED.		
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1883 -	56 2	43 9	58 10	52 6	38 8	53 1	60 6
1884 -	54 1	39 8	56 1	51 10	33 6	49 2	[illegible] 1
1885 -	51 11	37 10	51 10	52 5	32 2	40 6	50 10
1886 -	46 1	33 2	43 0	49 5	29 8	37 8	47 5
1887 -	45 0	30 6	40 1	49 4	28 8	42 2	51 11
1888 -	45 10	30 9	39 3	45 10	29 4	44 9	52 10
1889 -	43 8	27 11	42 0	48 11	29 0	41 7	[illegible] 1
1890 -	42 4	27 9	41 8	48 6	26 10	36 10	47 5
1891 -	42 1	28 8	39 6	47 6	26 1	37 11	46 4
1892 -	42 5	28 3	40 6	46 11	26 10	40 10	47 4
1893 -	42 4	27 10	39 4	49 9	31 0	53 0	58 6
Quarters of 1893:							
1st Quarter	42 2	25 10	40 3	49 6	35 3	52 2	58 11
2nd Quarter	43 1	26 9	39 5	48 10	29 7	53 11	62 5
3rd Quarter	42 11	27 8	38 7	49 8	30 1	53 7	58 10
4th Quarter	41 5	30 7	39 0	50 4	29 9	52 7	53 5

TABLE XVIII.

AVERAGE PRICES, per *Cwt.*, (LIVE WEIGHT) of FAT CATTLE and FAT SHEEP sold in the DUBLIN Market during each Quarter of 1893, with the Mean Prices for 1893 and 1892.

(*From Returns published by the Irish Land Commission*).

DESCRIPTION.	QUALITY.	AVERAGE PRICES PER CWT., LIVE WEIGHT.					
		1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year 1893.	Year 1892.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
HEIFERS	Prime and Good	30 11	34 10	32 4	30 8	32 2	32 9
	Rough and Inferior	25 10	28 0	—	23 3	25 8	28 5
BULLOCKS	Prime and Good	30 11	34 3	32 6	30 10	32 1	32 4
	Rough and Inferior	26 9	27 9	27 2	—	27 3	27 5
COWS	Prime and Good	28 10	30 9	30 2	28 9	29 7	29 5
	Rough and Inferior	23 9	—	—	—	23 9	23 0
WETHERS	Prime and Good	37 3	37 4	32 9	33 4	35 2	36 8
	Rough and Inferior	—	—	—	—	—	32 0
EWES	Prime and Good	32 11	—	30 2	29 6	30 10	31 8
	Rough and Inferior	27 3	—	—	—	27 3	27 3

TABLE XIX.

AVERAGE PRICE, per *Cwt.*, (LIVE WEIGHT) of STORE CATTLE sold at certain FAIRS in IRELAND during each Quarter of 1893, with the Mean Prices for 1893 and 1892.

(*From Returns published by the Irish Land Commission*).

CATTLE.	AVERAGE PRICES PER CWT., LIVE WEIGHT.					
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year 1893.	Year 1892.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1st Class—One year old	20 0	21 7	23 6	21 5	21 7½	22 11½
„ Two years old	—	26 7	26 9	24 7	26 0	26 8
„ Three years old	25 6	27 1	27 11	26 9	26 10	27 5½
2nd Class—One year old	18 8	—	—	20 1	19 4	22 0
„ Two years old	21 4	—	24 5	23 10	23 2	25 1½
„ Three years old	19 6	25 10	25 8	23 3	23 7	25 2
3rd Class—One year old	—	—	—	15 9	15 9	—
„ Two years old	18 9	22 9	20 9	18 6	20 2	21 2½
„ Three years old	20 2	22 1	22 1	—	21 5	20 6

TABLE XX.

PRICES AT CHICAGO.

STATEMENT showing the ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE by LIVE WEIGHT of particular grades of Cattle, Sheep and Swine, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, in the under-noted years.*

YEARS.	CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.	
	Annual Average Price of 1,200 lbs.–1,500 lbs. Beeves.		Annual Average Price of 70 lbs.–115 lbs. Sheep.		Annual Average Price of heavy packing Hogs, 250 lbs.–350 lbs.	
	Per 100 lbs.	Per cwt.	Per 100 lbs.	Per cwt.	Per 100 lbs.	Per cwt.
	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.	s. d.
1883	5 60	26 1½	3 45	16 1¼	6 20	28 11¼
1884	5 90	27 6½	3 95	18 5¼	5 75	26 10
1885	5 35	24 11½	3 35	15 7½	4 30	20 0¾
1886	4 75	22 2	3 85	17 11½	4 30	20 0¾
1887	4 20	19 7¼	3 90	18 2½	5 20	24 3¼
1888	4 70	21 11¼	4 25	19 10	5 70	26 7¼
1889	3 90	18 2½	4 30	20 0¾	4 30	20 0¾
1890	4 15	19 4½	4 80	22 4¾	3 90	18 2½
1891	4 50	21 0	4 75	22 2	4 30	20 0¾
1892	4 25	19 10	4 65	21 8½	5 00	23 4
1893	4 60	21 5½	4 05	18 10¾	6 55	30 6¾

* Taken from tables supplied in the Fourth Biennial edition of the Statistics of the Live Stock Trade at Chicago, compiled by Messrs. Wood Brothers, Live Stock Commission Agents, Chicago, Illinois.

TABLE XXI.

STATEMENT showing the PRICES, per *100 lb.* (LIVE WEIGHT), of Cattle purchased for direct export and despatched from Chicago during 1893, together with the Prices realised in London (per lb. estimated dressed weight).†

MONTHS.	Shipped from Chicago.	Prices paid in Chicago (Live Weight per 100 lbs.)	Prices in London (Dressed Weight per lb.)
	No.	$ c. $ c.	*d.* *d.*
January	15,888	4 50 to 5 30	5⅝ to 6¾
February	14,320	4 60 „ 5 45	5⅞ „ 6⅞
March	14,544	4 55 „ 5 40	5⅝ „ 6⅝
April	14,608	4 35 „ 5 30	5⅜ „ 6⅝
May	11,068	4 40 „ 5 25	5⅝ „ 6⅜
June	10,424	4 25 „ 5 00	5⅜ „ 6⅜
July	18,080	4 10 „ 4 65	5⅜ „ 7
August	15,192	4 00 „ 4 50	5⅜ „ 6⅜
September	16,832	4 15 „ 4 65	5⅜ „ 6⅜
October	10,864	4 25 „ 4 85	5 „ 6
November	9,488	4 20 „ 4 80	5⅝ „ 6⅞
December	10,560	4 20 „ 5 00	5⅞ „ 6⅝
Total for the year 1893	161,868	4 00 to 5 45	5 to 7
„ „ 1892	250,432	3 90 „ 5 60	5⅜ „ 6⅞
„ „ 1891	186,550	3 70 „ 6 25	5⅜ „ 7⅜
„ „ 1890	339,535	3 75 „ 5 75	4⅜ „ 6⅜

† Taken from the Live Stock Report of January 5, 1894, issued by Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co., of Chicago, Illinois.

TABLE XXII.

CHICAGO.

PRICES per *100 lbs.* (LIVE WEIGHT) in each Month of 1893 in American Currency.*

MONTHS.	Good Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.	Export Cattle.	Extra Prime Cattle.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	3 65 to 5 65	4 50 to 5 85	6 00 to 6 50
February	4 00 „ 5 50	4 50 „ 6 00	5 90 „ 6 25
March	4 10 „ 5 50	4 50 „ 5 85	5 80 „ 6 25
April	4 30 „ 5 30	4 60 „ 5 85	5 80 „ 6 25
May	4 30 „ 5 30	4 50 „ 5 75	5 75 „ 6 10
June	4 30 „ 5 25	4 40 „ 5 75	5 25 „ 6 00
July	4 00 „ 5 30	4 15 „ 5 20	5 10 „ 5 60
August	3 50 „ 4 75	3 75 „ 4 80	4 50 „ 5 25
September	4 00 „ 5 25	4 10 „ 5 40	5 00 „ 5 60
October	4 25 „ 5 50	4 25 „ 5 50	5 30 „ 5 75
November	3 75 „ 5 10	4 00 „ 5 50	5 65 „ 6 35
December	3 25 „ 4 75	4 00 „ 5 40	5 60 „ 6 35

EQUIVALENT PRICES per *Cwt.* (LIVE WEIGHT) in each Month of 1893, in English Currency, converted from the foregoing data.

	s. *d.* *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.* *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.* *s.* *d.*
January	17 $0\frac{1}{2}$ to 26 $4\frac{1}{2}$	21 0 to 27 $3\frac{1}{2}$	28 0 to 30 4
February	18 8 „ 25 8	21 0 „ 28 0	27 $6\frac{1}{2}$ „ 29 2
March	19 $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ 25 8	21 0 „ 27 $3\frac{1}{2}$	27 $0\frac{3}{4}$ „ 29 2
April	20 $0\frac{3}{4}$ „ 24 $8\frac{3}{4}$	21 $5\frac{1}{2}$ „ 27 $3\frac{1}{2}$	27 $0\frac{3}{4}$ „ 29 2
May	20 $0\frac{3}{4}$ „ 24 $8\frac{3}{4}$	21 0 „ 26 10	26 10 „ 28 $5\frac{1}{2}$
June	20 $0\frac{3}{4}$ „ 24 6	20 $6\frac{1}{2}$ „ 26 10	24 6 „ 28 0
July	18 8 „ 24 $8\frac{3}{4}$	19 $4\frac{1}{2}$ „ 24 $3\frac{1}{4}$	23 $9\frac{1}{2}$ „ 26 $1\frac{1}{2}$
August	16 4 „ 22 2	17 6 „ 22 $4\frac{3}{4}$	21 0 „ 24 6
September	18 8 „ 24 6	19 $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ 25 $2\frac{1}{2}$	23 4 „ 26 $1\frac{1}{2}$
October	19 10 „ 25 8	19 10 „ 25 8	24 $8\frac{3}{4}$ „ 26 10
November	17 6 „ 23 $9\frac{1}{2}$	18 8 „ 25 8	26 $4\frac{1}{2}$ „ 29 $7\frac{1}{2}$
December	15 2 „ 22 2	18 8 „ 25 $2\frac{1}{2}$	26 $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ 29 $7\frac{1}{2}$

* Taken from the Live Stock Report, January 5, 1894, issued by Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co., of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

TABLE XXIII.

PARIS MARKET.

PRICES of CATTLE, SHEEP and SWINE in the PARIS CATTLE MARKET for the under-mentioned Years showing the Quotations per *Kilogramme* and per *Cwt.* Dead Weight (Viande Nette), with a note of the similar Quotations for each of the Quarters of 1893, and of the Prices per *Kilo.* and *Cwt.* as returned by Live Weight (Poids Vif).*

YEARS, &c.	OXEN.				CALVES.				SHEEP.				PIGS.			
	Per Kilo.		Per Cwt.		Per Kilo.		Per Cwt.		Per Kilo.		Per Cwt.		Per Kilo.		Per Cwt.	
	Fr.	c.	*s.*	*d.*	Fr.	c.	*s.*	*d.*	Fr.	c.	*s.*	*d.*	Fr.	c.	*s.*	*d.*
1883 -	1	61	65	7	1	98	80	8	1	97	80	3	1	37	55	9
1884 -	1	51	61	6	1	84	74	11	1	82	74	1	1	30	52	11
1885 -	1	42	58	9	1	71	69	8	1	65	67	2	1	35	55	0
1886 -	1	35	55	0	1	66	67	7	1	59	64	9	1	31	53	4
1887 -	1	19	48	5	1	51	61	6	1	48	60	3	1	25	50	11
1888 -	1	24	50	6	1	54	62	9	1	59	64	9	1	20	48	10
1889 -	1	28	52	2	1	69	68	10	1	70	69	3	1	33	54	2
1890 -	1	44	58	8	1	75	71	3	1	87	76	2	1	38	56	2
1891 -	1	43	58	3	1	69	68	10	1	87	76	2	1	32	53	9
1892 -	1	37	55	9	1	68	68	5	1	76	71	8	1	34	54	7
1893 -	1	31	53	7	1	77	72	3	1	70	69	1	1	39	56	7
DEAD WEIGHT PRICES for each of the QUARTERS of 1893.																
1st Quarter	1	39	56	7	1	87	76	2	1	79	72	11	1	35	55	0
2nd „ -	1	32	53	9	1	76	71	8	1	76	71	8	1	36	55	4
3rd „ -	1	29	52	7	1	61	65	7	1	66	67	7	1	44	58	8
4th „ -	1	26	51	4	1	86	75	9	1	58	64	4	1	41	57	5
LIVE WEIGHT PRICES for each of the QUARTERS of 1893.																
1st Quarter	0	79	32	2	1	07	43	7	0	92	37	6	0	90	36	8
2nd „ -	0	77	31	4	1	00	40	9	0	92	37	6	0	87	35	5
3rd „ -	0	78	31	9	0	90	36	8	0	89	36	3	0	93	37	11
4th „ -	0	79	32	2	0	99	40	4	0	88	35	10	0	88	35	10

* Taken from statistics furnished by the Director of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Paris.

TABLE XXIV.

BRUSSELS MARKET.

TABLE showing the AVERAGE PRICES of CATTLE, distinguishing LIVE WEIGHT and DEAD WEIGHT Quotations per *Kilogramme* and per *Cwt.* for the under-mentioned Years.*

DEAD WEIGHT.

YEARS.	OXEN.		BULLS.		COWS and HEIFERS.		CALVES.	
	Per Kilo.	Per Cwt.	Per Kilo.	Per Cwt.	Per Kilo.	Per Cwt.	Per Kilo.	Per Cwt.
	F. c.	*s. d.*	F. c.	*s. d.*	F. c.	*s. d.*	F. c.	*s. d.*
1887 -	1 35	55 0	1 11	45 2	1 13	46 0	1 61	65 7
1888 -	1 41	57 5	1 13	46 0	1 14	46 5	1 64	66 9
1889 -	1 47	59 11	1 19	48 5	1 23	50 1	1 66	67 7
1890 -	1 54	62 9	1 27	51 9	1 28	52 2	1 69	68 10
1891 -	1 58	64 4	1 37	55 10	1 39	56 7	1 73	70 5
1892 -	1 53	62 3	1 28	52 2	1 28	52 2	1 72	70 1
1893 -	1 45	59 1	1 15	46 1	1 26	51 4	1 49	60 8

LIVE WEIGHT.

YEARS.	OXEN.		BULLS.		COWS.		CALVES.	
	Per Kilo.	Per Cwt.	Per Kilo.	Per Cwt.	Per Kilo.	Per Cwt.	Per Kilo.	Per Cwt.
	F. c.	*s. d.*	F. c.	*s. d.*	F. c.	*s. d.*	F. c.	*s. d.*
1887 -	0 74	30 1	0 61	24 10	0 61	24 10	0 94	38 4
1888 -	0 81	33 0	0 64	26 1	0 64	26 1	0 97	39 6
1889 -	0 83	33 9	0 66	26 11	0 65	26 5	0 98	39 11
1890 -	0 86	35 0	0 70	28 6	0 68	27 8	0 98	39 11
1891 -	0 89	36 3	0 76	30 11	0 75	30 6	1 00	40 9
1892 -	0 86	35 0	0 73	29 9	0 73	29 9	1 06	43 2
1893 -	0 83	33 9	0 69	28 1	0 71	28 11	0 96	39 1

* Taken from the Belgian Bulletin d'Agriculture, 1892, Tome VIII., so far as regards the years 1887–91 inclusive, and from data supplied by the Department of Agriculture Brussels, for 1892 and 1893.

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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE STATISTICS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN

SHOWING THE

ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE

AND

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE

OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS

WITH

Abstract Returns for the United Kingdom.

1893.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1894.

[C.—7316.]

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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

PRODUCE STATISTICS

1893.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, in the accompanying Tables, the Produce Statistics of the principal crops of Great Britain collected in 1893. Besides offering the usual comments on the estimates of the crops of native growth, I have on this occasion appended to this report a series of notes giving the general purport of the information supplied to the Department respecting the crops of Foreign Countries. Produce Returns submitted.

In the past season, as in the nine preceding years, estimates of the yield of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, Potatoes, Turnips, Mangold, Hay, and Hops in Great Britain have been obtained by personal inspection and local inquiry, during and after harvest, in 13,356 parishes through the agency of special estimators selected by the Collectors of Inland Revenue with regard to their capacity for this duty. Under the supervision of the Revenue Officers the estimators' returns have been, as before, collated with reference to the parochial acreage of each crop as returned on the 5th June last. The results were furnished to the Board of Agriculture during the month of December; and, in advance of the complete details now published, a preliminary summary, showing the estimated yield of Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Hops, in each division of Great Britain, was issued to the public before the end of the year.

The Tables now submitted, in the form hitherto adopted, give the final results arrived at for all the above-named crops, any discrepancies detected in the estimates having been made the subject of examination in this office, and, where necessary, of local inquiry and correction.

Totals for the United Kingdom.

To enable a general statement to be prepared for the United Kingdom—exclusive of the Isle of Man and Channel Islands where statistics of this nature are not collected—particulars of the yield of the Irish crops have been supplied by the Registrar-General for Ireland. In the case of Grain and Pulse the Irish figures, which are originally computed by weight, have been converted, as on former occasions, for comparison with the data for Great Britain, into equivalent measure, on the scale of the Corn Returns Act, 1882. The estimated produce of all other crops both British and Irish is expressed by weight.

In dealing with the aggregate results obtained by combining the available data, it must be remembered that these totals fail in some respects to indicate the characteristics of the season of 1893, which perhaps more than any recent year has been distinguished by a striking variety of local experience. Throughout Ireland, with perhaps the exception of a section of the country in the south-east, the year has proved a productive one, while Scotland and some of the more northerly English counties similarly escaped the more serious effects of the prolonged drought which not only told disastrously on the hay harvest, but also largely reduced the yield of the cereals of the year. The higher yields of the more fortunate parts of the United Kingdom have thus to some extent counteracted the unusual losses of the central and southern counties.

Even thus qualified, however, the general figures for the United Kingdom indicate a marked deficiency in four out of the five cereal crops reported on, while the hay crop, both from permanent and temporary grass, has been reduced to an extent never before recorded in these returns. In grain crops, as compared with 1892, we have grown less Barley by 14 per cent., less Wheat by 16 per cent., less Beans by 31 per cent., and less Peas by 5 per cent. The estimated produce of Wheat

stands below the total for the preceding year by as much as 1,233,000 quarters. This is mainly in consequence of the smaller area under the crop; but the further loss of nearly 1,400,000 quarters of Barley must be wholly ascribed to an inferior yield, as the acreage was slightly greater than in 1892. Against these losses a total increase of only 50,000 quarters of Oats, on a largely increased area, is a relatively small set off. Totals for the United Kingdom.

The estimates of the total native production of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, and Peas, in the United Kingdom as a whole, reckoned in quarters, compare as follows for each of the last three years, placing these five crops in the order of their relative magnitude:— Grain crops in United Kingdon.

Crops.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
Oats	20,809,000	21,023,000	21,074,000
Barley	9,944,000	9,617,000	8,218,000
Wheat	9,343,000	7,597,000	6,364,000
Beans	1,337,000	882,000	608,000
Peas	722,000	629,000	595,000

Such a table brings out the contrast with the harvest of 1891 as well as 1892, and indicates that nearly 3,000,000 fewer quarters of Wheat were grown than were produced two years ago.

These figures also strikingly emphasize the fact that with an extending area in England, and an area always largely preponderating in Scotland and Ireland, the Oat crop bulks more largely than all the other four cereals collectively in any estimate of the total corn production of the United Kingdom. And it may be added that even if, as has been sometimes estimated, no more than one-half of the Oats grown come into the category of saleable produce, the value of that half at present prices exceeds the entire value of the Wheat crop of the year.

The mean yields per acre of the grain crops for the United Kingdom in 1893 are shown in Table I. of the returns, to have been in the case of Wheat, 26·08 bushels; of Barley, 29·30; and of Beans, 19·61. These are quite the lowest figures returned in the decade for which returns exist. In the case of Peas the yield of 22·61 bushels was the lowest with the

exception of 1885, when only 18·78 bushels were secured, while but for a large Irish return, and a Scottish crop over average by more than 5 per cent., the Oat crop of 1893 would have occupied a similar position of inferiority.

Other crops in United Kingdom.

Turning to other forms of produce, the aggregate totals of Potatoes, Roots, and Hay in the United Kingdom in the past three years may be contrasted as under, in tons:—

Crops.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes - - -	6,090,000	5,634,000	6,541,000
Turnips - - - -	29,742,000	31,419,000	31,110,000
Mangold - - -	7,558,000	7,428,000	5,225,000
Hay from Clover, &c. - -	4,278,000	4,015,000	3,167,000
Hay from Permanent Pasture -	8,393,000	7,501,000	5,915,000

The abundant Potato crop of the season is here apparent, the average yield being only once before reached, and the total outturn estimated at 16 per cent. above the figures for 1892. In the case of Turnips the produce is slightly below the previous year's crop, but above that of 1891. Mangolds, however, show a diminution of 30 per cent., and this loss is serious in view of the value of the crop in a season when fodder and feeding stuffs are scarce. But attention will be mainly attracted to the conspicuous failure of the Hay crop. The average production of both kinds of Hay in the United Kingdom in a normal season may be taken as roughly 13,000,000 tons—whereof about one-third is raised in Ireland. Every one of the last three successive seasons have, however, shown under average results, and the total produce for 1893 is estimated at little over 9,000,000 tons. Since practically one-half of this, or 4,483,000 tons, was the produce of Irish fields, it follows that the reduction in the area mown, and the scanty crops secured last season, have left the growers of Hay on this side of St. George's Channel with not much over half of their accustomed supply of fodder. Even with the aid of the fair Irish crop the total estimate of Hay of all sorts shown by the above table to have been obtained in the United Kingdom stands at a level nearly 2,500,000 tons below the crop of 1892, and 3,500,000 tons below that of the previous year, while it falls short of an ordinary average crop by about 4,000,000 tons.

Yield of Crops in Great Britain.

Confining attention to the statistics collected of the yield of the various crops in Great Britain alone, and disregarding the element introduced by the Irish figures, we are met by an almost unbroken series of under average yields, the production of Wheat in the year 1893 standing at only 25·95 bushels per acre, the yield for Barley being 28·69 bushels, for Oats 35·59 bushels, for Beans 19·39 bushels, for Peas 22·61 bushels, for Turnips 13·30 tons, for Mangolds 12·84 tons, for Hops 7·21 cwts., for Clover-Hay 18·74 cwts., and for Permanent Meadow Hay only 12·56 cwts., or less than half a crop. Potatoes alone show an over average yield.

Comparisons with previous harvests.

Perhaps the relation of these figures to the records of previous years in some of the more important crops may be most conveniently shown by such a table as the following, wherein the normal yield for Great Britain, according to the local estimates obtained in 1885 and 1886, and shown in the heading of the several columns, is represented by the figure "100," and the proportion of the estimated yield per acre of each year from 1884 to 1893 inclusive, to this ordinary average is shown accordingly.

Years.	Wheat. — Estimated Ordinary Average, 28·80 Bushels per Acre.	Barley. — Estimated Ordinary Average, 34·02 Bushels per Acre.	Oats. — Estimated Ordinary Average, 39·04 Bushels per Acre.	Potatoes. — Estimated Ordinary Average, 6·11 Tons per Acre.	Hay (Clover, &c.). — Estimated Ordinary Average, 29·34 Cwts. per Acre.	Hay (Permanent Pasture). — Estimated Ordinary Average. 25·56 Cwts. per Acre.
1884	104	100	96	108	—	—
1885	109	103	94	95	—	—
1886	93	95	97	94	100	102
1887	111	92	89	104	93	81
1888	97	97	95	85	96	110
1889	104	93	101	101	114	114
1890	107	103	106	87	104	104
1891	109	100	99	94	97	92
1892	92	102	99	95	87	75
1893	90	84	91	108	64	49

Neither Wheat nor Barley, it therefore appears, has ever before shown so small a yield as in 1893 since these returns were collected, and the yield of Oats only on one occasion. Potatoes have only once before been as good a crop, while Hay of both

kinds has, as anticipated, shown an enormous diminution from the normal standard.

Wheat in Great Britain.

Taking some of the estimated results of the year's harvest in detail, Wheat in Great Britain was grown on a surface less by a seventh than in 1892; and the mean yield per acre being also less, though only by half a bushel, than in the bad harvest of that year, the gross total out-turn was smaller than the crop of 1892 by nearly a sixth part. As already shown, the yield per acre of the Wheat crop in Great Britain was practically 10 per cent. short of the accepted standard. But it must be noted that the quality has been in numerous instances unusually high, and in one or two cases weights of 65 lbs. and even 67 lbs. per bushel have been reported by the Collectors.

So far as the reduced total produce follows from the diminished area devoted to wheat growing, the comments offered on the acreage returns explain sufficiently the local effect of the changes thus arising. But the mean Wheat yield per acre on the area still left under this cereal in 1893 covers such varied local results as to invite closer inquiry. Compared with the standard ordinary average, accepted since 1885 as a point for comparison, although the English yield taken by itself was last year more than three bushels per acre short on the whole, in York, Durham, Northumberland, and in Scotland, an excess of three to four bushels per acre over the average was recorded. In Cambridge, Essex, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, on the other hand, the yield was eight to nine bushels under average, and in Hampshire over 6½ bushels short. These figures represent percentage reductions of from 24 to 30 per cent. They doubtless indicate the chief sufferers from the meteorological conditions of the year, and help to explain the large declines of 13 per cent. in yield in the first and 17½ per cent. in the second Produce Divisions which are shown in Table III., while they afford a strong contrast with the over-average yield of 10½ per cent. reported from the Northern and North-Western counties of the Fourth Division.

The yields of wheat in 1893 varied indeed so greatly in certain groups of counties, that it may be worth while to make a further analysis of the general results in still narrower areas by breaking

up the four Divisions of England shown in Table III. into the eight Sub-divisions referred to in the report on the Produce Returns of 1891, the counties in each group being those noted below:—

Divisions of England.	Estimated Total Produce, 1893.	Estimated Yield per Acre, 1893.	Ordinary Average (as estimated in 1885).	1893.	
				Deficiency (−) or Increase (+) on estimated Ordinary Average.	Percentage of Decrease (−) or Increase (+).
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Per Cent.
Division No. 1.* Part (*a*)	10,783,964	24·37	30·80	−6·43	−20·9
Division No. 1.* Part (*b*)	11,506,858	30·21	31·45	−1·24	− 4·0
Division No. 2.† Part (*a*)	5,455,301	22·69	30·20	−7·51	−24·9
Division No. 2.† Part (*b*)	5,809,038	26·10	28·76	−2·66	− 9·2
Division No. 3.‡ Part (*a*)	5,433,897	25·02	26·39	−1·37	− 5·2
Division No. 3.‡ Part (*b*)	3,138,804	21·70	24·36	−2·66	−10·9
Division No. 4.§ Part (*a*)	2,445,780	28·37	24·94	+3·43	+13·7
Division No. 4.§ Part (*b*)	1,855,765	28·84	27·15	+1·69	+ 6·2

*Division I. Containing (*a*.) six Eastern and (*b*.) three North-Eastern Counties.	†Division II. Containing (*a*.) five South-Eastern and (*b*.) nine East-Midland Counties.	‡Division III. Containing (*a*.) six West-Midland and (*b*.) four South-Western Counties.	§Division IV. Containing (*a*.) four Northern and (*b*.) six North-Western Counties.
(*a*.) Cambridge.	(*a*.) Kent.	(*a*.) Shropshire.	(*a*.) Northumberland.
Suffolk.	Surrey.	Worcester.	Durham.
Essex.	Sussex.	Hereford.	York, N.R.
Herts.	Hants.	Gloucester.	York, W.R.
Beds.	Berks.	Wilts.	
Hunts.		Monmouth.	
(*b*.) Norfolk.	(*b*.) Notts.	(*b*.) Somerset.	(*b*.) Cumberland.
Lincoln.	Leicester.	Dorset.	Westmorland.
York, E.R.	Rutland.	Devon.	Lancashire.
	Northampton.	Cornwall.	Cheshire.
	Warwick.		Derby.
	Oxford.		Stafford.
	Bucks.		
	Middlesex.		
	London.		

Here it is made clear that the greatest reduction in the yield per acre of last season's Wheat crop occurred in the five south-eastern counties lying south of the Thames, forming the first part of the second Division, with a decline of nearly 25 per cent. from the standard. The first section of the first or Eastern Division, which is usually the area of highest Wheat yield, and is distinguished as the district where this cereal still retains an exceptional share of the cultivated area, comes next in order of

diminished yield, with a reduction of 21 per cent.; the third largest decline being in the counties of the extreme south-west; while the whole Northern Division returned an over-average crop, which was best in the counties nearest the Scottish border.

Barley in Great Britain.

Turning to the Barley crop of 1893, the differences can be shown by a similar table to the above to have been most marked in the groups of counties wherein the Wheat crop suffered most. In the southern group of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hants, and Berks, the Barley yield per acre was reduced by upwards of 36 per cent. below the normal figure. In the six eastern counties forming the first part of the Division No. 1, the mean decline has been 30½ per cent., while in the south-west, again, from Dorset to Cornwall, a mean reduction of nearly 29 per cent. is reported, In three English counties, Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall, where the normal yield ranges from 32 to over 39 bushels per acre, the Barley yield of 1893 is returned as under 20 bushels per acre

Divisions of England.	Estimated Total Produce, 1893.	Estimated Yield per Acre, 1893.	Ordinary Average (as estimated in 1885).	1893.	
				Deficiency (−) or Increase (+) on estimated Ordinary Average.	Percentage of Decrease (−) or Increase (+).
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Per Cent.
Division No. 1. Part (*a*)	9,554,220	24·91	35·87	−10·96	−30·5
Division No. 1. Part (*b*)	14,801,335	31·28	35·57	− 4·29	−12·0
Division No. 2. Part (*a*)	3,273,527	22·79	35·79	−13·00	−36·3
Division No. 2. Part (*b*)	5,565,458	27·23	34·37	− 7·14	−20·8
Division No. 3. Part (*a*)	4,691,719	27·56	31·14	− 3·58	−11·5
Division No. 3. Part (*b*)	3,265,689	22·09	30·97	− 8·88	−28·7
Division No. 4. Part (*a*)	6,610,416	35·23	33·04	+ 2·19	+ 6·6
Division No. 4. Part (*b*)	1,270,344	31·01	32·40	− 1·39	− 4·3

Not till we reach the Northern Group does the crop appear to have escaped the loss of yield due to the drought of 1893; and, indeed, Barley is returned as an under average crop even in two counties, Derby and Stafford, included in this division. In Scotland the Barley crop was more than 4½ per cent. over average, but in Wales nearly 10 per cent. under average. Nor was the

loss measured by the number of bushels threshed the only damage sustained, for except where the Barley was sown early, when some good samples were obtained in various districts, the irregular germination of the crop in very many English counties severely affected the quality and value of the produce.

Oats in Great Britain.

The Oat crop of 1893, deprived of the moisture requisite to its growth in three-fourths of England, fell also considerably below an average yield. Scotland, however, furnishes a third of the acreage carrying Oats in Great Britain, while it has only a little more than a tenth of the acreage under Barley, and there the benefit of a remarkably early harvest has enabled an over-average crop to be secured. This has caused the mean reduction of the yield per acre of Oats in Great Britain to stand at a smaller figure than that of Barley, the total decline of 8·8 per cent. below the standard yield being, the result of a drop of nearly twice this ratio, or 16·7 per cent., in the English counties and one of 4·7 per cent. in Wales, checked by an increased yield of 5·3 per cent. in North Britain.

In the three Produce Divisions of England which have suffered in the case of the other cereals, the average loss in Oats is very considerable. In five of the six the smaller groups or Sub-divisions compared in the preceding paragraphs, and collectively making up the injuriously affected section of the country, a yield of from 4½ to 18 bushels short of the standard has been recorded. As before, the five counties of the south-east, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hants, and Berks, have the unpleasant pre-eminence of being collectively the greatest sufferers with a yield reduced from a standard of 46 bushels per acre to one of 28 bushels, or very little more than three-fifths of an ordinary crop; the report from Sussex being the worst of the five, the average Oat crop in that county being only a single bushel above 3 quarters to the acre, while in ordinary seasons little short of 6 quarters per acre are looked for.

After the south-eastern counties, some of the eastern group have been next worse off. Cambridge which usually boasts the largest Oat yield of any English county, with a normal out-turn reckoned in 1885 at over 8 quarters to the acre, reports in 1893

Oats in Great Britain.

a crop of less than 5 quarters, while the whole of Part (*a*.) of this division returns only two-thirds of a normal harvest. Here also both in the case of Oats and of other cereals instances of the crops being cut green to make up for deficient fodder are reported.

The fluctuations shown in 1893 in the yield of Oats in each of the eight Sub-divisions of England may be traced in the following table:—

Divisions of England.	Estimated Total Produce, 1893.	Estimated Yield per Acre, 1893.	Ordinary Average as estimated in 1885.	1893.	
				Deficiency (−) or Increase (+) on estimated Ordinary Average.	Percentage of Decrease (−) or Increase (+).
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Per Cent.
Division No. 1. Part (*a*)	6,980,940	32·80	50·43	−17·63	−35·0
Division No. 1. Part (*b*)	12,347,591	43·61	50·16	− 6·55	−13·0
Division No. 2. Part (*a*)	7,052,277	27·80	45·80	−18·00	−39·3
Division No. 2. Part (*b*)	5,908,312	31·35	40·39	− 9·04	−22·4
Division No. 3. Part (*a*)	5,684,820	32·75	37·28	− 4·53	−12·1
Division No. 3. Part (*b*)	6,489,842	27·15	34·92	− 7·77	−22·3
Division No. 4. Part (*a*)	10,850,671	41·91	38·46	+ 3·45	+ 9·0
Division No. 4. Part (*b*)	11,849,981	38·88	39·46	− 0·58	− 1·5

In Wales, where Oats are grown on a not inconsiderable area, the average decline is only a bushel and a half below the standard; but an exceptional loss occurs in three counties, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, and Pembroke. In the last of these, indeed, the deficit appears as nearly 16 bushels below the standard, and may be traced to the special suffering of this county from the drought which is indicated by the rainfall records of the year. While the Scottish Oat crop, as above noticed, has been on the whole over average, one or two counties have there also come short, as in the case of Sutherland and Orkney, and to a smaller extent in Perth and Dumfries. Some special damage of a different origin occurred in the south of Scotland by the gale of August 21, whereby quantities of from 2 to 6 bushels were said to have been shaken out.

Potatoes in Great Britain.

The one crop of the past season which has been very generally good is that of Potatoes, the mean yield per acre for Great Britain coming out half a ton or nearly 8 per cent. above the

standard of 1885, and 13½ per cent. over the yield of 1892. No doubt in the case of individual counties, possibly where the original estimates were placed rather high, the yield of 1893 has fallen a little short. But, on the other hand, Potato crops exceeding 9 tons to the acre have been reported in Gloucester and in Derby, in Merioneth and in Clackmannan. The estimated average for England is 6·64 tons per acre. It is 6·63 tons in Wales, and 6·42 tons in Scotland. The English average does not appear to have been exceeded for any year since these returns have been collected, while only once, in 1887, has the Welsh average been slightly higher, and only twice, in 1887 and 1889, has the Scotch average stood at a larger figure. The collectors very generally report an absence of disease, and the excellence of the crop in England is a common matter of remark. From Aberdeen, Stirling, and Dumfries, mention is, however, made of a varying degree of disease among the early varieties affecting from an eighth to a third of these crops.

Potatoes in Great Britain.

The Turnip crop of the year seems to have been about 13 per cent. below the standard of 15¼ tons to an acre, estimated as a normal crop in 1885. Since, however, this figure is one which has never been reached for Great Britain as a whole in any of the years for which Produce Statistics are forthcoming, it is possible that the average of 13¼ tons in 1893, although less than last year's estimate, does not represent so inferior a yield as was at one time expected, and looking further back it is considerably better than the crops of 1888, 1887, or 1885.

Turnips in Great Britain.

The English Turnip crop stands much below the Welsh or the Scotch, showing only 12 tons to the acre against 15 tons and 16½ tons respectively in these countries. Moreover, the yield in the English counties is marked by an extreme variety of range from under 8 tons to the acre in Bedford and less than 9 tons in Cambridge, Buckingham, Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, and Berkshire, to 17 to 20 tons in Chester, Westmorland, Derby, Northumberland, and Lancaster. An estimate of 23 tons is given in Cumberland, and in one Welsh county, Brecon, while no less than seven Scottish counties return Turnip crops of over 20 tons to the acre.

Mangolds in Great Britain.

Although Mangolds are grown in every county of England and Wales, they are a relatively unimportant crop in the northern counties, while their extent and value is considerable in many of the more southerly districts in which the drought of 1893 was severely felt. The reduction in the yield of these roots in the past season is, therefore, not surprising, and must have pressed with special severity on particular areas. The mean yield per acre in England has dropped from 19·89 tons to 12·74 tons. In Essex the return appears to have been less than 6 tons to the acre—not one-third of an ordinary crop. In Hertfordshire, Berkshire, and Middlesex, less than 9 tons to the acre were reported, and in Buckinghamshire 9½ tons. The county of Dorset, which has the highest standard yield, shows less than 10 tons in place of 26·6 tons to the acre in the past season.

Hay in Great Britain.

The most serious of the several disasters of the past year has, however, lain in another direction, in the failure, already adverted to, of so unusual a proportion of the Hay crop. This has affected a very wide and important section of the area of Great Britain, and the loss extends to both forms of Hay, whether from permanent or temporary grasses. The estimated average production of Hay of all kinds in an ordinary season in Great Britain exceeds 8,600,000 tons, but according to the reports furnished to this Department, only 1,918,000 tons were cut from Clover and Rotation Grasses, while a total of 2,681,000 tons from Permanent Meadow was all that had been secured last summer.

Besides the reduced area which the Agricultural Returns showed to have been reserved for Hay in Great Britain under the peculiar circumstances of the season, the yield per acre on this diminished surface was in the case of Permanent Grasses less than half the customary estimate, and the reduction in the yield of the Clover and Seed Hay exceeded one-third. In Hay from Permanent Meadow, the deficit per acre, compared with the normal yield, reached 14 cwts. in England, nearly 7 cwts. in Wales, while even in Scotland an estimated loss of 3 cwts. to the acre is reported. The Clover Sainfoin, and Rotation Grasses cut were likewise about 3 cwts. short in Scotland. They were not much under 9 cwts. short in Wales, and nearly 13 cwts. deficient in England.

In some cases where, contrary to the usual practice, second cuttings were obtained after rain had come, the estimated yield was only reached by including these. More usually it is reported that the urgent need of grass for grazing purposes led to there being little attempt to supplement the scanty first crop of Hay by a second cutting, while frequent instances are reported where no cutting at all took place until the autumn. Not a single county in England, and only two in Wales, and eight in Scotland returned over average yields per acre, but the different extent of the loss in the various counties was as striking as in the Grain crops. In Clover Hay the English average—16·67 cwts. per acre in place of 29·39—included seven counties where less than 10 cwts. was obtained. Bedford showed 8·63 cwts. only as against a standard crop of 38·02 cwts., Surrey 8·16 cwts. only against one of 26·64 cwts., while the Berkshire and Buckinghamshire totals for the year scarcely rose above 9 cwts. to the acre, and Dorset, Gloucester, and Oxford also returned an average of less than half a ton, while in 11 other English counties less than half a crop was secured. Hay in Great Britain.

In ordinary seasons Lancaster returns one of the heaviest Clover Hay crops, but even here the yield was reduced to 32·58 cwts. per acre in place of 42·05 cwts. In Durham 27·73 cwts. out of 31·43 was secured, and the average crops of the other Northern counties—Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland—with those of the considerable Hay areas of Chester and the West Riding, ranged from 24 cwts. to 31 cwts. even in the past summer. But in other counties where the area of Rotation Hay is large the yields have been very small. Thus the yield of Norfolk was 15·36 cwts., and that of Hampshire was 11·69 cwts. only. In Wales the county of Pembroke again stands out as the greatest sufferer with a Clover Hay crop of 7·33 cwts. as against a normal yield of 25·73 cwts. The Scotch Hay crop of this class is nowhere put below 16·41 cwts., which is the yield shown for Inverness. It is small, however, also in Orkney, Shetland, and Caithness, but on the other hand the estimate exceeds two tons to the acre in Edinburgh and Renfrew, and is very nearly as large in Lanark.

The record of Hay cut from Permanent Grass is very poor in England. The English mean estimate gives only 12 cwts. in place of an ordinary 26 cwts. per acre, but this includes some remarkable

Hay in Great Britain.

returns which credit Kent with only 4·33 cwts. per acre, as against a normal crop estimated at 25·52 cwts., Bedford with 4·38 cwts. out of a customary crop of 24·43 cwts., Rutland with 4·64 cwts. out of 24·67 cwts., and Surrey 4·97 cwts. out of 25·02 cwts., while through a belt of counties including Berkshire, Buckingham, Oxford, Gloucester, and Somerset, with Warwick and Worcester a yield of less than 7 cwts. per acre is reported. Pembroke is again the only Welsh county equally low. In Scotland the Permanent Meadow Hay is returned as from 9 to 12 cwts. over average in Stirlingshire and Dumbarton, but little over half a crop in Dumfriesshire, and two-thirds in other border counties. The estimate supplied shows but little more than a seventh of a crop in Orkney.

Adding together the gross estimated produce of both kinds of Hay in the past season, it may be interesting to compare, as in the following table, the general results of the year with those recorded for 1892, itself a year of under average production. If we contrast the aggregate Hay crop of the leading geographical divisions of Great Britain and of the eight groups of English counties previously tabulated in respect of their cereal crops, it is possible to see what percentage of loss has resulted from the diminished acreage and reduced yields of the year, and where it fell most heavily.

Divisions.	1893.	1892.	Decrease.	Decrease per Cent.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Per Cent.
Great Britain - -	91,976,022	140,305,061	48,329,039	34·45
England - - -	68,729,702	111,177,871	42,448,169	38·18
Wales - - -	7,878,402	12,068,687	4,190,285	34·72
Scotland - - -	15,367,918	17,058,503	1,690,585	9·91
England in Divisions:				
Division 1 (a.) -	5,213,795	10,790,061	5,576,266	51·68
Division 1 (b.) -	5,797,542	11,267,566	5,470,024	48·55
Division 2 (a.) -	5,162,573	9,957,887	4,795,314	48·16
Division 2 (b.) -	5,535,578	11,523,102	5,987,524	51·96
Division 3 (a.) -	7,600,494	12,129,426	4,528,932	37·34
Division 3 (b.) -	5,514,940	9,054,700	3,539,760	39·09
Division 4 (a.) -	14,264,900	18,388,382	4,123,482	22·42
Division 4 (b.) -	19,639,880	28,066,747	8,426,867	30·02

The aggregate Hay harvest for Great Britain was therefore not two-thirds of the 1892 crop, but in England not much more than three-fifths have been obtained, while in Scotland the loss was 10 per cent. only. Again, throughout the two divisions forming the eastern half of England, the production of Hay in 1893 is just about half that of the same district in 1892. In the third division of South-Western and West Midland Counties the proportion of loss is 37 to 39 per cent. In the six North-Western counties the loss is just 30 per cent., but in the other section of this Division, that is in Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, not much over one-fifth of the crop was lost. Hay in Great Britain.

The abnormal circumstances of the year naturally induced many efforts to provide substitutes for the loss of fodder due to the failure of hay, and although the facts could not be ascertained for the purpose of these returns, there seems little room to doubt that various catch crops were resorted to with some success by the occupiers of land, and in this connexion the Board, in one of their leaflets, which attained a circulation of 120,000 copies, offered a variety of suggestions for the guidance of agriculturists.

The remarkable deficiency of hay in Great Britain, with the high prices consequent thereon, brought also, as one of its immediate consequences, an increase of imports from other countries, to an extent believed to have been unprecedented. Up to the end of 1893 the imports of hay reached 263,000 tons compared with 61,000 tons in 1892; but even this large arrival bore, as will be seen, but a relatively small proportion to the loss of native produce. It is to be remarked, also, that the foreign sources of supply drawn upon for this purpose were remarkably varied. Imports of Foreign Hay.

Much of the hay received from abroad came from distant countries, for the serious effects of the prolonged drought of 1893 were not confined to this country, and apprehensions of a serious fodder famine were reported also from many parts of the European Continent.

In France the failure of hay was conspicuous, especially in the central departments, and a deficit of something like 15,000,000 The Hay crop in Europe.

The Hay crop in Europe.

tons has been suggested in Sir Joseph Crowe's report on the trade of France for the year. Complaints were numerous of the impossibility of maintaining the cattle on the scanty pastures and the small hay crops secured, and, as with ourselves, the driving of half fed stock into the markets led to much depreciation of values. Various expedients in the use of novel fodder plants were resorted to, and the anxiety of the French Government was shown by official inquiries made abroad as to the probable sources whence foreign supplies might be sought, while the import duties on fodder were suspended until the end of the year, in order to permit the free introduction of hay and fodder from abroad. The total imports into France are said to have increased from 21,000 tons to 159,000 tons in the year.

In Germany severe losses in certain districts were experienced, especially near the Rhine, in Bavaria, Hesse Darmstadt, and Wurtemberg, and after the 4th July the export of hay was forbidden, as well as that of fresh and dried fodder plants and chopped straw. The final official reports put the clover and lucerne hay crop for the German Empire, as a whole, at 21 per cent. under the previous year's yield, and 24½ per cent. under average, the permanent meadow hay being 22 and 23 per cent. respectively under the same estimates.

In Austria-Hungary the consequences of the drought induced the Government to take similar measures of precaution, and exports of hay, oil-cakes, straw, and chaff were prohibited, although on the Hungarian side of the dual empire, where the hay harvest was not so seriously affected, this step was somewhat unfavourably regarded. In Italy considerable apprehension was felt early in the season at the reduced hay crop consequent on the drought then experienced and the official reports transmitted from Rome indicated an extensive loss of pasturage in the neighbourhood of the capital. The Italian situation was, however, somewhat relieved by later rains.

In Switzerland also the shortness of the hay crop gave rise to some apprehension, and proposals for a large import of hay from America were reported as under consideration. In the Netherlands, except in the water-meadow districts, the drought was

severely felt, and the scarcity of fodder formed the subject of discussion in the Legislature owing to the extensive purchases of Dutch hay from the more favoured provinces for export to other countries at comparatively high prices. The Hay crop in Europe.

On the other hand, in south-eastern Europe a large hay crop in Roumania enabled French and German buyers to make purchases in that quarter. The southern provinces of Russia likewise enjoyed a plentiful hay harvest, and the Russian hay crop was generally a good one, although some damage from rain in certain districts was reported. That Empire, however, as a whole, profited as an exporter of fodder to meet the wants of some other European countries.

Outside of Europe, also, considerable supplies were available, and an important transatlantic trade in Hay resulted. Although drought was felt in some of the States of the American Union during the summer, and complaints were forthcoming of the loss of pasturage in the autumn in the South, in Kansas and Nebraska, and in some sections of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, the November estimates of the hay yield for the country, as a whole, were above those of 1892, the bulk of the yield being much increased by the greater proportion of the alfalfa or lucerne crop now included in the estimates. It may be noted, however, that while the official return of the surface under hay in America approximates 50,000,000 acres, some importation of hay into the States has been annually recorded of late, exceeding in the aggregate the exports of this form of agricultural produce. It is probable that the circumstances of the past summer will have materially altered the position in this respect, as our record of imports here from the United States indicated an extraordinary increase in the 12 months ending 31st December 1893 over the previous year's arrivals, and a total receipt from this source alone of over 101,000 tons." The Hay crop in America.

In Canada, whence the United States draw a portion of their imports of hay, the yield of 1893, judging from the Ontario Returns, was over average by more than a third of a ton to the acre; and in the year up to December last Canada is credited with 63,000 tons of the hay imported into the United Kingdom, while

reports transmitted to this Department during the summer appear to indicate that some part of the nominal American exports was made up of hay from across the Canadian frontier which had been brought down to and shipped at Boston or other ports.

Harvest of 1893 abroad.

The foregoing references to the experience of foreign countries during the past season in the matter of their hay crop suggest that it may not be inappropriate to close this report by a cursory notice of some of the harvest results of 1893 abroad, so far as these have been communicated to this Department up to this time.

Crops in the United States.

In the United States of America the final official report of the Department of Agriculture indicated a great reduction in 1893 in the acreage under wheat, the estimated surface thus employed standing at 34,629,000 acres, or no less than 3,925,000 acres under the figures for 1892. Compared with 1891, this reduction of area exceeded, it may be observed, 5,000,000 acres, and the present figure is nearly 9½ per cent. below the average of the three years 1890–92. The diminution of 1893 is ascribed in part to abandonment of wheat growing and a devotion to other crops of part of the acreage sown, because of the unfavourable winter and the dry summer season; but it is to some extent also the effect of low prices. The great winter wheat States, such as Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and California, showed the largest reduction; but a considerable range of decrease was also reported from the spring wheat States of North and South Dakota and Minnesota. The officially estimated average yield per acre for the United States as a whole is given as only 11·4 bushels. This is two bushels below the yield of 1892, and about 6 per cent. under a twenty years' average. It may be noted, however, that a further series of figures recorded by the Department, and supplied by way of check by over 28,000 individual growers, representing the comparatively limited area of 1,351,000 acres, place the wheat yield of 1893 about 10 per cent. higher than the official estimate of consolidated returns, which there is a disposition in some quarters to regard as rather low. The actual yields shown by States vary largely as with ourselves. Even the last quoted estimates occasionally stand below 8 bushels per acre, as in the South, while in Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, and Minnesota they run no higher

than from 8·4 bushels to 9·6 bushels, while the highest yields are reported from Washington with 20·3 bushels to the acre, and from Montana with 21·5 bushels. The estimated total production of wheat in 1893 is officially given as reaching only 396,132,000 bushels (Winchester measure) the equivalent of 47,969,000 Imperial quarters, as against a total crop of 62,478,000 quarters in 1892, and one of 74,083,000 quarters in 1891.

The Oat crop in the United States was grown on acreage only slightly greater than in 1892, and estimated at 27,273,000 acres with a yield of 638,855,000 bushels (Winchester measure), or 77,361,000 imperial quarters. The yield per acre is reported as only 23·4 bushels against 24·4 bushels in 1892, and 3 bushels per acre less than were grown on the average of the ten years 1880–89.

Maize or Indian Corn is, however, by far the most extensive of the cereal crops of the United States, occupying in 1893 an acreage of 72,036,000 acres, which is 1,410,000 acres more than in 1892, but below the large acreage of 1891 by upwards of 4,000,000 acres. The yield is estimated at 22·5 bushels, per acre, a relatively low return, the gross produce being put at 1,619,000,000 Winchester bushels, or 196,051,000 imperial quarters—a smaller total than any of the last ten years, 1887 and 1890 only excepted. But, as in the case of wheat, the special returns from a limited and selected list of 39,184 farmers, who account for over 1,568,000 acres, indicate a somewhat higher yield than the general official estimate, or 25·9 bushels per acre.

In 1893 the United States Department supplied an estimate of the Barley crop, which has been omitted since 1888. This return shows the inferiority of the place occupied by this cereal in the States, only 3,220,000 acres being under Barley, with a yield of 21·7 bushels per acre. Two-thirds of the crop are grown in the four States of California, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Like Barley, Potatoes are only grown on a relatively small area in America, or 2,605,000 acres, and for the past season reckoned in bushels the yield is given as 72·2 to the acre, which is under the average of former estimates. The American official reports show that with the exception of grapes the past

season has been a poor one as regards Fruit crops. The periods of blooming, setting, growth, and maturity were all interfered with by unpropitious climatic conditions, and many orchards at harvest were reported as almost bare of fruit.

Crops in Russia.

Next to the crops of the United States, perhaps the greatest interest attaches to the produce of the Russian Empire, which competes with America as a large exporter of grain to the countries of Western Europe. The information in this case, however, is scarcely sufficient to admit of a similarly detailed review.

Returns more or less complete are supplied from Russia, and efforts are being made to systematize the system of their collection, but there remain difficulties in presenting statements of a general character affording strictly comparative totals for particular areas. No authoritative acreage returns are available for the past year, but the estimates of yield, which were furnished in the preliminary statements for the past season all point to larger crops having been secured than in 1892, and especially to an enhanced production of Wheat. The official figures supplied at the end of November last by the Foreign Office to this Department estimated the Spring Wheat in European Russia to have largely exceeded the average gross yield of the years 1883–87, and the Winter Wheat to be also over that standard. The largest of all the Russian crops, Rye, was likewise over average, and Oats and Barley exceeded expectation by a still higher percentage. The final estimates, not yet received, may, however, somewhat reduce, as in previous years, the first reports, while the prevalence of rainy weather in August was represented as having somewhat affected the quality of the crops, and there was, it appears, a limited zone of unsatisfactory winter-sown grain crops where severe frosts, insufficient snowfalls, and other unfavourable climatic conditions were reported. Good crops of Hemp-seed and Linseed were reported in the black soil provinces, but unsatisfactory results in Samara and Saratoff owing to drought. The Potato crop with few exceptions was satisfactory throughout the Empire.

The final reports of the Government of India on the Wheat crop of the season 1892–3 indicated a condition differing largely from our own. There, however, the abnormal rainfall over an

unusually wide extent of country in February and March was regarded as improving the standing crops in the great wheat-growing tracts of Northern India, while the rain ceased in time for a successful harvest in April. The wet season caused rust in Western and Central India, and in these earlier districts interfered with harvest operations. Despite this drawback the yields have been over average, on the whole, exceeding by a bushel the normal out-turn of 9 bushels to the acre, while, after the decline of 1892, the Wheat area had again increased, especially in the Punjab, where the extension was 14½ per cent. over the Wheat surface of 1891–2, and nearly 10 per cent. beyond the average area of the Province. The total Indian acreage was returned as 26,238,000 acres, against 24,482,000 in 1892, and the aggregate Wheat production as 7,149,000 tons, which, in quarters of 480 lbs. each, may be taken as 33,362,000 quarters. Wheat crop in India.

In France, which after Russia is the largest grain-growing country on the European continent, it would appear from the official preliminary statements published, that the weather conditions of the past year led to results in the cereal crops much resembling those experienced in England. Although the Wheat area of 1893—17,224,000 acres—differed little from the average, but the mean yield per acre was nearly 2 bushels per acre short, or 10½ per cent. below that of 1892, a season which very nearly represented an average or standard crop. The estimated total production of wheat was approximately 33,661,000 quarters, as compared with 37,654,000 quarters in the previous year. Barley in France is reported as still further under average, or only 16 bushels as against 19·75 per acre in 1892, and against a decennial mean of over 20 bushels. Oats come out more than 5·7 bushels less per acre than in 1892, and 7·5 bushels per acre or more than 28 per cent. below average. Much shortness of straw was experienced generally. The Fruit crops of the year were, however, reported as good. Crops in France.

The official figures available relating to the crops of the German Empire in 1893 do not enable the acreage to be determined for that season, but the preliminary estimates of the rate of yield do not indicate, as some of the earlier reports appeared to do, an under-average Wheat crop in that country. Crops in Germany.

Crops in Germany.

Calculated to the acre the production of Winter Wheat represents a crop of 25·2 bushels per acre compared with 24 bushels in 1892, and much above the average of the ten years 1881–91, which was only 20 bushels. On the other hand, the less important and less grown Spring Wheat is 2 bushels below the 1892 average per acre, but even this figure is above the decennial average, which stands only at 18 bushels per acre.

Barley covers a larger area in Germany than in any other European country except Russia, and in this case the yield per acre in 1893 would appear to have been 26·4 bushels, or slightly better than that of the previous year, when the yield was 25·5 bushels; the average for the ten years up to 1891 is 23 bushels. Rye, the most extensively grown of all the German cereals, is also estimated to have yielded in 1893 over average results. Potatoes were in Germany, as indeed generally in 1893, a remarkably good crop, with a yield returned at 5·3 tons per acre, practically the same as in the United Kingdom, whereas the yield of 1892 was only 3·8 tons, and the German decennial average is only 3·2 tons per acre.

Oats in Germany, as in France and with ourselves, suffered from the drought. This crop, which occupies upwards of 9,000,000 acres in the Empire as a whole, or more than Barley and Wheat collectively, shows a yield per acre in 1893 of 24·4 bushels, or nearly 3 bushels less than the 27·2 bushels of the preceding year, the results of which were only half a bushel per acre below the average of the ten years 1882–91.

Crops in Austria.

In Austria proper the surface sown with Wheat in 1893 was very slightly less than in the previous year, the official figure representing 2,765,355 acres as against 2,779,234. The production in the past season is estimated to represent 5,289,000 quarters, the yield being given as 15·3 bushels per acre, a figure considerably below that of 1892, when the yield per acre, 17·5 bushels, was exceptionally high; the two preceding harvests of 1890 and 1891 being inferior to the present, the estimates showing 15·07 and 14·49 bushels per acre respectively. Barley was grown in Austria on 2,776,220 acres, or very slightly more than in 1892. The yield of 18·4 bushels per acre was, however

nearly 3½ bushels less than that obtained at the preceding harvest, though only about half a bushel inferior to the estimated acreage production of 1890 and 1891. Oats, which exhibit an insignificant decline in the area sown, cover 4,547,247 acres, and the yield, put at 19·05 bushels per acre, shows a drop of over 16 per cent. from the average yields of the three preceding seasons. Crops in Austria.

In the Hungarian section of the dual empire, where the surface under Wheat is large, and exceeded 7,500,000 acres in 1892, such reports as have been received indicate that the area in 1893 was increased by about 600,000 acres, or over 8 per cent. The total production is nevertheless estimated at only 16,300,000 quarters, or less than in recent years, since the yield is given as only 15·96 bushels per acre against 18·26 in 1892, 18·14 in 1891, and 19·50 bushels in 1890. The quality of the harvested grain is, however, reported to have been fine; and the reduction of the past year is set down not only to drought in certain parts of Hungary, but to floods, which destroyed some of the crops in the hill districts. The yield of Barley in Hungary on 2,493,000 acres is also reported to have been slightly reduced by the drought of the past year, but the official estimates of the yield do not put the crop below 20 bushels per acre, which is somewhat over the result for 1892, and only about half a bushel less than the yields of the immediately preceding years. As in England, so in Hungary, instances of the Oat crop being cut green for fodder last summer are reported, and the total produce of that cereal is believed to have been nearly 10 per cent. below that of 1892. Crops in Hungary.

The crops of Italy are reported on officially at more than one stage of their development. During the summer, especially in the Southern Provinces, the effects of the drought on grain and green crops were complained of, although the vines were reported to bear well. In Sicily much damage and loss was stated to have been incurred. The Wheat Crop of that island was expected to prove very small, and, as the Beans, Peas, and other Pulse Crops, on which the immediate cultivators of the land depend in ordinary circumstances, were largely ruined, the outlook for the agricultural class was reported from Palmero as very distressing. From the last returns received from the Ministry of Agriculture Crops in Italy.

at Rome, the earlier fears for the crops of the Kingdom of Italy as a whole do not seem to have been realised, and the produce alike of Wheat, Barley, and Oats was stated in totals which exceed the average.

Crops in Roumania.

Official advices from Bucharest during the year reported fair average prospects for the crops of Roumania, those of the Dobrudja being especially abundant. The area under Wheat, which is estimated at 3,174,000 acres, appears smaller than in recent years, but the yield per acre is nearly three bushels over the average, and gives a total crop of 7,282,000 quarters, practically equal to that of 1892, while Barley and Oats, both grown on much smaller areas than Wheat, show larger crops than in the previous season.

Crops in Scandinavia.

The estimates of the Royal Swedish Statistical Bureau, transmitted to this Department in November last, indicated all the cereals except Rye, which yielded well, to be under average. The gross produce of the Swedish Wheat Crop is put as 12 per cent. below that of 1892, and as regards the other cereals the Barley and Oat Crops are returned as less by 7½ per cent. and by 18 per cent. respectively than in 1892. In the absence of official data for the sister Scandinavian Kingdom interesting notes from Norwegian journals furnished by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Christiana, afford estimates, which appear to place the Barley, Oats, and Rye Crops at 3 to 4 per cent. under average, and the Hay Crop 10 per cent. short—a better result was looked for early in the season—while here, as elsewhere, an over average Potato Crop is reported.

Crops in Canada.

From Canada estimates are furnished by the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba only. In the former the returns published last November of the revised results reported by nearly 2,500 correspondents place the Wheat acreage of 1893 at 1,271,000 acres, a reduction of 347,000 acres, or more than that which occurred in the United Kingdom, on the figures for 1892, the chief decline being in the surface sown with Spring Wheat. The mean yield is given as 17·1 bushels per acre against 17·8 bushels in 1892, and 18·2 on a decennial average. On this basis the total production would not exceed 2,716,000 quarters, or more than 24 per

cent. less than the crop of 1892, and a very heavy decline from the 4,073,000 quarters returned in 1891. Crops in Canada.

The Barley Crop would also appear to have been light and grown on a reduced acreage with a yield 3½ bushels below the crop of 1892, and more than 4½ bushels below the average. The Oat Crop, in aggregate bulk, is scarcely inferior to the mean production of the years 1882–93, but in this case the area, 1,937,000 acres, is larger than last year, and 234,000 acres above that shown for 1882–93, while the yield is 4½ bushels short of the average, or 30·3 bushels per acre only. In connexion with the hay failure on the European Continent it is worthy of note that the Ontario reports estimated the Hay and Clover Crops of that province to have reached very nearly 5,000,000 tons with a yield of 1·79 tons per acre, to which is to be added more than 1,000,000 tons of Maize cut green for silage or ordinary fodder, of which the production per acre is given as nearly 11 tons. Poor accounts are given of the Fruit Crop, except as regards grapes and small fruit, little more than a local supply of the larger kinds being reported, although pears and peaches yielded rather better than apples.

The returns received from Manitoba show Wheat to have been grown in 1893 on 1,004,000 acres, a larger surface by 128,000 acres than in 1892, the yield per acre for the province being about a bushel less than in 1892, or 15·6 bushels. The estimates varied however, from very little over 9 bushels in the South-Western to nearly 21 bushels in the Eastern Districts. Oats and Barley are grown on much smaller areas than Wheat, although the surface devoted to Barley would, seem to have materially increased. The reports for 1893 place the average yields at 25·28 bushels per acre for Oats, and 22·11 bushels per acre for Barley for the province as a whole.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. G. Craigie.

Board of Agriculture,
March, 1894.

TABLES.

TABLE showing the ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, the ACREAGE, and the in ENGLAND, in WALES, in SCOTLAND, in GREAT BRITAIN, in IRELAND,

CROPS.	YEARS.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE. ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND. (a)	UNITED KINGDOM.	—
		Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	
WHEAT.	1884	(d)—	(d)—	2,348,261	80,215,877	1,851,087	82,066,964	1.
	1885	74,021,248	1,672,917	1,893,501	77,587,666	2,048,103	79,635,769	2.
	1886	58,071,171	1,501,075	1,895,652	61,467,898	1,879,987	63,347,885	3.
	1887	70,874,902	1,621,957	1,825,888	74,322,747	1,902,193	76,224,940	4.
	1888	68,159,216	1,641,149	2,139,282	71,939,647	2,553,486	74,493,133	5.
	1889	69,336,374	1,672,557	2,193,842	73,202,773	2,680,838	75,883,611	6.
	1890	69,442,417	1,712,541	2,199,526	73,354,484	2,639,399	75,993,883	7.
	1891	68,694,456	1,461,740	1,971,067	72,127,263	2,615,437	74,742,700	8.
	1892	55,107,186	1,318,763	2,134,983	58,560,932	2,214,313	60,775,245	9.
	1893	46,429,407	1,205,006	1,612,884	49,247,297	1,665,550	50,912,847	10.
BARLEY. (c)	1884	(d)—	(d)—	7,901,209	73,912,739	6,004,376	79,917,115	11.
	1885	67,502,643	3,502,795	8,245,820	79,251,258	6,470,374	85,721,632	12.
	1886	61,201,292	3,302,808	7,586,169	72,090,269	6,219,338	78,309,607	13.
	1887	55,112,560	3,154,151	7,034,283	65,300,994	4,647,272	69,948,266	14.
	1888	57,740,453	3,110,975	7,630,661	68,482,089	6,063,460	74,545,549	15.
	1889	56,036,582	3,548,138	7,842,034	67,426,754	7,277,001	74,703,755	16.
	1890	62,250,366	3,621,793	8,061,642	73,933,801	6,859,724	80,793,525	17.
	1891	60,900,824	3,438,620	7,789,651	72,129,095	7,425,994	79,555,089	18.
	1892	59,511,003	3,350,862	7,622,732	70,484,597	6,454,538	76,939,135	19.
	1893	49,032,708	2,802,971	7,699,698	59,535,377	6,210,615	65,745,992	20.
OATS.	1884	(d)—	(d)—	36,713,321	109,397,129	52,006,620	161,403,749	21.
	1885	66,933,934	8,023,645	33,407,127	108,364,706	52,076,201	160,440,907	22.
	1886	70,860,039	8,003,431	37,733,011	116,596,481	52,779,607	169,376,088	23.
	1887	64,441,920	7,915,271	34,926,201	107,283,392	43,506,024	150,789,416	24.
	1888	64,836,319	7,521,038	34,986,742	107,344,099	50,631,576	157,975,675	25.
	1889	68,109,186	8,150,208	37,182,053	113,441,397	50,637,339	164,078,736	26.
	1890	72,104,034	8,116,344	39,967,668	120,188,046	51,107,358	171,295,404	27.
	1891	69,786,175	7,698,529	34,901,557	112,386,261	54,086,167	166,472,428	28.
	1892	73,266,495	7,976,880	35,051,664	116,294,989	51,886,208	168,181,197	29.
	1893	67,164,434	7,452,468	38,270,477	112,887,379	55,700,742	168,588,121	30.

(a) The particulars for Ireland have been furnished by the Registrar-General for Ireland. The Produce of the Irish Crops, which is originally given in *Cwts.*, has been converted into *Bushels*, at the rate of 60 *lbs.* to the bushel of Wheat 50 *lbs.* to the bushel of Barley, and 39 *lbs.* to the bushel of Oats.

(b) The Acreage given for the United Kingdom differs from that shown in the "Agricultural Returns," by the omission of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man which do not supply Produce Statistics, and in consequence of certain corrections in the Irish figures.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE of each of the PRINCIPAL CROPS, and in the UNITED KINGDOM, in each Year from **1884 to 1893** inclusive.

—	ACREAGE.						ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.					
	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND. (a)	UNITED KINGDOM. (b)	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND	UNITED KINGDOM.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*
1.	2,530,711	77,611	68,716	2,677,038	67,890	2,744,928	(*d*)—	(*d*)—	34·17	29·96	27·27	29·90
2.	2,349,305	73,858	55,155	2,478,318	71,017	2,549,335	31·51	22·65	34·33	31·31	28·84	31·24
3.	2,161,126	68,653	56,126	2,285,905	69,546	2,355,451	26·87	21·86	33·77	26·89	27·03	26·89
4.	2,197,580	69,407	50,337	2,317,324	67,181	2,384,505	32·25	23·37	36·27	32·07	28·31	31·97
5.	2,418,674	76,828	68,735	2,564,237	99,013	2,663,250	28·18	21·36	31·12	28·05	25·79	27·97
6.	2,321,504	68,464	59,386	2,449,354	89,745	2,539,099	29·87	24·43	36·94	29·89	29·87	29·89
7.	2,255,394	68,669	61,973	2,386,336	92,341	2,478,677	30·79	24·94	35·49	30·74	28·58	30·66
8.	2,192,393	61,590	53,294	2,307,277	80,870	2,388,147	31·33	23·73	36·98	31·26	32·34	31·30
9.	2,102,969	55,278	61,591	2,219,838	75,408	2,295,246	26·20	23·86	34·66	26·38	29·36	26·48
10.	1,798,869	54,562	44,093	1,897,524	54,998	1,952,522	25·81	22·09	36·58	25·95	30·28	26·08
11.	1,808,408	129,858	230,554	2,168,820	167,407	2,336,227	(*d*)—	(*d*)—	34·27	34·08	35·87	34·21
12.	1,894,350	125,524	237,472	2,257,346	179,477	2,436,823	35·63	27·91	34·72	35·11	36·05	35·18
13.	1,898,713	124,723	217,728	2,241,164	181,896	2,423,060	32·23	26·48	34·84	32·17	34·19	32·32
14.	1,759,636	118,920	206,600	2,085,156	162,427	2,247,583	31·32	26·52	34·05	31·32	28·61	31·12
15.	1,742,338	117,866	225,357	2,085,561	171,309	2,256,870	33·14	26·39	33·86	32·84	35·39	33·03
16.	1,776,011	122,051	223,468	2,121,530	186,254	2,307,784	31·55	29·07	35·09	31·78	39·07	32·37
17.	1,775,606	119,780	215,792	2,111,178	182,437	2,293,615	35·06	30·24	37·36	35·02	37·60	35·23
18.	1,772,432	117,101	223,265	2,112,798	178,319	2,291,117	34·36	29·36	34·89	34·14	41·64	34·72
19.	1,709,587	114,520	212,703	2,036,810	175,586	2,212,396	34·81	29·26	35·84	34·61	36·76	34·78
20.	1,751,602	111,851	211,644	2,075,097	168,971	2,244,068	27·99	25·06	36·38	28·69	36·76	29·30
21.	1,620,264	249,204	1,045,895	2,915,363	1,348,444	4,263,807	(*d*)—	(*d*)—	35·10	37·52	38·57	37·85
22.	1,647,549	246,656	1,046,285	2,940,490	1,328,869	4,269,359	40·63	32·53	31·93	36·85	39·19	37·58
23.	1,772,260	250,460	1,058,876	3,081,596	1,321,983	4,403,579	39·98	31·95	35·63	37·84	39·92	38·43
24.	1,768,123	255,434	1,064,432	3,087,989	1,315,065	4,403,044	36·45	30·99	32·81	34·74	33·08	34·25
25.	1,616,344	250,513	1,015,395	2,882,252	1,280,858	4,163,110	40·11	30·02	34·46	37·24	39·53	37·95
26.	1,623,967	249,022	1,015,715	2,888,704	1,238,952	4,127,656	41·94	32·73	36·61	39·27	40·87	39·75
27.	1,648,153	241,199	1,013,646	2,902,998	1,221,013	4,124,011	43·75	33·65	39·43	41·40	41·86	41·54
28.	1,672,835	234,055	992,239	2,899,129	1,215,396	4,114,525	41·72	32·89	35·17	38·77	44·50	40·46
29.	1,765,463	233,399	998,683	2,997,545	1,226,244	4,223,789	41·50	34·18	35·10	38·80	42·31	39·82
30.	1,914,373	240,865	1,016,518	3,171,756	1,248,338	4,420,094	35·08	30·94	37·65	35·59	44·62	38·14

(*c*) Including Bere.

(*d*) The Total Produce and Yield per Acre of each of the above Crops cannot be separately given for England and Wales, for the Year 1884.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE I. (*Continued*).—TABLE showing the ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, the PRINCIPAL CROPS, in ENGLAND, in WALES, in SCOTLAND, in GREAT BRITAIN, in

CROPS— (*Continued.*)	YEARS.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE. ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND. (*a*)	UNITED KINGDOM.	—
		Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	
BEANS. (*d*)	1884	(*c*)—	(*c*)—	705,398	11,518,284	220,005	11,738,289	*1.*
	1885	8,134,857	63,067	709,577	8,907,501	214,527	9,122,028	*2.*
	1886	9,655,318	55,724	596,145	10,307,187	183,260	10,490,447	*3.*
	1887	7,822,537	55,470	461,011	8,339,018	133,989	8,473,007	*4.*
	1888	9,267,500	47,974	409,535	9,725,009	119,465	9,844,474	*5.*
	1889	8,692,774	47,109	509,488	9,249,371	125,571	9,374,942	*6.*
	1890	11,102,983	58,689	535,933	11,697,610	162,023	11,859,633	*7.*
	1891	9,965,524	54,834	493,495	10,513,853	180,523	10,694,376	*8.*
	1892	6,390,487	44,499	470,243	6,905,229	149,046	7,054,275	*9.*
	1893	**4,257,215**	**34,562**	**453,566**	**4,745,343**	**117,703**	**4,863,046**	*10.*
PEAS. (*d*)	1884	(*c*)—	(*c*)—	38,551	5,657,347	22,954	5,680,301	*11.*
	1885	,240,494	42,831	37,464	4,320,789	18,471	4,339,260	*12.*
	1886	5,779,215	40,376	35,791	5,855,382	17,935	5,873,317	*13.*
	1887	5,537,025	39,736	30,936	5,607,697	15,529	5,623,226	*14.*
	1888	5,783,894	35,283	26,740	5,845,917	16,182	5,862,099	*15.*
	1889	5,840,262	30,701	35,138	5,906,101	15,006	5,921,107	*16.*
	1890	6,222,568	40,162	30,989	6,293,719	19,191	6,312,910	*17.*
	1891	5,702,714	30,633	26,021	5,759,368	18,077	5,777,445	*18.*
	1892	4,965,550	24,945	26,515	5,017,010	11,484	5,028,494	*19.*
	1893	**4,704,645**	**20,455**	**25,010**	**4,750,110**	**6,337**	**4,756,447**	*20.*
		Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	
POTATOES.	1884	(*c*)—	(*c*)—	986,808	3,743,203	3,040,352	6,783,555	*21.*
	1885	2,182,712	212,269	803,523	3,198,504	3,175,738	6,374,242	*22.*
	1886	2,111,862	214,791	841,110	3,167,763	2,667,724	5,835,487	*23.*
	1887	2,300,338	282,268	982,288	3,564,894	3,569,402	7,134,296	*24.*
	1888	2,103,692	188,161	767,271	3,059,124	2,523,207	5,582,331	*25.*
	1889	2,337,290	237,877	1,012,598	3,587,765	2,847,622	6,435,387	*26.*
	1890	1,958,524	177,081	676,230	2,811,785	1,810,429	4,622,214	*27.*
	1891	2,050,923	207,851	794,687	3,053,461	3,036,586	6,090,047	*28.*
	1892	2,085,402	206,753	756,578	3,048,733	2,585,221	5,633,954	*29.*
	1893	**2,362,487**	**232,255**	**881,586**	**3,476,328**	**3,064,265**	**6,540,593**	*30.*

(*a*) The particulars for Ireland have been furnished by the Registrar-General for Ireland. The Produce of Beans and Peas in Ireland, which is originally given in *Cwts.* has been converted into *Bushels*, at the rate of 60 *lbs.* to the bushel.

(*b*) The Acreage given for the United Kingdom differs from that shown in the "Agricultural Returns," by the omission of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, which do not supply Produce Statistics, and in consequence of certain corrections in the Irish figures.

ACREAGE, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE of each of the IRELAND, and in the UNITED KINGDOM, in each Year from **1884 to 1893** inclusive.

—	ACREAGE.						ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.					
	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND. (a)	UNITED KINGDOM. (b)	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*
1.	421,758	3,183	21,883	446,824	7,756	454,580	(c)—	(c)—	32·23	25·78	28·37	25·82
2.	408,890	2,628	23,135	434,653	6,401	441,054	19·89	24·00	30·67	20·49	33·51	20·68
3.	359,698	1,861	19,627	381,186	6,019	387,205	26·84	29·94	30·37	27·04	30·45	27·09
4.	349,673	2,078	18,963	370,714	6,355	377,069	22·37	26·69	24·31	22·49	21·08	22·47
5.	321,458	1,860	15,738	339,056	5,091	344,147	28·83	25·79	26·02	28·68	23·47	28·61
6.	304,523	1,629	14,940	321,092	3,688	324,780	28·55	28·92	34·10	28·81	34·05	28·87
7.	340,267	1,872	16,081	358,220	3,715	361,935	32·63	31·35	33·33	32·65	43·61	32·77
8.	337,333	1,884	15,321	354,538	4,142	358,680	29·54	29·11	32·21	29·66	43·58	29·82
9.	294,535	1,570	15,058	311,163	3,973	315,136	21·70	28·34	31·23	22·19	37·51	22·38
10.	229,152	1,637	13,965	244,754	3,283	248,037	18·58	21·11	32·48	19·39	35·85	19·61
11.	226,202	1,885	1,558	229,645	973	230,618	(c)—	(c)—	24·74	24·64	23·59	24·63
12.	226,602	2,008	1,750	230,360	740	231,100	18·71	21·33	21·41	18·76	24·96	18·78
13.	210,907	1,937	1,544	214,388	684	215,072	27·40	20·84	23·18	27·31	26·22	27·31
14.	226,002	2,142	1,407	229,551	671	230,222	24·50	18·55	21·99	24·43	23·14	24·43
15.	237,978	2,107	1,423	241,508	732	242,240	24·30	16·75	18·79	24·21	22·11	24·20
16.	221,899	1,451	1,414	224,764	668	225,432	26·32	21·16	24·85	26·28	22·46	26·27
17.	216,332	1,700	1,216	219,248	655	219,903	28·76	23·62	25·48	28·71	29·30	28·71
18.	201,442	1,533	1,063	204,038	593	204,631	28·31	19·98	24·48	28·23	50·48	28·23
19.	191,623	1,264	1,170	194,057	460	194,517	25·91	19·73	22·66	25·85	24·97	25·85
20.	207,798	1,266	1,009	210,073	322	210,395	22·64	16·16	24·79	22·61	19·68	22·61
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
21.	360,025	41,176	163,847	565,048	798,952	1,364,000	(c)—	(c)—	6·02	6·62	3·81	4·97
22.	359,026	40,711	148,994	548,731	797,292	1,346,023	6·08	5·21	5·39	5·83	3·98	4·74
23.	363,782	40,499	149,680	553,961	799,847	1,353,808	5·81	5·30	5·62	5·72	3·34	4·31
24.	369,243	40,570	149,839	559,652	796,939	1,356,591	6·23	6·96	6·56	6·37	4·48	5·26
25.	390,718	41,837	157,605	590,160	804,566	1,394,726	5·38	4·50	4·87	5·18	3·14	4·00
26.	384,508	39,968	154,746	579,222	787,234	1,366,456	6·08	5·95	6·54	6·19	3·62	4·71
27.	348,216	39,917	141,528	529,661	780,801	1,310,462	5·62	4·43	4·78	5·31	2·32	3·53
28.	354,606	38,238	139,950	532,794	753,332	1,286,126	5·78	5·44	5·68	5·73	4·03	4·74
29.	349,718	36,510	139,133	525,361	740,025	1,265,386	5·96	5·66	5·44	5·80	3·49	4·45
30.	355,553	35,024	137,244	527,821	723,735	1,251,556	6·64	6·63	6·42	6·59	4·23	5·23

(c) The Total Produce and Yield per Acre of each of the above Crops were not separately shown for England and Wales, for the Year 1884.

(d) The acreages of Beans and Peas in the last five years are somewhat less than those that appeared in the "Agricultural Returns," the number of acres on which the produce was picked green, or those which were returned in error, having been deducted.

(*Continued on the next page.*

TABLE I (*Continued*).—TABLE showing the ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, the PRINCIPAL CROPS, in ENGLAND, in WALES, in SCOTLAND, in GREAT BRITAIN, in

CROPS— (*Continued.*)	YEARS.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE. ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND. (a)	UNITED KINGDOM.	—
		Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	
TURNIPS. (c)	1884	(d)—	(d)—	7,532,779	27,073,322	3,507,924	30,581,246	1.
	1885	13,189,875	824,761	6,496,189	20,510,825	3,551,783	24,062,608	2.
	1886	21,073,138	993,585	7,916,217	29,982,940	3,974,475	33,957,415	3.
	1887	11,419,514	730,668	7,597,544	19,747,726	2,719,151	22,466,877	4.
	1888	17,549,347	906,729	6,218,905	24,674,981	3,326,651	28,001,632	5.
	1889	19,224,669	1,083,577	7,789,017	28,097,263	3,909,822	32,007,085	6.
	1890	19,011,502	1,155,090	7,580,899	27,747,491	4,254,710	32,002,201	7.
	1891	17,703,675	1,010,162	6,678,286	25,392,123	4,340,464	29,741,587	8.
	1892	19,121,779	1,193,351	7,088,196	27,348,326	4,070,827	31,419,153	9.
	1893	17,206,092	1,072,358	7,983,651	26,262,101	4,848,212	31,110,313	10.
MANGOLD. (e)	1884	(d)—	(d)—	25,351	5,557,662	439,477	5,997,139	11.
	1885	5,335,964	110,826	23,003	5,469,793	499,730	5,969,523	12.
	1886	7,145,122	113,606	21,495	7,280,223	505,588	7,785,811	13.
	1887	5,290,569	108,388	24,534	5,423,491	454,837	5,878,328	14.
	1888	6,112,069	109,426	17,772	6,239,267	590,055	6,829,322	15.
	1889	5,977,677	122,013	18,949	6,118,639	621,639	6,740,278	16.
	1890	5,902,806	126,303	16,696	6,045,805	663,081	6,708,886	17.
	1891	6,597,827	130,485	22,700	6,751,012	807,204	7,558,216	18.
	1892	6,519,622	142,292	18,816	6,680,730	747,041	7,427,771	19.
	1893	4,313,424	122,571	20,568	4,456,563	768,894	5,225,457	20.
HAY *from CLOVER, SAINFOIN, &c.*		*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
	1884 (g)	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.
	1885 (g)	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.
	1886	48,981,100	4,679,100	12,568,780	66,228,980	—	—	23.
	1887	47,285,500	3,776,120	12,322,740	63,384,360	22,731,660	86,116,020	24.
	1888	45,349,000	4,362,700	14,570,580	64,282,280	27,735,160	92,017,440	25.
	1889	63,698,480	4,726,420	14,515,080	82,939,980	29,566,880	112,506,860	26.
	1890	51,270,320	4,481,160	14,134,080	69,885,560	27,160,180	97,045,740	27.
	1891	47,456,325	3,941,447	9,384,230	60,782,002	24,784,160	85,566,162	28.
	1892	38,421,408	3,769,794	12,313,021	54,504,223	25,801,200	80,305,423	29.
	1893	24,951,418	2,516,257	10,887,325	38,355,000	24,978,140	63,333,140	30.

(a) The particulars for Ireland have been furnished by the Registrar-General for Ireland.
(b) The Acreage given for the United Kingdom differs from that shown in the "Agricultural Returns," by the omission of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man which do not supply Produce Statistics, and in consequence of certain corrections in the Irish figures.
(c) Including Swedes.

ACREAGE, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE of each of the IRELAND, and in the UNITED KINGDOM, in each Year from **1884 to 1893** inclusive.

—	ACREAGE.						ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.					
	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND. (a)	UNITED KINGDOM. (b)	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*
1.	1,472,124	70,488	484,998	2,027,610	304,031	2,331,641	(d)—	(d)—	15·53	13·35	11·54	13·12
2.	1,461,425	69,320	484,213	2,014,958	296,984	2,311,942	9·03	11·90	13·42	10·18	11·96	10·41
3.	1,447,992	69,121	485,723	2,002,836	299,323	2,302,159	14·55	14·37	16·30	14·97	13·28	14·75
4.	1,419,268	70,487	482,532	1,972,287	300,123	2,272,410	8·05	10·37	15·75	10·01	9·06	9·89
5.	1,391,427	72,125	480,626	1,944,178	294,237	2,238,415	12·61	12·57	12·94	12·69	11·31	12·51
6.	1,370,406	72,230	477,955	1,920,641	297,913	2,218,554	14·03	14·99	16·30	14·63	13·12	14·43
7.	1,392,708	72,600	482,290	1,947,598	295,386	2,242,984	13·65	15·91	15·72	14·25	14·40	14·27
8.	1,367,960	70,607	479,968	1,918,535	300,326	2,218,861	12·94	14·31	18·91	13·24	14·48	13·40
9.	1,390,006	70,949	476,222	f 1,937,177	300,447	2,237,624	13·76	16·04	14·88	14·12	13·55	14·04
10.	1,424,093	71,387	479,755 (f)	1,975,235	302,774	2,278,009	12·08	15·02	16·64	13·30	16·01	13·66
11.	319,379	6,689	1,296	327,364	34,541	361,905	(d)—	(d)—	19·56	16·98	12·72	16·57
12.	345,766	7,262	1,495	354,523	37,179	391,702	15·43	15·26	15·39	15·43	13·44	15·24
13.	341,184	6,767	1,344	349,295	37,413	386,708	20·94	16·79	15·99	20·84	13·51	20·13
14.	351,588	7,764	1,338	360,690	41,733	402,423	15·05	13·96	18·34	15·04	10·90	14·61
15.	352,050	7,790	1,345	361,185	45,749	406,934	17·36	14·05	13·21	17·27	12·90	16·78
16.	318,065	6,962	1,101	326,128	44,021	370,149	18·79	17·53	17·21	18·76	14·12	18·21
17.	322,807	7,335	1,146	331,288	46,457	377,745	18·29	17·22	14·57	18·25	14·27	17·76
18.	345,465	7,883	1,356	354,704	51,757	406,461	19·10	16·55	16·74	19·03	15·60	18·60
19.	352,030	7,917	(f)1,274	(f)361,221	51,554	412,775	18·52	17·97	14·77	18·49	14·49	17·99
20.	338,543	7,484	982	347,009	47,034	394,043	12·74	16·38	20·95	12·84	16·35	13·26
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
21.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	1,635,410	185,973	430,182	2,251,565	—	—	29·95	25·16	29·22	29·41	—	—
24.	1,708,719	175,119	441,120	2,324,958	636,135	2,961,393	27·67	21·56	27·94	27·26	35·72	29·08
25.	1,659,940	177,759	454,800	2,292,499	627,732	2,920,231	27·32	24·54	32·04	28·04	44·18	31·51
26.	1,842,989	185,747	447,998	2,476,734	670,242	3,146,976	34·56	25·45	32·40	33·49	44·11	35·75
27.	1,684,779	181,253	426,162	2,292,194	631,818	2,924,012	30·43	24·72	33·17	30·49	42·99	33·19
28.	1,592,228	170,623	367,273	2,130,124	595,609	2,725,733	29·80	23·10	25·55	28·53	41·61	31·39
29.	1,574,178	179,069	382,115	2,135,362	623,886	2,759,248	24·41	21·05	32·22	25·52	41·36	29·10
30.	1,496,467	168,403	382,138	2,047,008	642,355	2,689,363	16·67	14·94	28·49	18·74	38·89	23·55

(*d*) The Total Produce and Yield per Acre of each of the above Crops were not separately shown for England and Wales for the Year 1884.

(*e*) In Ireland Beet-Root is included.

(*f*) This acreage does not quite agree with that given in the "Agricultural Returns," owing to 14 acres of Turnips having been originally returned as under Mangold.

(*g*) No returns of the produce of Hay were collected prior to 1885, and for that year the Returns did not distinguish between Hay from Clover &c., and Hay from Permanent Pasture.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE I. (*Continued*).—TABLE showing the ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, the PRINCIPAL CROPS, in ENGLAND, in WALES, in SCOTLAND, in GREAT BRITAIN, in

CROPS—(*Continued.*)	YEARS.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE. ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND. (a)	UNITED KINGDOM.	—
		Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
HAY *from PERMANENT PASTURE.* (c)	1884 (e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.
	1885 (e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.
	1886	102,639,960	8,424,020	4,200,720	115,264,700	—	—	3.
	1887	83,181,200	7,178,680	4,126,380	94,486,260	49,252,040	143,738,300	4.
	1888	120,117,600	10,060,700	4,572,200	134,750,500	75,883,760	210,634,260	5.
	1889	130,138,660	10,896,800	4,642,420	145,677,880	67,513,140	213,190,720	6.
	1890	112,399,500	10,251,800	4,904,680	127,555,980	64,719,620	192,275,600	7.
	1891	93,189,981	8,960,745	3,639,170	105,789,896	62,072,880	167,862,776	8.
	1892	72,756,463	8,298,893	4,745,482	85,800,838	64,226,360	150,024,198	9.
	1893	43,778,284	5,362,145	4,480,593	53,621,022	64,687,600	118,308,622	10.
ALL KINDS of **HAY.** (c)	1884 (e)	—	—	—	—	76,455,500	—	11.
	1885	144,892,540	13,946,800	15,780,240	174,619,580	83,121,900	257,741,480	12.
	1886	151,621,060	13,103,120	16,769,500	181,493,680	88,574,640	270,068,320	13.
	1887	130,466,700	10,954,800	16,449,120	157,870,620	71,983,700	229,854,320	14.
	1888	165,466,600	14,423,400	19,142,780	199,032,780	103,618,920	302,651,700	15.
	1889	193,836,840	15,623,220	19,157,500	228,617,560	97,080,020	325,697,580	16.
	1890	163,669,820	14,732,960	19,038,760	197,441,540	91,879,800	289,321,340	17.
	1891	140,646,306	12,902,192	13,023,400	166,571,898	86,857,040	253,428,938	18.
	1892	111,177,871	12,068,687	17,058,503	140,305,061	90,024,560	230,329,621	19.
	1893	68,729,702	7,878,402	15,367,918	91,976,022	89,665,740	181,641,762	20.
HOPS.	1884 (d)	—	...	...	—	...	—	21.
	1885	509,170	...	...	509,170	...	509,170	22.
	1886	776,144	...	...	776,144	...	776,144	23.
	1887	457,515	...	...	457,515	...	457,515	24.
	1888	281,291	...	...	281,291	...	281,291	25.
	1889	497,811	...	...	497,811	...	497,811	26.
	1890	283,629	...	...	283,629	...	283,629	27.
	1891	436,716	...	...	436,716	...	436,716	28.
	1892	413,259	...	...	413,259	...	413,259	29.
	1893	414,929	...	...	414,929	...	414,929	30.

(*a*) The particulars for Ireland have been furnished by the Registrar-General for Ireland.

(*b*) The Acreage given for the United Kingdom differs from that shown in the "Agricultural Returns," by the omission of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, which do not supply Produce Statistics, and in consequence of certain corrections in the Irish figures.

(*c*) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

(*d*) No Returns of the produce of Hops were collected prior to 1885.

ACREAGE, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE of each of the IRELAND, and in the UNITED KINGDOM, in each Year from **1884 to 1893** inclusive.

—	ACREAGE.						ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.					
	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND. (*a*)	UNITED KINGDOM. (*b*)	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	3,809,224	458,187	*g* 147,140	*g* 4,414,551	—	—	26·95	18·39	28·55	26·11	—	—
4.	3,926,513	483,771	152,076	4,562,360	1,507,383	6,069,743	21·18	14·84	27·13	20·71	32·67	23·68
5.	4,127,662	501,696	147,596	4,776,954	1,594,248	6,371,202	29·10	20·05	30·98	28·21	47·60	33·[illegible]
6.	4,324,959	509,564	152,963	4,987,486	1,517,280	6,504,766	30·09	21·38	30·35	29·21	44·50	32·77
7.	4,131,277	492,418	154,944	4,778,639	1,461,816	6,240,455	27·21	20·82	31·65	26·69	44·27	30·81
8.	3,866,208	483,477	153,423	4,503,108	1,463,920	5,967,028	24·10	18·53	23·72	23·49	42·40	28·13
9.	3,834,923	491,863	162,840	4,489,626	1,518,924	6,008,550	18·97	16·87	29·14	19·11	42·28	23·30
10.	3,606,918	499,009	164,553	4,270,480	1,525,118	5,795,598	12·14	10·75	27·23	12·56	42·41	20·41
11.	—	—	—	—	1,962,487	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	5,059,645	618,830	503,904	6,182,379	2,034,768	8,217,147	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	5,444,634	644,160	*g* 577,322	*g* 6,666,116	2,094,209	8,760,325	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	5,635,232	658,890	593,196	6,887,318	2,143,818	9,031,136	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	5,787,602	679,455	602,396	7,069,453	2,221,980	9,291,433	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	6,167,948	695,311	600,961	7,464,220	2,187,522	9,651,742	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	5,816,056	673,671	581,106	7,070,833	2,093,634	9,164,467	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	5,458,436	654,100	520,696	6,633,232	2,059,529	8,692,761	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	5,409,101	670,932	544,955	6,624,988	2,142,810	8,767,798	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	5,103,385	667,412	546,691	6,317,488	2,167,473	8,484,961	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	69,258	...	...	69,258	...	69,258	—	...	...	—	...	—
22.	71,327	...	...	71,327	...	71,327	7·14	...	...	7·14	...	7·14
23.	70,127	...	...	70,127	...	70,127	11·07	...	...	11·07	...	11·07
24.	63,706	...	...	63,706	...	63,706	7·18	...	...	7·18	...	7·18
25.	(*h*) 58,490	...	...	(*h*) 58,490	...	(*h*) 58,490	4·81	...	...	4·81	...	4·81
26.	57,724	...	...	57,724	...	57,724	8·62	...	...	8·62	...	8·62
27.	(*h*) 53,961	...	...	(*h*) 53,961	...	(*h*) 53,961	5·26	...	...	5·26	...	5·26
28.	(*h*) 56,142	...	...	(*h*) 56,142	...	(*h*) 56,142	7·78	...	...	7·78	...	7·78
29.	56,259	...	...	56,259	...	56,259	7·35	...	...	7·35	...	7·35
30.	57,564	...	...	57,564	...	57,564	7·21	...	...	7·21	...	7·21

(*a*) No Returns of the produce of Hay were collected prior to 1885, and for that year the Returns did not distinguish between Hay from Clover, &c. and Hay from Permanent Pasture.

(*g*) This acreage is 3,768 less than appeared in the "Agricultural Returns," that number of acres having been originally returned as "Grass for Hay," whereas it was subsequently stated that the greater portion had been used as *pasture*.

(*h*) These acreages are somewhat less than those that appeared in the "Agricultural Returns," the number of acres which were originally returned in excess having been deducted.

ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE of WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS, and ACREAGE **ENGLAND** have been grouped, as well as in **WALES,** in **SCOTLAND,** in the Years 1893 and 1892; showing also the DIFFERENCES between the

CROPS.	DIVISIONS, &c. (*See Map.*)	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE. 1893.	1892.	1893 COMPARED with 1892. QUANTITIES. Above.	Below.	PROPORTION PER CENT. Above.	Below.
		Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	%	%
WHEAT.	DIVISION No. 1	22,290,822	25,507,611	...	3,216,789	...	12·61
	„ No. 2	11,264,339	13,593,723	...	2,329,384	...	17·14
	„ No. 3	8,572,701	10,729,566	...	2,156,865	...	20·10
	„ No. 4	4,301,545	5,276,286	...	974,741	...	18·47
	ENGLAND	46,429,407	55,107,186	...	8,677,779	...	15·75
	WALES	1,205,006	1,318,763	...	113,757	...	8·63
	SCOTLAND	1,612,884	2,134,983	...	522,099	...	24·45
	GREAT BRITAIN	49,247,297	58,560,932	...	9,313,635	...	15·90
	IRELAND*	1,665,550	2,214,313	...	548,763	...	24·78
	UNITED KINGDOM	50,912,847	60,775,245	...	9,862,398	...	16·23
BARLEY. †	DIVISION No. 1	24,355,555	29,533,357	...	5,177,802	...	17·53
	„ No. 2	8,838,985	11,771,385	...	2,932,400	...	24·91
	„ No. 3	7,957,408	10,477,824	...	2,520,416	...	24·05
	„ No. 4	7,880,760	7,728,437	152,323	...	1·97	...
	ENGLAND	49,032,708	59,511,003	...	10,478,295	...	17·61
	WALES	2,802,971	3,350,862	...	547,891	...	16·35
	SCOTLAND	7,699,698	7,622,732	76,966	...	1·01	...
	GREAT BRITAIN	59,535,377	70,484,597	...	10,949,220	...	15·53
	IRELAND*	6,210,615	6,454,538	...	243,923	...	3·78
	UNITED KINGDOM	65,745,992	76,939,135	...	11,193,143	...	14·55
OATS.	DIVISION No. 1	19,328,531	20,946,416	...	1,617,885	...	7·72
	„ No. 2	12,960,589	17,607,542	...	4,646,953	...	26·39
	„ No. 3	12,174,662	14,503,466	...	2,328,804	...	16·06
	„ No. 4	22,700,652	20,209,071	2,491,581	...	12·33	...
	ENGLAND	67,164,434	73,266,495	...	6,102,061	...	8·33
	WALES	7,452,468	7,976,830	...	524,362	...	6·57
	SCOTLAND	38,270,477	35,051,664	3,218,813	...	9·18	...
	GREAT BRITAIN	112,887,379	116,294,989	...	3,407,610	...	2·93
	IRELAND*	55,700,742	51,886,208	3,814,534	...	7·35	...
	UNITED KINGDOM	168,588,121	168,181,197	406,924	...	0·24	...

* The particulars for Ireland have been furnished by the Registrar-General for Ireland. The Produce of the of Wheat, 50 *lbs.* to the bushel of Barley,

† Including Bere. ‡ Differs from the "Agricultural

§ The Acreage given for the United Kingdom differs from that shown in the "Agricultural Returns by the certain corrections in

under each of these Crops, in each of the **DIVISIONS** into which the Counties of in **GREAT BRITAIN**, in **IRELAND**, and in the **UNITED KINGDOM**, figures of the two years, and the PROPORTION PER CENT. of such differences.

ACREAGE.						DIVISIONS, &c. (*See Map.*)	CROPS.
		1893 COMPARED with 1892.					
1893.	1892.	NUMBERS.		PROPORTION PER CENT.			
		Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.		
Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	%	%		
823,462	961,569	...	138,107	...	14·36	DIVISION No. 1	
463,030	538,611	...	75,581	...	14·03	„ No. 2	
361,843	410,455	...	48,612	...	11·84	„ No. 3	
150,534	192,334	...	41,800	...	21·73	„ No. 4	
1,798,869	2,102,969	...	304,100	...	14·46	ENGLAND	WHEAT.
54,562	55,278	...	716	...	1·30	WALES	
44,093	‡61,591	...	17,498	...	28·41	SCOTLAND	
1,897,524	‡2,219,838	...	322,314	...	14·52	GREAT BRITAIN	
54,998	75,408	...	20,410	...	27·07	IRELAND *	
§1,952,522	§2,295,246	...	342,724	...	14·93	UNITED KINGDOM	
856,790	830,587	26,203	...	3·15	...	DIVISION No. 1	
348,088	339,901	8,187	...	2·41	...	„ No. 2	
318,119	311,686	6,433	...	2·06	...	„ No. 3	
228,605	227,413	1,192	...	0·52	...	„ No. 4	
1,751,602	1,709,587	42,015	...	2·46	...	ENGLAND	BARLEY. †
111,851	114,520	...	2,669	...	2·33	WALES	
211,644	212,703	...	1,059	...	0·50	SCOTLAND	
2,075,097	2,036,810	38,287	...	1·88	...	GREAT BRITAIN	
168,971	175,586	...	6,615	..	3·77	IRELAND *	
§ 2,244,068	§ 2,212,396	31,672	...	1·43	...	UNITED KINGDOM	
495,954	439,652	56,302	...	12·81	...	DIVISION No. 1	
442,119	421,372	20,747	...	4·92	...	„ No. 2	
412,646	374,365	38,281	...	10·23	...	„ No. 3	
563,654	530,074	33,580	...	6·33	...	„ No. 4	
1,914,373	1,765,463	148,910	...	8·43	...	ENGLAND	OATS.
240,865	233,399	7,466	...	3·20	...	WALES	
1,016,518	998,683	17,835	...	1·79	...	SCOTLAND	
3,171,756	2,997,545	174,211	...	5·81	...	GREAT BRITAIN	
1,248,338	1,226,244	22,094	...	1·80	...	IRELAND *	
§ 4,420,094	§ 4,223,789	196,305	...	4·65	...	UNITED KINGDOM	

Irish Crops, which is originally given in *Cwts.*, has been converted into *Bushels*, at the rate of 60 *lbs.* to the bushel and 39 *lbs.* to the bushel of Oats.
Returns " by 1 Acre, which was returned for the county of Argyll in error.
omission of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, which do not supply Produce Statistics, and in consequence the Irish figures.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE of WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS, in as well as in **WALES,** in **SCOTLAND,** in **GREAT BRITAIN,** in and 1892; showing also the DIFFERENCES between the figures of together with a similar comparison of the Estimated Yield

CROPS.	DIVISIONS, &c. (*See Map.*)	1893 and 1892.					
		1893.	1892.	1893 COMPARED with 1892.			
				QUANTITIES.		PROPORTION PER CENT.	
				Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.
		Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	%	%
WHEAT.	DIVISION No. 1	27·07	26·53	0·54	...	2·04	...
	„ No. 2	24·33	25·24	...	0·91	...	3·61
	„ No. 3	23·69	26·14	...	2·45	...	9·37
	„ No. 4	28·58	27·43	1·15	...	4·19	...
	ENGLAND	25·81	26·20	...	0·39	...	1·49
	WALES	22·09	23·86	...	1·77	...	7·42
	SCOTLAND	36·58	34·66	1·92	...	5·54	...
	GREAT BRITAIN	25·95	26·38	...	0·43	...	1·63
	IRELAND	30·28	29·36	0·92	...	3·13	...
	UNITED KINGDOM	26·08	26·48	...	0·40	...	1·51
BARLEY. *	DIVISION No. 1	28·43	35·56	...	7·13	...	20·05
	„ No. 2	25·39	34·63	...	9·24	...	26·68
	„ No. 3	25·01	33·62	...	8·61	...	25·61
	„ No. 4	34·47	33·98	0·49	...	1·44	...
	ENGLAND	27·99	34·81	...	6·82	...	19·59
	WALES	25·06	29·26	...	4·20	...	14·35
	SCOTLAND	36·38	35·84	0·54	...	1·51	...
	GREAT BRITAIN	28·69	34·61	...	5·92	...	17·10
	IRELAND	36·76	36·76	...	...	...	...
	UNITED KINGDOM	29·30	34·78	...	5·48	...	15·76
OATS.	DIVISION No. 1	38·97	47·64	...	8·67	...	18·20
	„ No. 2	29·31	41·79	...	12·48	...	29·86
	„ No. 3	29·50	38·74	...	9·24	...	23·85
	„ No. 4	40·27	38·12	2·15	...	5·64	...
	ENGLAND	35·08	41·50	...	6·42	...	15·47
	WALES	30·94	34·18	...	3·24	...	9·48
	SCOTLAND	37·65	35·10	2·55	...	7·26	...
	GREAT BRITAIN	35·59	38·80	...	3·21	...	8·27
	IRELAND	44·62	42·31	2·31	...	5·46	...
	UNITED KINGDOM	38·14	39·82	...	1·68	...	4·22

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

each of the **DIVISIONS** into which the Counties of **ENGLAND** have been grouped
IRELAND, and in the **UNITED KINGDOM,** in the Years 1893
the two years, and the PROPORTION PER CENT. of such differences;
per Acre in 1893 with the ESTIMATED ORDINARY AVERAGE.

1893 and ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE.						DIVISIONS, &c. (*See Map.*)	CROPS.
1893.	ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1892 COMPARED with the ESTIMATED ORDINARY AVERAGE.					
		QUANTITIES.		PROPORTION PER CENT.			
		Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.		
Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	%	%		
27·07	31·11	...	4·04	...	12·99	DIVISION No. 1	
24·33	29·51	...	5·18	...	17·55	„ No. 2	
23·69	25·56	...	1·87	...	7·32	„ No. 3	
28·58	25·84	2·74	...	10·60	...	„ No. 4	
25·81	28·94	...	3·13	...	10·82	ENGLAND	WHEAT.
22·09	21·53	0·56	...	2·60	...	WALES	
36·58	32·85	3·73	...	11·35	...	SCOTLAND	
25·95	28·80	...	2·85	...	9·90	GREAT BRITAIN	
30·28	—	—	—	—	—	IRELAND	
26·08	—	—	—	—	—	UNITED KINGDOM	
28·43	35·71	...	7·28	...	20·39	DIVISION No. 1	
25·39	35·01	...	9·62	...	27·48	„ No. 2	
25·01	31·06	...	6·05	...	19·48	„ No. 3	
34·47	32·91	1·56	...	4·74	...	„ No. 4	
27·99	34·35	...	6·36	...	18·52	ENGLAND	BARLEY.*
25·06	27·78	...	2·72	...	9·79	WALES	
36·38	34·77	1·61	...	4·63	...	SCOTLAND	
28·69	34·02	...	5·33	...	15·67	GREAT BRITAIN	
36·76	—	—	—	—	—	IRELAND	
29·30	—	—	—	—	—	UNITED KINGDOM	
38·97	50·27	...	11·30	...	22·48	DIVISION No. 1	
29·31	43·55	...	14·24	...	32·70	„ No. 2	
29·50	35·88	...	6·38	...	17·78	„ No. 3	
40·27	38·99	1·28	...	3·28	...	„ No. 4	
35·08	42·10	...	7·02	...	16·67	ENGLAND	OATS.
30·94	32·48	...	1·54	...	4·74	WALES	
37·65	35·75	1·90	...	5·31	...	SCOTLAND	
35·59	39·04	...	3·45	...	8·84	GREAT BRITAIN	
44·62	—	—	—	—	—	IRELAND	
38·14	—	—	—	—	—	UNITED KINGDOM	

* Including Bere.

WHEAT:—Estimated Total Produce, Acreage, and Estimated Average Yield per Acre, and the Estimated Average Yield per Acre in the Scotland, and the Total

COUNTIES, &c.	Estimated Total Produce in 1893.	Acreage in 1893.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre. 1893.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
	Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
TOTAL for GREAT BRITAIN	49,247,297	1,897,524	25·95	28·80	26·38	31·26
ENGLAND	46,429,407	1,798,869	25·81	28·94	26·20	31·33
WALES	1,205,006	54,562	22·09	21·53	23·86	23·73
SCOTLAND	1,612,884	44,093	36·58	32·85	34·66	36·98
ENGLAND.						
Div. No. 1. Bedford	870,711	35,858	24·28	27·63	22·53	30·83
Cambridge	2,586,858	98,441	26·28	34·67	25·48	34·85
Essex	2,675,787	118,187	22·64	31·38	26·17	34·71
Hertford	1,166,628	48,683	23·96	29·46	20·30	31·67
Huntingdon	818,360	30,495	26·84	27·34	23·75	32·24
Lincoln	5,710,987	180,894	31·57	32·85	28·03	33·65
Norfolk	3,966,245	143,008	27·73	31·25	29·16	34·24
Suffolk	2,665,620	110,934	24·03	29·50	26·47	32·30
York, E. Riding	1,829,626	56,962	32·12	27·36	27·09	29·18
Div. No. 2. Berks	918,007	38,496	23·85	28·53	22·28	28·70
Buckingham	824,813	35,647	23·14	27·06	21·11	29·60
Hants	1,393,714	65,983	21·12	27·70	21·62	29·85
Kent	1,277,555	53,026	24·09	33·57	30·63	33·95
Leicester	634,072	22,596	28·06	29·61	26·96	32·80
London	7,828	387	20·23	—	—	—
Middlesex	80,896	3,940	20·53	29·03	27·77	38·84
Northampton	1,206,997	44,459	27·15	30·27	25·93	32·50
Notts	1,051,257	39,524	26·60	29·27	26·52	29·62
Oxford	887,417	35,840	24·76	29·13	22·53	29·83
Rutland	153,765	5,101	30·14	30·16	24·06	31·40
Surrey	451,060	23,058	19·56	28·00	24·15	30·88
Sussex	1,407,137	59,473	23·66	31·66	27·24	31·82
Warwick	969,821	35,500	27·32	26·90	27·03	30·67
Div. No. 3. Cornwall	693,357	27,259	25·44	24·19	29·95	28·17
Devon	1,134,302	62,177	18·24	21·45	18·52	22·56
Dorset	562,003	22,731	24·72	27·51	29·27	33·18
Gloucester	1,172,966	50,569	23·20	27·19	27·32	29·25
Hereford	692,242	28,422	24·36	23·60	26·47	29·55
Monmouth	183,402	7,706	23·80	22·29	26·30	27·20
Salop	1,006,761	37,511	26·84	27·23	29·92	31·20
Somerset	749,142	32,504	23·05	27·41	27·77	30·31
Wilts	1,546,540	59,082	26·18	27·41	25·28	29·99
Worcester	831,986	33,882	24·56	26·05	28·46	30·82
Div No. 4. Chester	310,169	10,150	30·56	27·94	28·82	29·52
Cumberland	125,351	4,008	31·28	25·51	29·98	33·56
Derby	365,056	13,280	27·49	29·10	26·00	27·26
Durham	356,989	13,337	26·77	23·78	26·79	25·51
Lancaster	441,591	14,676	30·09	28·48	28·28	29·43
Northumberland	192,805	6,564	29·37	25·32	29·03	30·12
Stafford	606,682	21,986	27·59	25·12	30·10	29·20
Westmorland	6,916	236	29·31	23·30	28·31	33·39
York, N. Riding	621,128	22,521	27·58	26·38	26·68	27·89
York, W. Riding	1,274,858	43,776	29·12	24·31	25·89	28·35

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was

PER ACRE, in the Year 1893; together with the ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE YIELD Years 1892 and 1891; in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, WALES, and for GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1893.	ACREAGE in 1893.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1893.	ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
	Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
WALES.						
ANGLESEY	11,174	344	32·48	14·22	28·80	30·83
BRECON	118,172	4,522	26·13	15·97	24·30	25·98
CARDIGAN	150,574	5,997	25·11	25·21	27·02	25·65
CARMARTHEN	160,632	8,680	18·51	17·95	21·54	19·17
CARNARVON	12,019	520	23·11	23·02	20·42	22·95
DENBIGH	146,163	5,775	25·31	23·30	25·54	27·14
FLINT	105,743	4,354	24·29	25·57	27·72	28·66
GLAMORGAN	152,851	5,521	27·69	25·03	27·18	25·47
MERIONETH	21,358	775	27·56	23·64	25·68	27·39
MONTGOMERY	197,154	11,420	17·26	19·86	20·23	20·32
PEMBROKE	45,990	3,121	14·74	23·40	22·69	21·24
RADNOR	83,176	3,533	23·54	18·23	21·74	22·34
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN	226	10	22·60	36·92	29·33	26·00
ARGYLL	84	3	28·00	—	...	28·00
AYR	55,710	1,382	40·31	31·89	37·29	38·73
BANFF	286	9	31·78	35·77	26·31	26·80
BERWICK	65,234	1,996	32·68	30·34	31·95	34·59
BUTE	...	...	...	...	28·00	...
CAITHNESS	...	...	...	21·14	10·00	10·00
CLACKMANNAN	7,762	222	34·96	30·85	33·61	35·00
DUMBARTON	33,466	826	40·52	30·72	38·21	39·37
DUMFRIES	1,829	50	36·58	33·56	36·86	34·39
EDINBURGH	159,522	3,461	46·09	36·71	43·61	44·78
ELGIN, or MORAY	46,653	1,357	34·38	30·99	34·75	31·49
FIFE	322,208	9,479	33·99	30·16	33·39	33·70
FORFAR	225,762	6,902	32·71	33·45	31·79	35·88
HADDINGTON	224,063	5,922	37·84	35·16	35·94	38·96
INVERNESS	715	18	39·72	26·00	41·24	40·71
KINCARDINE	10,141	286	35·46	34·12	35·12	34·94
KINROSS	240	8	30·00	28·85	30·44	30·00
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	1,993	59	33·78	33·31	30·42	31·27
LANARK	71,085	1,753	40·55	35·95	34·91	37·71
LINLITHGOW	46,238	1,199	38·56	34·71	37·58	38·47
NAIRN	38	1	38·00	—	32·00	28·18
ORKNEY	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEEBLES	306	9	34·00	—	31·83	...
PERTH	155,678	4,269	36·47	33·80	32·54	38·79
RENFREW	61,983	1,450	42·75	33·64	38·62	40·97
ROSS and CROMARTY	36,445	825	44·18	34·34	44·70	42·38
ROXBURGH	11,652	400	29·13	30·77	33·48	36·06
SELKIRK	60	2	30·00	26·00	...	...
SHETLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...
STIRLING	61,310	1,738	35·28	30·17	30·76	35·13
SUTHERLAND	150	6	25·00	—	...	30·50
WIGTOWN	12,045	451	26·71	30·11	26·85	26·86

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

BARLEY*:—Estimated Total Produce, Acreage, and Estimated Average Yield per Acre, and the Estimated Average Yield per Acre and Scotland, and the

COUNTIES, &c.	Estimated Total Produce in 1893.	Acreage in 1893.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre.			
			1893.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN -	*Bushels.* 59,535,377	*Acres.* 2,075,097	*Bushels.* 28·69	*Bushels.* 34·02	*Bushels.* 34·61	*Bushels.* 34·14
ENGLAND - - - - -	49,032,708	1,751,602	27·99	34·35	34·81	34·36
WALES - - - - -	2,802,971	111,851	25·06	27·78	29·26	29·36
SCOTLAND - - - - -	7,699,698	211,644	36·38	34·77	35·84	34·89
ENGLAND.						
DIV. No. 1. Bedford - -	602,878	24,271	24·84	32·67	35·20	33·26
Cambridge - -	1,539,158	59,135	26·03	37·84	37·01	38·05
Essex - - -	2,352,299	103,273	22·78	37·23	36·76	38·01
Hertford - -	770,005	34,227	22·50	35·35	37·77	37·73
Huntingdon -	537,409	21,538	24·95	31·59	31·15	33·16
Lincoln - -	6,606,938	206,764	31·95	37·17	36·87	34·55
Norfolk - -	5,690,283	196,598	28·94	34·88	35·96	35·24
Suffolk - -	3,752,471	141,086	26·60	35·34	33·09	35·03
York, E. Riding -	2,504,114	69,898	35·83	33·29	32·72	32·55
DIV. No. 2. Berks - -	726,949	31,483	23·09	33·03	32·58	32·16
Buckingham -	553,785	24,114	22·97	33·08	34·82	33·07
Hants - - -	1,024,559	46,258	22·15	33·05	33·45	35·42
Kent - - -	992,053	41,591	23·85	40·95	38·23	38·88
Leicester - -	489,434	17,197	28·46	32·64	32·57	32·94
London - -	360	18	20·00	—	—	—
Middlesex - -	24,451	1,225	19·96	39·67	33·82	39·55
Northampton -	1,421,467	48,952	29·04	34·42	34·77	33·57
Notts - - -	1,167,089	38,558	30·27	34·24	34·25	32·64
Oxford - -	1,131,087	46,511	24·32	36·38	36·11	34·35
Rutland - -	284,506	10,157	28·01	35·84	34·14	33·65
Surrey - -	204,262	10,239	19·95	34·70	31·34	33·97
Sussex - -	325,344	14,078	23·11	37·10	35·24	37·81
Warwick - -	493,639	17,707	27·88	31·63	32·95	34·13
DIV. No. 3. Cornwall - -	638,377	36,272	17·60	31·60	32·61	32·25
Devon - - -	1,088,128	52,755	20·63	28·50	30·04	28·11
Dorset - -	768,351	29,772	25·81	33·66	37·75	36·76
Gloucester - -	727,402	30,386	23·94	32·33	33·75	30·57
Hereford - -	592,937	22,472	26·39	28·77	30·67	30·74
Monmouth - -	177,986	6,526	27·27	25·45	30·05	26·47
Salop - - -	1,572,089	51,205	30·70	31·24	34·25	33·85
Somerset - -	770,833	29,069	26·52	31·93	36·67	35·81
Wilts - - -	1,286,280	47,498	27·08	31·82	34·54	33·32
Worcester - -	335,025	12,164	27·54	1·91	35·38	35·49
DIV. No. 4. Chester - -	71,036	2,280	31·16	29·89	31·32	30·62
Cumberland -	97,615	2,873	33·98	31·24	32·68	33·91
Derby - - -	247,607	7,940	31·18	34·24	33·11	33·03
Durham - - -	570,901	17,342	32·92	31·00	32·50	29·82
Lancaster - -	269,819	7,910	34·11	33·68	33·83	32·78
Northumberland -	1,223,340	35,849	34·12	33·01	35·59	33·72
Stafford - -	551,383	18,968	29·07	31·62	33·60	32·75
Westmorland -	32,884	989	33·25	32·81	31·91	33·51
York, N. Riding -	2,686,339	75,991	35·35	33·39	33·13	32·77
York, W. Riding -	2,129,836	58,463	36·43	33·21	35·00	33·72

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

YIELD PER ACRE, in the Year 1893; together with the ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE in the Years 1892 and 1891; in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, WALES, Total for GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in **1893.**	ACREAGE in **1893.**	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1893.	ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
	Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
WALES.						
ANGLESEY	75,849	2,075	36·55	26·19	30·05	32·77
BRECON	143,759	5,428	26·48	19·74	26·41	26·32
CARDIGAN	459,625	16,575	27·73	30·58	29·74	31·43
CARMARTHEN	270,855	13,752	19·70	24·94	25·02	23·80
CARNARVON	161,265	6,465	24·94	29·73	28·76	30·01
DENBIGH	463,417	15,777	29·37	26·34	29·58	30·95
FLINT	187,220	6,078	30·80	29·28	32·66	32·10
GLAMORGAN	284,408	9,081	31·32	32·16	33·82	31·69
MERIONETH	155,092	4,257	36·43	31·88	34·27	34·15
MONTGOMERY	207,642	9,083	22·86	21·77	25·46	25·65
PEMBROKE	291,247	19,463	14·96	30·70	30·40	29·82
RADNOR	102,592	3,817	26·88	21·74	26·77	25·70
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN	713,106	20,410	34·94	32·41	32·70	31·84
ARGYLL	50,529	1,502	33·64	37·52	30·44	25·96
AYR	46,152	1,097	42·07	40·34	40·73	39·76
BANFF	298,909	7,768	38·48	35·43	33·16	29·64
BERWICK	654,310	18,709	34·97	36·32	34·64	32·99
BUTE	3,656	95	38·48	34·11	34·31	35·24
CAITHNESS	37,765	1,031	36·63	29·96	36·36	30·98
CLACKMANNAN	15,825	449	35·24	33·50	35·11	37·76
DUMBARTON	6,914	156	44·32	33·21	39·21	39·94
DUMFRIES	16,174	500	32·35	36·16	35·33	33·38
EDINBURGH	198,637	4,288	46·32	39·60	44·03	42·63
ELGIN, or MORAY	454,957	13,513	33·67	35·48	33·94	32·35
FIFE	753,003	22,680	33·20	34·00	32·43	34·05
FORFAR	1,060,042	27,847	38·07	35·26	38·65	36·13
HADDINGTON	594,131	13,748	43·22	40·64	40·56	40·13
INVERNESS	250,307	7,114	35·19	30·95	37·68	39·22
KINCARDINE	384,636	10,893	35·31	32·16	33·96	33·89
KINROSS	12,853	365	35·21	29·82	35·59	38·18
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	870	27	32·22	31·92	33·91	29·94
LANARK	15,447	378	40·87	34·21	36·30	39·96
LINLITHGOW	134,027	3,026	44·29	42·65	41·96	42·69
NAIRN	114,165	3,167	36·05	34·81	36·39	35·14
ORKNEY	167,923	5,238	32·06	36·13	35·04	34·03
PEEBLES	13,629	381	35·77	31·28	32·87	32·77
PERTH	520,196	15,226	34·16	34·13	36·89	33·71
RENFREW	5,338	115	46·42	37·57	41·86	44·95
ROSS and CROMARTY	449,839	11,007	40·87	31·95	41·25	39·93
ROXBURGH	454,919	12,352	36·83	35·51	35·23	33·36
SELKIRK	8,669	265	32·71	29·11	29·48	29·80
SHETLAND	49,845	2,061	24·18	20·47	13·49	21·52
STIRLING	130,680	3,646	35·84	31·32	32·24	35·65
SUTHERLAND	56,139	1,698	33·06	30·33	33·98	35·16
WIGTOWN	26,106	892	29·27	30·57	32·71	30·57

* Including Bere.

OATS:—Estimated Total Produce, Acreage, and Estimated Average Yield Yield per Acre, and the Estimated Average Yield per Acre and Scotland, and the

COUNTIES, &c.		Estimated Total Produce in 1893.	Acreage in 1893.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre. 1893.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
		Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
TOTAL for GREAT BRITAIN		112,887,379	3,171,756	35·59	39·04	38·80	38·77
ENGLAND		67,164,434	1,914,373	35·08	42·10	41·50	41·72
WALES		7,452,468	240,865	30·94	32·48	34·18	32·89
SCOTLAND		38,270,477	1,016,518	37·65	35·75	35·10	35·17
ENGLAND.							
DIV. No. 1.	Bedford	601,641	19,507	30·84	42·81	40·95	40·79
	Cambridge	1,864,410	47,334	39·39	65·11	57·67	60·66
	Essex	1,799,781	61,197	29·41	48·38	49·65	50·02
	Hertford	1,103,712	37,120	29·73	43·03	42·51	44·71
	Huntingdon	489,054	13,523	36·16	50·99	43·64	47·53
	Lincoln	5,478,405	126,266	43·39	51·81	49·28	48·66
	Norfolk	1,953,857	50,590	38·62	49·44	45·69	47·96
	Suffolk	1,122,342	34,158	32·86	42·37	41·05	42·81
	York, E. Riding	4,915,329	106,259	46·26	48·49	45·79	42·92
DIV. No. 2.	Berks	1,052,917	34,037	30·93	45·51	37·97	42·63
	Buckingham	852,005	30,690	27·76	39·42	38·29	41·82
	Hants	2,162,425	75,662	28·58	42·67	39·08	44·74
	Kent	1,537,204	52,916	29·05	48·58	48·99	51·72
	Leicester	783,912	25,560	30·67	34·54	36·03	37·60
	London	5,688	234	24·31	—	—	—
	Middlesex	97,203	3,481	27·92	44·58	43·09	51·18
	Northampton	797,033	25,969	30·69	42·50	37·37	40·22
	Notts	1,287,425	34,676	37·13	41·10	39·76	38·27
	Oxford	1,085,472	34,518	31·45	47·22	40·46	42·49
	Rutland	152,862	4,229	36·15	42·40	38·15	39·76
	Surrey	650,130	25,317	25·68	45·10	45·90	48·33
	Sussex	1,643,913	65,490	25·10	47·43	49·21	49·83
	Warwick	852,400	29,340	29·05	34·22	34·61	35·69
DIV. No. 3.	Cornwall	1,787,746	62,587	28·56	37·21	44·62	44·42
	Devon	3,020,431	117,146	25·78	32·34	34·73	33·49
	Dorset	778,825	28,757	27·08	41·01	39·94	40·89
	Gloucester	949,581	34,420	27·59	39·87	39·14	39·02
	Hereford	714,127	23,145	30·85	31·30	34·78	36·35
	Monmouth	257,725	8,947	28·81	30·83	33·63	30·41
	Salop	1,530,443	41,962	36·47	32·79	37·41	36·45
	Somerset	902,840	30,589	29·52	34·77	38·21	36·21
	Wilts	1,701,819	47,829	35·58	44·49	44·71	47·03
	Worcester	531,125	17,264	30·76	31·93	37·81	38·12
DIV. No. 4.	Chester	2,350,237	60,945	38·56	37·08	36·57	35·06
	Cumberland	3,291,914	78,827	41·76	44·11	37·54	35·54
	Derby	1,007,250	28,466	35·38	37·91	36·70	35·68
	Durham	1,487,422	37,522	39·64	36·00	35·13	31·04
	Lancaster	3,251,495	77,768	41·81	40·35	40·42	37·92
	Northumberland	1,882,888	51,783	36·36	37·08	35·60	35·53
	Stafford	1,380,696	41,800	33·03	34·90	34·54	34·82
	Westmorland	568,389	16,962	33·51	33·81	30·98	31·42
	York, N. Riding	3,461,369	82,892	41·76	39·06	38·14	39·17
	York, W. Riding	4,018,992	86,689	46·36	40·18	44·27	43·41

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was

PER ACRE, in the Year 1893; together with the ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE in the Years 1892 and 1891; in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, WALES, Total for GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1893.	ACREAGE in 1893.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1893.	ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
	Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
WALES.						
ANGLESEY	1,066,743	22,810	46·77	40·95	43·62	39·79
BRECON	417,677	14,129	29·56	22·95	28·92	28·79
CARDIGAN	1,022,022	31,000	32·97	34·07	35·18	34·22
CARMARTHEN	842,848	35,207	23·94	28·95	29·25	27·65
CARNARVON	322,896	11,986	26·94	35·34	30·62	31·33
DENBIGH	908,540	26,548	34·22	29·92	31·95	32·56
FLINT	456,059	12,951	35·21	34·34	38·15	36·62
GLAMORGAN	476,325	12,847	37·08	36·62	38·35	36·14
MERIONETH	452,168	10,137	44·61	45·75	43·51	44·08
MONTGOMERY	600,869	23,498	25·57	26·72	28·92	28·52
PEMBROKE	536,067	27,063	19·81	35·45	38·59	34·27
RADNOR	350,254	12,689	27·60	24·64	27·42	27·62
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN	6,878,809	193,703	35·51	33·05	30·45	33·53
ARGYLL	593,721	18,653	31·83	32·96	31·09	31·27
AYR	2,403,609	49,400	48·66	46·29	41·35	46·33
BANFF	1,908,440	49,621	38·46	32·70	30·99	31·89
BERWICK	1,351,452	35,957	37·58	39·56	36·73	32·77
BUTE	180,609	5,184	34·84	31·12	33·36	27·44
CAITHNESS	1,220,610	34,781	35·09	30·73	33·98	29·39
CLACKMANNAN	158,033	3,545	44·58	33·74	42·92	44·75
DUMBARTON	338,309	7,304	46·32	35·66	39·55	39·76
DUMFRIES	1,519,045	46,726	32·51	35·76	33·75	32·14
EDINBURGH	1,188,547	25,752	46·15	39·75	43·90	43·29
ELGIN, or MORAY	757,002	21,455	35·28	35·09	33·52	35·19
FIFE	1,529,445	40,972	37·33	36·87	35·27	35·57
FORFAR	2,472,468	52,556	47·04	40·70	44·30	40·63
HADDINGTON	905,251	18,789	48·18	44·44	45·89	44·86
INVERNESS	891,299	30,637	29·09	29·81	27·22	36·02
KINCARDINE	1,246,477	31,021	40·18	35·86	37·39	36·51
KINROSS	214,956	6,240	34·45	32·13	34·38	36·32
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	971,239	29,004	33·49	34·23	35·22	31·33
LANARK	1,630,196	40,647	40·11	35·03	34·87	35·70
LINLITHGOW	455,127	10,437	43·61	42·13	43·03	44·33
NAIRN	213,801	5,723	37·36	35·25	36·38	35·16
ORKNEY	931,126	33,017	28·20	34·42	26·54	26·61
PEEBLES	307,798	8,335	36·93	34·02	34·01	33·95
PERTH	2,258,542	67,620	33·40	36·30	36·04	34·53
RENFREW	616,762	12,950	47·63	42·09	42·64	45·66
ROSS and CROMARTY	1,299,410	32,322	40·20	36·17	40·60	42·14
ROXBURGH	1,108,988	30,336	36·56	37·02	36·23	32·10
SELKIRK	176,897	5,145	34·38	29·67	30·50	31·21
SHETLAND	185,466	7,228	25·66	20·29	12·72	16·34
STIRLING	795,602	19,171	41·50	31·95	37·37	38·64
SUTHERLAND	235,089	7,845	29·97	36·96	30·86	39·67
WIGTOWN	1,326,352	34,442	38·51	36·42	43·41	32·08

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

BEANS:—Estimated Total Produce, Acreage, and Estimated Average Yield Yield per Acre, and the Estimated Average Yield per Wales, and Scotland, and

COUNTIES, &c.	Estimated Total Produce in 1893.	Acreage in 1893.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre. 1893.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
	Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
TOTAL for GREAT BRITAIN	4,745,343	(a)244,754	19·39	30·36	22·19	29·66
ENGLAND	4,257,215	229,152	18·58	**30·30**	21·70	29·54
WALES	34,562	1,637	21·11	**27·36**	28·34	29·11
SCOTLAND	453,566	13,965	32·48	**31·87**	31·23	32·21
ENGLAND.						
DIV. No. 1. Bedford	196,478	9,576	20·52	**29·64**	21·17	27·97
Cambridge	304,795	16,327	18·67	**32·79**	24·11	33·61
Essex	341,394	22,331	15·29	**31·99**	11·60	29·82
Hertford	70,258	3,954	17·77	**29·87**	20·76	30·39
Huntingdon	82,730	6,010	13·77	**22·46**	15·13	28·19
Lincoln	410,128	18,342	22·36	**38·35**	21·73	31·76
Norfolk	272,686	9,940	27·43	**31·56**	28·01	34·03
Suffolk	612,480	29,358	20·86	**28·60**	18·22	31·25
York, E. Riding	98,792	4,185	23·61	**26·15**	22·91	30·21
DIV. No. 2. Berks	66,747	5,251	12·71	**28·57**	16·97	23·12
Buckingham	126,321	6,901	18·30	**31·37**	20·86	30·05
Hants	16,565	2,579	6·42	**24·00**	17·96	25·27
Kent	122,668	8,704	14·09	**30·96**	26·42	29·51
Leicester	38,054	2,036	18·69	**32·41**	27·34	30·29
London	959	60	15·98	—	—	—
Middlesex	8,875	564	15·74	**27·85**	27·83	28·13
Northampton	206,131	8,686	23·73	**33·59**	28·03	32·11
Notts	92,701	4,358	21·27	**31·88**	25·63	25·87
Oxford	107,541	7,269	14·79	**32·58**	21·01	27·17
Rutland	11,803	494	23·89	**33·93**	22·96	30·08
Surrey	16,450	1,190	13·82	**29·10**	26·89	30·78
Sussex	63,791	4,168	15·30	**29·84**	28·30	29·71
Warwick	150,507	8,818	17·07	**25·01**	25·78	28·79
DIV. No. 3. Cornwall	446	23	19·39	—	21·07	22·57
Devon	6,677	512	13·04	**21·11**	19·67	23·57
Dorset	27,467	1,812	15·16	**30·96**	25·54	31·21
Gloucester	128,584	7,993	16·09	**30·18**	22·01	28·33
Hereford	54,864	3,144	17·45	**22·02**	24·43	27·15
Monmouth	462	166	2·78	**23·30**	12·08	26·61
Salop	24,368	1,254	19·43	**24·47**	24·62	27·59
Somerset	91,866	7,526	12·21	**29·98**	25·66	28·46
Wilts	70,849	4,292	16·51	**29·03**	24·51	25·77
Worcester	142,504	9,493	15·01	**27·10**	23·31	25·72
DIV. No. 4. Chester	25,164	814	30·91	**28·15**	29·74	28·85
Cumberland	2,347	72	32·60	**32·36**	33·37	33·90
Derby	8,138	307	26·51	**31·83**	28·74	28·75
Durham	25,039	1,031	24·29	**28·62**	21·54	22·18
Lancaster	34,748	1,364	25·48	**32·94**	28·25	28·08
Northumberland	68,360	2,505	27·29	**26·31**	26·40	28·66
Stafford	16,203	951	17·04	**26·66**	27·80	25·04
Westmorland	378	16	23·62	**28·60**	23·08	23·67
York, N. Riding	58,015	2,452	23·66	**25·46**	24·23	23·02
York, W. Riding	51,882	2,324	22·32	**25·05**	20·82	26·32

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was

(*a*) Exclusive of 200 Acres in the Counties of London, Middlesex

PER ACRE, in the Year 1893; together with the ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE ACRE in the Years 1892 and 1891; in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, the Total for GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in **1893.**	ACREAGE in **1893.**	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1893.	ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
	Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
WALES.						
ANGLESEY	224	7	32·00	27·20	32·00	36·00
BRECON	...	1	...	13·00	20·00	21·14
CARDIGAN	196	12	16·33	24·07	19·67	19·50
CARMARTHEN	339	24	14·12	10·26	13·31	12·67
CARNARVON	250	17	14·71	24·97	23·65	24·20
DENBIGH	10,560	601	17·57	28·53	28·28	28·44
FLINT	19,220	815	23·58	27·11	29·76	30·44
GLAMORGAN	1,847	73	25·30	30·39	30·99	30·52
MERIONETH	206	10	20·60	22·55	22·84	22·00
MONTGOMERY	1,597	71	22·49	28·34	23·81	27·23
PEMBROKE	22	2	11·00	18·33	16·92	9·75
RADNOR	101	4	25·25	19·00	...	26·00
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN	10,057	404	24·89	28·26	22·57	23·59
ARGYLL	1,933	94	20·56	35·13	19·20	16·89
AYR	24,162	687	35·17	34·47	31·74	33·46
BANFF	1,668	78	21·38	27·29	24·11	24·86
BERWICK	31,974	1,021	31·32	33·91	30·68	30·97
BUTE	1,078	53	20·25	30·96	21·67	17·68
CAITHNESS	64	8	8·00	—	5·00	8·00
CLACKMANNAN	16,333	575	28·41	26·97	29·63	30·51
DUMBARTON	5,878	183	32·12	27·74	28·66	30·74
DUMFRIES	824	38	21·68	29·97	23·73	31·42
EDINBURGH	5,995	175	34·26	35·58	30·83	33·19
ELGIN, or MORAY	824	33	24·97	31·93	23·59	29·14
FIFE	46,299	1,299	35·64	34·45	33·86	34·54
FORFAR	17,217	544	31·65	33·85	31·17	31·63
HADDINGTON	23,750	718	33·08	33·54	32·84	32·72
INVERNESS	172	10	17·20	35·50	...	...
KINCARDINE	16,277	495	32·88	31·33	33·81	36·66
KINROSS	726	21	34·57	23·00	32·84	32·00
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	2,813	80	35·15	31·26	35·91	33·64
LANARK	30,805	876	35·17	33·60	32·98	35·21
LINLITHGOW	13,966	431	32·40	34·07	29·94	33·86
NAIRN	...	...	...	28·00	...	...
ORKNEY	—	—	—	—	—	—
PEEBLES	...	...	...	30·00	24·50	25·00
PERTH	77,367	2,335	33·13	28·12	31·92	31·83
RENFREW	14,752	354	41·67	40·15	40·04	43·59
ROSS and CROMARTY	23	1	23·00	23·42	25·67	27·33
ROXBURGH	5,214	168	31·04	33·03	31·54	31·91
SELKIRK	...	...	...	...	...	...
SHETLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...
STIRLING	96,657	3,055	31·64	28·96	30·03	30·79
SUTHERLAND	40	2	20·00	—	20·00	24·00
WIGTOWN	6,704	227	29·53	27·96	29·60	28·95

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.
Surrey, and Orkney, the produce of which was picked green.

PEAS:—Estimated Total Produce, Acreage, and Estimated Average Yield per Acre, and the Estimated Average Yield per Acre in the Scotland, and the Total

COUNTIES, &c.		Estimated Total Produce in 1893.	Acreage in 1893.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre. 1893.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
		Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
TOTAL for GREAT BRITAIN		4,750,110	(*a*) 210,073	22·61	28·48	25·85	28·23
ENGLAND		4,704,645	207,798	22·64	28·57	25·91	28·31
WALES		20,455	1,266	16·16	22·23	19·73	19·98
SCOTLAND		25,010	1,009	24·79	23·61	22·66	24·48
ENGLAND.							
DIV. No. 1.	Bedford	116,815	4,733	24·68	26·23	26·65	24·57
	Cambridge	164,215	6,711	24·47	33·11	29·05	31·43
	Essex	514,015	24,593	20·90	31·82	26·23	29·17
	Hertford	80,059	3,721	21·52	24·48	25·90	29·19
	Huntingdon	76,293	3,899	19·57	24·49	21·16	28·27
	Lincoln	592,903	20,094	29·51	34·60	26·19	29·59
	Norfolk	230,295	8,580	26·84	30·86	30·78	32·07
	Suffolk	571,478	24,102	23·71	28·59	27·40	29·94
	York, E. Riding	181,192	5,775	31·38	25·23	18·81	27·14
DIV. No. 2.	Berks	93,963	4,952	18·97	25·83	21·49	24·86
	Buckingham	106,412	5,002	21·27	24·56	26·40	25·32
	Hants	111,253	6,683	16·65	25·21	22·87	26·39
	Kent	316,754	17,627	17·97	28·34	27·57	32·09
	Leicester	40,236	1,724	23·34	29·37	26·94	27·70
	London	847	47	18·02	—	—	—
	Middlesex	21,128	1,113	18·98	34·47	28·80	31·43
	Northampton	155,419	5,640	27·56	30·21	30·78	30·44
	Notts	116,290	4,263	27·28	28·78	25·85	23·15
	Oxford	126,421	5,698	22·19	28·87	29·06	28·29
	Rutland	21,031	701	30·00	34·13	30·29	30·99
	Surrey	52,582	3,513	14·97	30·62	28·27	29·36
	Sussex	166,140	9,223	18·01	26·67	27·61	29·52
	Warwick	111,957	4,936	22·68	27·73	24·96	27·95
DIV. No. 3.	Cornwall	640	36	17·78	—	18·87	21·63
	Devon	10,483	751	13·96	23·05	18·52	20·80
	Dorset	31,664	1,924	16·46	25·80	25·42	26·78
	Gloucester	91,263	4,459	20·47	25·88	23·81	25·94
	Hereford	51,876	2,512	20·65	21·91	22·24	22·33
	Monmouth	7,905	495	15·97	20·74	18·83	20·85
	Salop	68,375	2,991	22·86	23·29	23·47	24·20
	Somerset	25,557	1,445	17·69	24·88	23·44	26·93
	Wilts	48,537	2,876	16·88	27·65	22·68	24·14
	Worcester	167,436	7,905	21·18	26·11	24·22	24·95
DIV. No. 4.	Chester	6,270	190	33·00	29·96	31·02	29·81
	Cumberland	642	23	27·91	27·70	29·81	33·26
	Derby	9,410	355	26·51	28·00	29·14	29·54
	Durham	8,507	415	20·50	27·75	19·54	21·58
	Lancaster	14,201	523	27·15	30·13	27·88	24·27
	Northumberland	14,127	530	26·65	23·40	20·72	24·53
	Stafford	20,094	990	20·30	25·87	26·02	25·44
	Westmorland	167	7	23·86	28·08	24·37	22·37
	York, N. Riding	60,244	2,279	26·43	27·24	23·47	24·02
	York, W. Riding	99,549	3,762	26·46	25·01	19·24	24·01

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was

(*a*) Exclusive of 406 Acres in the counties of London, Middlesex

PER ACRE, in the Year 1893; together with the ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE YIELD Years 1892 and 1891; in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, WALES, and for GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1893.	ACREAGE in 1893.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1893.	ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
	Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
WALES.						
ANGLESEY	424	12	35·33	29·21	30·00	34·00
BRECON	1,405	54	26·02	18·67	23·90	23·19
CARDIGAN	5,985	401	14·93	19·41	18·53	17·61
CARMARTHEN	1,004	77	13·04	14·53	12·95	13·15
CARNARVON	363	41	8·85	24·74	21·61	22·22
DENBIGH	1,446	96	15·06	25·03	22·96	24·21
FLINT	2,058	109	18·88	23·28	24·55	24·15
GLAMORGAN	672	29	23·17	30·21	28·79	24·44
MERIONETH	61	3	20·33	21·25	19·00	21·00
MONTGOMERY	5,926	369	16·06	25·39	19·56	20·04
PEMBROKE	516	47	10·98	18·31	14·75	14·08
RADNOR	595	28	21·25	17·83	17·23	18·48
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN	9,128	386	23·65	23·27	18·57	23·14
ARGYLL	36	2	18·00	37·62	17·00	23·50
AYE	188	5	37·60	34·96	30·50	35·67
BANFF	1,879	84	22·37	23·02	18·74	20·24
BERWICK	1,680	64	26·25	24·75	21·82	24·06
BUTE	80	5	18·00	27·83	15·75	15·83
CAITHNESS	280	20	14·00	—	8·00	12·00
CLACKMANNAN	...	...	...	—	32·00	33·20
DUMBARTON	93	5	18·60	27·24	14·50	17·67
DUMFRIES	21	1	21·00	33·73	20·00	24·33
EDINBURGH	1,601	65	24·63	27·51	22·53	25·29
ELGIN, or MORAY	249	11	22·64	22·06	22·13	21·80
FIFE	897	30	29·90	30·12	30·58	25·25
FORFAR	1,087	39	27·87	25·97	27·92	26·29
HADDINGTON	1,175	47	25·00	25·89	25·03	25·98
INVERNESS	631	26	24·27	27·31	26·08	29·05
KINCARDINE	966	41	23·56	24·00	25·50	26·63
KINROSS	30	1	30·00	...	...	...
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	26	1	26·00	31·00	28·00	24·00
LANARK	512	18	28·44	26·00	26·89	29·67
LINLITHGOW	491	19	25·84	—	26·33	26·43
NAIRN	142	6	23·67	12·44	24·50	18·00
ORKNEY	—	—	—	—	—	—
PEEBLES	143	5	28·60	27·39	22·42	22·67
PERTH	472	19	24·84	24·76	29·44	25·44
RENFREW	185	5	37·00	36·00	36·00	39·00
ROSS and CROMARTY	724	28	25·86	21·71	26·81	28·22
ROXBURGH	1,480	47	31·49	24·96	27·56	27·00
SELKIRK	384	12	32·00	24·00	25·00	25·00
SHETLAND	...	...	..	...	...	...
STIRLING	189	7	27·00	22·04	24·37	24·05
SUTHERLAND	206	9	22·89	—	21·57	20·44
WIGTOWN	35	1	35·00	26·33	34·12	30·00

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.
Surrey, and Orkney, the produce of which was picked green.

POTATOES:—Estimated Total Produce, Acreage, and Estimated Average Average Yield per Acre, and the Estimated Average Yield per Wales, and Scotland, and

COUNTIES, &c.	Estimated Total Produce in 1893.	Acreage in 1893.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre.			
			1893.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
	Tons.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
TOTAL for GREAT BRITAIN	3,476,328	527,821	6·59	6·11	5·80	5·73
ENGLAND	2,362,487	355,553	6·64	6·32	5·96	5·78
WALES	232,255	35,024	6·63	5·43	5·66	5·44
SCOTLAND	881,586	137,244	6·42	5·79	5·44	5·68
ENGLAND.						
Bedford	62,928	9,317	6·75	6·09	7·23	7·08
Berks	13,077	2,340	5·59	5·49	5·25	5·07
Buckingham	9,125	1,623	5·62	5·26	5·40	5·25
Cambridge	127,439	17,555	7·26	7·93	6·83	6·49
Chester	149,941	23,563	6·36	7·06	5·38	5·18
Cornwall	32,329	5,393	5·99	5·40	6·05	5·44
Cumberland	76,012	10,135	7·50	7·11	6·09	6·78
Derby	25,330	2,718	9·32	7·23	5·54	4·82
Devon	73,275	11,657	6·29	5·48	6·31	5·20
Dorset	10,564	1,637	6·45	7·89	6·36	6·17
Durham	49,143	7,423	6·62	5·45	5·14	4·49
Essex	69,322	10,939	6·34	7·66	6·69	6·84
Gloucester	44,694	4,873	9·17	5·61	6·26	5·43
Hants	34,829	5,294	6·58	5·72	6·08	6·52
Hereford	12,577	2,077	6·06	5·00	6·27	5·96
Hertford	33,344	4,872	6·84	6·49	7·27	6·47
Huntingdon	45,854	7,170	6·40	4·38	5·02	5·75
Kent	73,130	13,761	5·31	5·97	5·49	6·30
Lancaster	272,201	37,647	7·23	6·57	5·72	5·69
Leicester	11,583	2,042	5·67	5·81	6·55	6·45
Lincoln	321,021	47,878	6·70	6·05	5·82	5·56
London	3,024	586	5·16	—	—	—
Middlesex	21,144	3,592	5·89	7·22	6·33	5·97
Monmouth	6,846	1,520	4·50	4·64	5·04	4·79
Norfolk	37,710	5,770	6·54	6·04	5·46	5·12
Northampton	19,729	2,854	6·91	5·30	6·65	5·98
Northumberland	28,114	4,304	6·53	6·08	5·88	6·25
Notts	40,416	6,922	5·84	5·63	5·44	5·05
Oxford	17,321	2,653	6·53	5·92	6·84	6·25
Rutland	898	126	7·13	8·64	6·61	7·04
Salop	43,394	6,231	6·96	6·70	6·89	6·06
Somerset	34,412	5,175	6·65	5·17	6·40	5·77
Stafford	68,544	9,292	7·38	6·38	6·35	5·53
Suffolk	14,485	2,365	6·12	6·28	6·36	6·47
Surrey	30,151	6,333	4·76	5·55	5·93	5·40
Sussex	15,402	2,891	5·33	7·06	5·43	7·10
Warwick	42,211	5,993	7·04	6·86	7·67	6·33
Westmorland	11,607	1,734	6·69	6·09	6·11	6·98
Wilts	15,401	2,497	6·17	5·09	6·90	7·44
Worcester	52,138	7,929	6·58	6·34	6·87	6·80
York, East Riding	84,854	12,421	6·83	7·25	5·24	5·89
„ North Riding	74,458	11,132	6·69	6·44	5·54	5·36
„ West Riding	152,510	23,319	6·54	5·99	5·59	5·33

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was

YIELD PER ACRE, in the Year 1893; together with the ESTIMATED **Ordinary** ACRE in the Years 1892 and 1891; in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, the Total for GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in **1893.**	ACREAGE in **1893.**	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1893.	ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
	Tons.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
WALES.						
ANGLESEY	11,762	2,982	3·94	4·29	3·03	3·87
BRECON	6,669	1,205	5·53	3·11	4·03	3·74
CARDIGAN	41,924	6,224	6·74	6·30	5·80	5·98
CARMARTHEN	25,538	3,774	6·77	3·42	6·27	5·72
CARNARVON	27,902	4,664	5·98	4·19	4·61	4·15
DENBIGH	27,438	3,508	7·82	5·40	5·64	5·47
FLINT	21,544	2,570	8·38	5·27	7·33	5·98
GLAMORGAN	12,266	2,115	5·80	6·33	5·77	4·87
MERIONETH	21,351	2,064	10·34	10·35	9·27	9·30
MONTGOMERY	15,728	2,294	6·86	7·95	6·29	7·12
PEMBROKE	14,549	2,670	5·45	4·51	5·08	4·80
RADNOR	5,584	954	5·85	5·71	6·19	5·48
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN	50,182	7,677	6·54	5·40	4·76	4·26
ARGYLL	28,430	5,148	5·52	5·47	4·31	5·95
AYE	58,128	7,955	7·31	7·03	6·59	6·35
BANFF	12,744	2,035	6·26	4·62	5·25	3·21
BERWICK	13,977	2,349	5·95	5·92	5·76	5·91
BUTE	6,817	978	6·97	6·41	5·27	6·46
CAITHNESS	12,329	1,752	7·04	5·52	6·31	1·86
CLACKMANNAN	3,346	357	9·37	5·43	6·61	7·31
DUMBARTON	19,846	2,231	8·90	6·70	6·83	9·11
DUMFRIES	28,516	4,029	7·08	6·24	5·17	6·05
EDINBURGH	37,847	4,876	7·76	5·89	6·28	6·90
ELGIN, or MORAY	9,335	1,817	5·14	3·99	4·37	3·65
FIFE	78,555	15,252	5·15	4·45	4·56	5·32
FORFAR	73,645	13,769	5·35	5·74	5·03	6·10
HADDINGTON	54,696	7,802	7·01	6·39	6·41	6·96
INVERNESS	36,503	6,459	5·65	4·90	4·53	4·21
KINCARDINE	19,634	2,834	6·93	6·46	6·57	6·32
KINROSS	3,754	574	6·54	5·90	5·48	6·27
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	10,848	1,764	6·15	6·10	5·74	5·96
LANARK	36,164	4,585	7·89	6·52	6·55	7·29
LINLITHGOW	12,173	1,680	7·25	4·95	5·67	6·46
NAIRN	1,653	354	4·67	5·09	6·23	3·22
ORKNEY	25,412	2,905	8·75	7·54	7·72	3·21
PEEBLES	3,379	421	8·03	5·82	5·38	6·12
PERTH	100,819	14,319	7·04	5·55	6·30	6·49
RENFREW	25,548	3,254	7·85	7·24	6·11	7·42
ROSS and CROMARTY	49,154	8,482	5·80	6·55	4·53	4·74
ROXBURGH	9,285	1,469	6·32	5·78	5·11	5·49
SELKIRK	1,068	218	4·90	5·13	4·51	4·36
SHETLAND	12,428	3,198	3·89	6·16	3·02	2·87
STIRLING	27,678	3,360	8·24	5·60	5·69	7·12
SUTHERLAND	9,584	1,738	5·51	5·00	4·83	3·64
WIGTOWN	8,109	1,603	5·06	6·98	4·83	5·66

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

TURNIPS *:—Estimated Total Produce, Acreage, and Estimated Average Yield per Acre, and the Estimated Average Yield per Acre in Scotland, and the Total

COUNTIES, &c.	Estimated Total Produce in 1893.	Acreage in 1893.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre.			
			1893.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
	Tons.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
TOTAL for GREAT BRITAIN	26,262,101	1,975,235	13·30	15·27	14·12	13·24
ENGLAND	17,206,092	1,424,093	12·08	15·02	13·76	12·94
WALES	1,072,358	71,387	15·02	16·05	16·04	14·31
SCOTLAND	7,983,651	479,755	16·64	15·94	14·88	13·91
ENGLAND.						
Bedford	85,301	10,897	7·83	14·34	12·87	11·55
Berks	252,494	28,173	8·96	10·57	10·84	10·79
Buckingham	139,413	16,460	8·47	14·63	14·81	13·74
Cambridge	160,436	19,715	8·14	14·30	13·44	13·95
Chester	212,809	11,544	18·43	19·87	17·03	16·19
Cornwall	365,653	24,890	14·69	18·82	17·43	15·66
Cumberland	792,839	33,896	23·39	15·74	13·06	14·67
Derby	228,706	12,845	17·81	18·19	17·74	13·94
Devon	794,578	69,301	11·47	15·30	12·90	10·70
Dorset	434,813	36,603	11·88	15·59	10·70	10·37
Durham	347,449	22,570	15·39	12·09	13·38	10·97
Essex	259,521	29,980	8·66	14·49	12·17	12·72
Gloucester	387,929	35,496	10·93	14·54	16·48	11·55
Hants	877,646	72,437	12·12	16·23	13·73	15·20
Hereford	259,594	21,816	11·90	16·97	15·48	14·01
Hertford	164,221	19,463	8·44	13·28	15·44	13·75
Huntingdon	35,633	3,808	9·36	12·96	12·21	13·57
Kent	290,353	25,861	11·23	15·16	15·53	14·20
Lancaster	221,917	11,021	20·14	19·70	19·40	19·54
Leicester	158,774	13,689	11·60	15·62	14·46	11·81
Lincoln	1,536,121	138,813	11·07	14·33	13·75	12·92
London	1,144	122	9·38	—	—	—
Middlesex	10,328	1,269	8·14	15·36	15·43	11·38
Monmouth	87,525	6,965	12·57	14·06	13·36	9·87
Norfolk	1,376,874	131,214	10·49	13·46	13·95	13·05
Northampton	268,857	24,450	11·00	16·98	14·78	12·83
Northumberland	719,986	42,409	16·98	16·21	15·34	16·08
Notts	399,676	34,853	11·47	16·29	13·51	12·93
Oxford	335,412	32,143	10·43	14·94	13·96	13·16
Rutland	82,047	6,053	13·55	15·29	14·09	11·93
Salop	670,649	45,349	14·79	19·67	13·38	13·04
Somerset	398,258	29,868	13·33	15·94	15·10	14·48
Stafford	368,998	24,918	14·81	18·15	17·08	15·35
Suffolk	557,062	58,749	9·48	13·78	12·40	13·00
Surrey	124,654	13,482	9·25	14·23	13·74	11·00
Sussex	318,940	27,665	11·53	14·98	11·69	12·72
Warwick	183,856	17,333	10·61	14·65	15·83	13·32
Westmorland	144,257	7,613	18·95	15·30	13·72	15·87
Wilts	543,845	51,242	10·61	14·21	12·71	13·27
Worcester	127,532	13,374	9·54	17·28	16·69	13·54
York, East Riding	876,988	75,727	11·58	14·29	10·50	9·58
„ North Riding	710,397	57,861	12·28	13·32	11·55	9·30
„ West Riding	892,602	62,156	14·36	14·20	12·32	11·56

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

YIELD PER ACRE, in the Year 1893; together with the ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE the Years 1892 and 1891; in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, WALES, and for GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in **1893.**	ACREAGE in **1893.**	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1893.	ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
	Tons.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
WALES.						
ANGLESEY	68,165	5,547	12·29	13·61	14·19	14·23
BRECON	132,486	5,606	23·63	13·15	21·29	19·94
CARDIGAN	63,637	5,180	12·29	12·22	13·27	12·40
CARMARTHEN	72,562	5,065	14·33	12·51	15·71	15·72
CARNARVON	42,150	3,246	12·99	21·59	13·03	12·94
DENBIGH	138,202	9,359	14·77	18·43	15·04	13·85
FLINT	73,056	4,528	16·13	15·57	17·34	14·45
GLAMORGAN	147,232	9,220	15·97	14·65	18·08	13·96
MERIONETH	25,865	1,654	15·64	17·39	16·49	15·27
MONTGOMERY	107,923	8,000	13·49	21·27	16·05	14·41
PEMBROKE	94,791	8,144	11·64	15·66	14·49	11·86
RADNOR	106,289	5,838	18·21	16·46	16·90	14·31
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN	1,496,854	91,283	16·40	15·13	15·22	12·93
ARGYLL	83,567	5,479	15·25	15·23	13·02	14·61
AYR	179,298	7,736	23·18	16·61	15·36	19·37
BANFF	380,174	22,695	16·75	14·58	16·26	9·14
BERWICK	440,030	27,929	15·76	17·06	15·69	17·77
BUTE	28,705	1,490	19·27	10·55	15·08	16·68
CAITHNESS	281,892	13,982	20·16	15·83	21·42	7·27
CLACKMANNAN	11,258	806	13·97	14·54	11·25	13·01
DUMBARTON	33,539	1,559	21·51	10·96	15·05	17·01
DUMFRIES	364,181	20,009	18·20	17·13	12·32	14·14
EDINBURGH	262,948	12,459	21·11	14·92	16·51	18·94
ELGIN, or MORAY	304,087	16,036	18·96	15·94	16·07	10·97
FIFE	339,948	26,259	12·95	13·44	10·70	11·89
FORFAR	599,590	34,895	17·18	17·41	16·59	15·57
HADDINGTON	317,810	16,183	19·64	17·49	18·88	19·48
INVERNESS	139,091	10,983	12·66	14·82	11·57	10·37
KINCARDINE	285,540	17,877	15·97	14·37	15·89	14·14
KINROSS	41,197	2,726	15·11	13·54	9·09	12·85
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	233,881	13,627	17·16	17·92	15·10	17·50
LANARK	201,789	9,327	21·63	17·07	16·42	19·71
LINLITHGOW	88,026	4,226	20·83	15·29	14·55	16·46
NAIRN	62,828	4,237	14·83	14·41	14·08	10·25
ORKNEY	164,359	14,358	11·45	16·81	12·14	6·91
PEEBLES	83,848	4,196	19·98	16·16	14·93	16·52
PERTH	482,080	29,835	16·16	16·78	13·83	14·30
RENFREW	52,264	2,444	21·38	17·67	14·51	16·30
ROSS and CROMARTY	198,947	16,349	12·17	14·91	11·09	10·32
ROXBURGH	390,518	22,779	17·14	16·23	16·43	18·37
SELKIRK	43,786	2,949	14·85	15·93	14·08	18·15
SHETLAND	18,314	1,290	14·20	13·75	10·95	6·19
STIRLING	88,270	4,535	19·46	14·55	14·08	17·80
SUTHERLAND	34,924	3,044	11·47	17·30	10·50	8·42
WIGTOWN	250,108	16,173	15·46	19·91	13·37	13·90

* Including Swedes.

MANGOLD:—Estimated Total Produce, Acreage, and Estimated Average Yield per Acre, and the Estimated Average Yield per Acre and Scotland, and the

COUNTIES, &c.	Estimated Total Produce in 1893.	Acreage in 1893.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre.			
			1893.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
	Tons.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
TOTAL for GREAT BRITAIN	4,456,563	347,009	12·84	19·81	18·49	19·03
ENGLAND	4,313,424	338,543	12·74	19·89	18·52	19·10
WALES	122,571	7,484	16·38	16·47	17·97	16·55
SCOTLAND	20,568	982	20·95	17·78	14·77	16·74
ENGLAND.						
Bedford	38,271	3,725	10·27	16·18	16·85	14·59
Berks	53,124	6,004	8·85	15·66	15·55	16·24
Buckingham	47,128	4,874	9·67	17·57	19·61	20·12
Cambridge	221,183	17,313	12·78	19·93	19·93	21·59
Chester	32,920	1,779	18·50	21·19	17·40	15·85
Cornwall	197,951	10,613	18·65	25·67	22·72	21·75
Cumberland	22,298	830	26·87	17·45	14·29	15·89
Derby	36,541	1,710	21·37	19·98	22·52	21·75
Devon	425,524	29,129	14·61	18·00	16·52	16·38
Dorset	61,335	6,158	9·96	26·61	25·73	26·12
Durham	2,459	176	13·97	14·32	13·36	11·37
Essex	153,850	25,879	5·94	18·78	17·92	17·49
Gloucester	65,978	4,053	16·28	23·31	21·71	19·36
Hants	163,912	13,540	12·11	20·44	18·88	20·45
Hereford	27,039	1,965	13·76	20·46	15·56	13·97
Hertford	43,981	5,382	8·17	18·93	19·45	19·38
Huntingdon	59,289	4,001	14·82	15·14	17·79	18·17
Kent	146,873	11,720	12·53	22·84	22·21	22·04
Lancaster	20,011	1,035	19·33	21·49	18·70	17·98
Leicester	59,711	4,080	14·64	21·01	19·09	17·06
Lincoln	327,535	20,419	16·04	20·21	18·73	22·26
London	5,384	455	11·83	—	...	...
Middlesex	13,766	1,544	8·92	23·62	20·14	21·09
Monmouth	17,191	924	18·60	17·47	16·97	15·10
Norfolk	557,033	47,126	11·82	19·30	17·18	18·38
Northampton	70,543	5,230	13·49	21·17	18·00	18·42
Northumberland	2,502	165	15·16	14·38	12·64	13·98
Notts	55,010	3,510	15·67	19·90	16·68	15·87
Oxford	65,452	5,137	12·74	18·15	17·68	16·80
Rutland	10,699	621	17·23	21·46	16·14	15·74
Salop	102,112	5,022	20·33	21·23	21·78	22·29
Somerset	164,700	10,440	15·78	26·13	23·38	26·49
Stafford	77,428	3,733	20·74	20·77	20·63	19·76
Suffolk	351,093	33,473	10·49	18·11	15·84	17·39
Surrey	92,613	8,722	10·62	19·07	19·44	18·71
Sussex	141,926	13,114	10·82	23·17	19·50	20·78
Warwick	59,694	4,110	14·52	17·79	19·25	16·52
Westmorland	5,280	233	22·45	18·47	20·32	21·71
Wilts	98,317	6,691	14·69	22·85	22·14	22·83
Worcester	54,654	3,794	14·41	21·84	20·78	19·99
York, East Riding	76,644	4,981	15·39	16·02	12·96	12·83
„ North Riding	39,303	2,436	16·13	15·94	14·59	11·37
„ West Riding	45,217	2,697	16·77	13·10	13·91	13·04

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was

YIELD PER ACRE, in the Year 1893; together with the ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE in the Years 1892 and 1891; in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, WALES, Total for GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1893.	ACREAGE in 1893.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1893.	ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
	Tons.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
WALES.						
ANGLESEY	10,390	732	14·19	9·30	15·71	16·54
BRECON	4,179	165	25·33	15·13	22·86	22·64
CARDIGAN	15,566	1,024	15·20	16·17	16·17	16·13
CARMARTHEN	12,923	886	14·59	11·81	15·74	15·23
CARNARVON	8,582	611	14·05	18·40	15·09	13·53
DENBIGH	8,567	468	18·31	20·05	18·16	17·58
FLINT	8,746	465	18·81	20·47	19·62	16·94
GLAMORGAN	28,136	1,283	21·93	17·17	22·31	19·98
MERIONETH	2,862	169	16·93	25·26	18·76	18·15
MONTGOMERY	6,008	340	17·67	24·67	20·41	18·83
PEMBROKE	15,865	1,306	12·15	17·23	17·95	14·48
RADNOR	747	35	21·34	19·02	18·66	17·03
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN	65	5	13·00	14·00	8·00	9·11
ARGYLL	377	29	13·00	15·49	12·56	14·98
AYR	10,535	433	24·33	16·32	14·25	17·70
BANFF	60	4	15·00	—	10·00	8·00
BERWICK	1,419	68	20·87	21·02	17·46	19·58
BUTE	77	5	15·40	6·50	13·17	15·20
CAITHNESS	32	3	10·67	...	...	...
CLACKMANNAN	39	3	13·00	10·50	12·00	12·50
DUMBARTON	424	22	19·27	7·11	13·60	14·58
DUMFRIES	1,202	51	23·57	24·93	18·00	26·41
EDINBURGH	368	20	18·40	16·00	12·75	12·08
ELGIN, or MORAY	55	3	18·33	19·89	16·00	10·00
FIFE	68	8	8·50	10·00	20·06	8·86
FORFAR	228	11	20·73	17·13	20·00	22·33
HADDINGTON	379	25	15·16	15·31	12·11	12·55
INVERNESS	17	1	17·00	23·50	14·50	20·00
KINCARDINE	...	...	...	...	...	...
KINROSS	...	...	...	...	...	...
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	515	30	17·17	20·76	14·99	14·60
LANARK	299	17	17·59	13·06	10·16	13·92
LINLITHGOW	68	5	13·60	11·00	9·33	10·20
NAIRN	...	...	...	18·00	10·00	...
ORKNEY	...	...	...	—	3·40	1·00
PEEBLES	14	1	14·00	...	...	...
PERTH	154	13	11·85	12·00	10·53	10·35
RENFREW	499	33	15·12	15·07	12·96	15·47
ROSS and CROMARTY	128	7	18·29	24·18	21·93	22·20
ROXBURGH	1,684	65	25·91	23·91	21·50	24·00
SELKIRK	...	...	...	—	22·00	25·00
SHETLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...
STIRLING	165	10	16·50	11·33	12·92	13·00
SUTHERLAND	...	...	...	—	18·00	...
WIGTOWN	1,697	110	15·43	22·73	13·98	14·55

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

HAY from *Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation*:—ESTIMATED TOTAL together with the ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, and the COUNTY of ENGLAND, WALES, and SCOTLAND,

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1893.	ACREAGE in 1893.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1893.	ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
	Cwts.	*Acres.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	38,355,000	2,047,008	18·74	29·34	25·52	28·53
ENGLAND	24,951,418	1,496,467	16·67	29·39	24·41	29·80
WALES	2,516,257	168,403	14·94	23·67	21·05	23·10
SCOTLAND	10,887,325	382,138	28·49	31·60	32·22	25·55
ENGLAND.						
BEDFORD	109,867	12,724	8·63	38·02	21·98	28·37
BERKS	259,413	28,602	9·07	23·40	12·94	23·42
BUCKINGHAM	193,074	21,175	9·12	25·91	19·40	31·29
CAMBRIDGE	572,446	26,450	21·64	34·66	27·79	33·66
CHESTER	1,320,323	51,094	25·84	33·63	32·80	36·55
CORNWALL	476,035	37,711	12·62	30·51	22·42	35·62
CUMBERLAND	1,003,267	41,249	24·32	39·83	39·96	30·11
DERBY	404,547	17,358	23·31	31·18	27·24	29·61
DEVON	795,287	67,343	11·81	23·27	15·10	26·13
DORSET	255,385	26,672	9·58	26·03	18·29	24·45
DURHAM	1,055,019	38,050	27·73	31·43	32·41	26·24
ESSEX	645,804	54,443	11·86	29·50	25·73	30·14
GLOUCESTER	450,193	45,176	9·97	25·40	15·03	27·01
HANTS	851,756	72,868	11·69	28·35	12·56	27·66
HEREFORD	422,646	23,557	17·94	24·23	22·90	29·97
HERTFORD	548,793	28,591	19·19	28·46	21·97	30·15
HUNTINGDON	152,287	11,621	13·10	19·88	20·83	25·09
KENT	429,824	38,932	11·04	29·24	24·15	30·32
LANCASTER	2,076,549	63,744	32·58	42·05	41·83	40·78
LEICESTER	256,380	17,701	14·48	27·05	25·12	30·51
LINCOLN	1,276,290	84,098	15·18	28·57	31·13	30·81
LONDON	2,250	225	10·00	—	—	—
MIDDLESEX	20,982	1,665	12·60	27·32	22·06	28·59
MONMOUTH	189,176	11,129	17·00	22·65	19·37	24·85
NORFOLK	1,983,405	129,093	15·36	31·63	26·15	30·44
NORTHAMPTON	297,847	23,610	12·62	27·50	21·23	29·14
NORTHUMBERLAND	1,129,617	45,762	24·68	32·00	38·89	29·10
NOTTS	419,780	26,420	15·89	29·37	29·16	31·88
OXFORD	294,395	31,100	9·47	24·55	13·74	25·99
RUTLAND	34,924	2,716	12·86	25·32	22·04	26·58
SALOP	752,186	43,202	17·41	35·76	26·41	34·18
SOMERSET	386,574	25,832	14·96	29·45	19·29	27·16
STAFFORD	482,712	31,100	15·52	25·60	25·50	28·76
SUFFOLK	769,891	57,660	13·35	27·64	21·52	25·42
SURREY	154,054	18,872	8·16	26·64	20·17	32·01
SUSSEX	887,693	43,998	20·18	31·52	24·68	34·19
WARWICK	376,100	24,381	15·43	27·16	19·51	28·77
WESTMORLAND	195,427	6,307	30·99	46·38	43·28	36·93
WILTS	770,398	51,803	14·87	23·84	14·46	28·77
WORCESTER	187,449	17,313	10·83	28·36	18·75	28·18
YORK, EAST RIDING	343,009	19,481	17·61	26·00	27·87	25·95
„ NORTH RIDING	697,798	33,575	20·78	28·15	23·70	24·98
„ WEST RIDING	1,020,566	42,064	24·26	26·64	26·35	27·32

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1886.

PRODUCE, ACREAGE, and ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, in the Year 1893; ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE in the Years 1892 and 1891; in each and the Total for GREAT BRITAIN. (*See Note* *.)

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1893.	ACREAGE in 1893.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1893.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
WALES.	*Cwts.*	*Acres.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
ANGLESEY	220,744	16,384	13·47	23·05	20·50	17·58
BRECON	113,571	7,104	15·99	13·98	17·77	20·48
CARDIGAN	365,105	18,010	20·27	23·69	26·30	27·56
CARMARTHEN	166,364	16,205	10·27	17·57	17·05	17·84
CARNARVON	227,083	15,318	14·82	30·29	21·70	20·09
DENBIGH	269,180	21,261	12·66	24·00	20·69	24·66
FLINT	173,570	11,814	14·70	26·73	24·49	29·23
GLAMORGAN	403,806	15,426	26·18	24·57	20·76	28·58
MERIONETH	121,650	7,402	16·43	24·63	18·53	20·76
MONTGOMERY	214,601	15,742	13·63	25·54	25·00	26·83
PEMBROKE	122,696	16,747	7·33	25·73	15·80	19·83
RADNOR	117,887	6,990	16·87	17·25	21·45	23·92
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN	1,057,093	45,019	23·48	29·18	27·28	23·14
ARGYLL	297,225	10,246	29·01	30·79	33·65	23·59
AYR	960,028	27,452	34·97	30·62	35·84	24·96
BANFF	266,547	10,784	24·72	28·32	26·34	25·77
BERWICK	253,100	9,177	27·58	39·01	36·72	31·08
BUTE	67,058	2,032	33·00	33·41	38·01	31·05
CAITHNESS	178,480	10,094	17·68	32·60	29·78	27·00
CLACKMANNAN	45,464	1,397	32·54	30·94	36·87	26·24
DUMBARTON	239,987	6,326	37·94	34·05	29·58	26·47
DUMFRIES	396,343	17,487	22·67	34·99	25·52	15·88
EDINBURGH	501,016	11,999	41·75	37·55	47·81	39·68
ELGIN, or MORAY	143,285	6,616	21·66	28·71	26·47	23·16
FIFE	605,571	25,446	23·80	31·49	28·39	26·41
FORFAR	576,975	19,335	29·84	32·78	34·84	23·14
HADDINGTON	347,547	9,576	36·29	37·84	47·06	40·40
INVERNESS	196,814	11,991	16·41	21·74	16·91	15·49
KINCARDINE	266,988	11,667	22·88	27·45	29·20	25·97
KINROSS	58,787	2,427	24·22	31·86	28·85	23·90
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	232,925	9,199	25·32	28·37	30·04	20·41
LANARK	1,177,649	30,098	39·13	31·27	39·41	28·50
LINLITHGOW	219,001	6,089	35·97	35·07	41·31	33·24
NAIRN	32,867	1,735	18·94	27·92	17·88	18·38
ORKNEY	153,07	8,602	17·80	33·88	19·85	21·26
PEEBLES	59,317	2,101	28·23	28·77	33·06	27·74
PERTH	874,161	28,798	30·35	33·88	35·61	27·36
RENFREW	511,617	11,820	43·28	33·55	39·45	29·55
ROSS and CROMARTY	273,130	13,871	19·69	27·96	20·80	15·57
ROXBURGH	234,012	8,785	26·64	37·74	38·55	30·09
SELKIRK	23,018	918	25·07	37·78	31·36	28·71
SHETLAND	14,158	617	22·95	40·00	28·56	32·84
STIRLING	405,808	12,310	32·97	29·53	30·55	25·90
SUTHERLAND	70,251	4,124	17·03	19·96	18·49	16·00
WIGTOWN	148,027	4,000	37·01	38·21	46·11	28·39

* For Hay from *Permanent Pasture*, see Table XIII. and for Hay *of All Kinds*, see Table XIV.

HAY from *Permanent Pasture*:—Estimated Total Produce, Acreage, and Estimated **Ordinary** Average Yield per Acre, and the Estimated of England, Wales, and Scotland, and

COUNTIES, &c.	Estimated TOTAL PRODUCE in 1893.	ACREAGE in 1893. †	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1893.	Estimated **Ordinary** Average. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
	Cwts.	*Acres.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
TOTAL for GREAT BRITAIN	53,621,022	4,270,480	12·56	25·56	19·11	23·49
ENGLAND	43,778,284	3,606,918	12·14	26·33	18·97	24·10
WALES	5,362,145	499,009	10·75	17·55	16·87	18·53
SCOTLAND	4,480,593	164,553	27·23	30·55	29·14	23·72
ENGLAND.						
Bedford	110,858	25,309	4·38	24·43	15·57	22·27
Berks	325,718	58,163	5·60	22·22	10·39	17·30
Buckingham	467,371	78,179	5·98	20·51	12·36	22·52
Cambridge	293,765	31,365	9·37	30·22	21·98	26·59
Chester	1,714,662	107,033	16·02	28·79	26·36	29·41
Cornwall	408,043	34,713	11·75	24·96	19·72	28·72
Cumberland	1,603,642	71,392	22·46	36·26	30·83	22·48
Derby	2,199,918	131,842	16·69	27·16	23·89	24·63
Devon	1,285,430	115,205	11·16	23·67	13·69	23·55
Dorset	620,477	77,422	8·01	25·50	13·16	21·82
Durham	1,705,129	93,549	18·23	26·49	23·48	20·14
Essex	624,183	84,045	7·43	25·89	18·04	22·89
Gloucester	852,842	130,395	6·54	24·20	12·51	24·66
Hants	621,082	76,123	8·16	24·95	10·34	20·77
Hereford	806,812	77,582	10·40	20·75	14·50	22·92
Hertford	621,657	47,469	13·10	24·98	16·51	22·30
Huntingdon	152,920	21,287	7·18	19·73	14·96	20·63
Kent	376,215	86,933	4·33	25·52	15·45	25·18
Lancaster	5,517,548	210,711	26·19	37·05	36·83	36·97
Leicester	604,843	81,632	7·41	24·67	16·76	23·24
Lincoln	759,446	95,244	7·97	28·45	22·01	24·30
London	20,733	3,985	5·20	—	—	—
Middlesex	517,547	46,015	11·25	30·20	16·76	25·60
Monmouth	477,372	64,947	7·35	19·60	14·26	20·98
Norfolk	959,479	57,194	16·78	33·00	22·32	23·94
Northampton	527,127	70,278	7·50	26·02	15·72	25·16
Northumberland	1,573,154	68,953	22·81	28·27	30·80	25·26
Notts	591,466	63,745	9·28	26·16	21·59	24·06
Oxford	353,291	57,890	6·10	25·75	12·08	21·30
Rutland	42,234	9,108	4·64	24·67	15·92	23·34
Salop	1,194,370	99,568	12·00	22·65	21·05	26·23
Somerset	1,287,709	192,481	6·69	25·82	10·39	24·29
Stafford	1,574,027	120,821	13·03	25·40	23·19	24·18
Suffolk	611,324	55,767	10·96	22·64	18·67	21·02
Surrey	311,543	62,677	4·97	25·02	12·71	21·64
Sussex	922,292	108,954	8·46	24·25	14·47	23·58
Warwick	538,217	86,539	6·22	24·16	13·27	22·07
Westmorland	1,547,258	54,353	28·47	35·76	36·00	35·12
Wilts	992,377	121,149	8·19	22·79	10·49	21·21
Worcester	504,673	81,778	6·17	24·32	12·35	21·65
York, East Riding	475,913	37,987	12·53	25·17	23·65	22·14
,, North Riding	1,962,198	139,144	14·10	24·81	23·18	19·99
,, West Riding	5,121,419	267,992	19·11	28·31	23·69	22·79

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre

* For Hay from *Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation*, see Table XII., and for

JUDD AND Co LTD LITH. LONDON 5869/94

ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, in the Year 1893; together with the AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE in the Years 1892 and 1891; in each COUNTY the Total for GREAT BRITAIN. (*See Note* *.)

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1893.	ACREAGE in 1893. †	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1893.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
	Cwts.	*Acres.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
WALES.						
ANGLESEY	190,537	18,952	10·05	17·88	17·36	15·36
BRECON	389,025	38,069	10·22	13·72	12·58	15·21
CARDIGAN	615,528	37,310	16·50	20·49	23·03	23·85
CARMARTHEN	779,259	76,304	10·21	18·49	17·19	18·29
CARNARVON	451,922	46,461	9·73	8·86	12·22	10·21
DENBIGH	410,501	38,542	10·65	20·59	16·64	19·40
FLINT	210,837	20,119	10·48	22·79	19·52	23·01
GLAMORGAN	674,401	71,278	9·46	17·99	14·20	18·06
MERIONETH	454,804	38,269	11·88	11·96	12·72	13·44
MONTGOMERY	531,867	47,673	11·16	22·20	24·70	25·08
PEMBROKE	290,632	41,654	6·98	20·09	16·05	21·11
RADNOR	362,832	24,378	14·88	15·50	19·57	20·91
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN	73,090	3,391	21·55	22·61	21·25	19·16
ARGYLL	391,086	13,801	28·34	26·35	31·29	24·16
AYR	794,645	21,195	37·49	35·00	40·36	26·09
BANFF	16,379	832	19·69	19·80	19·04	19·30
BERWICK	71,278	2,936	24·28	35·04	30·02	30·66
BUTE	22,401	778	28·79	34·33	29·56	22·16
CAITHNESS	19,811	1,491	13·29	—	13·14	15·55
CLACKMANNAN	16,525	661	25·00	23·84	38·60	28·91
DUMBARTON	95,378	2,441	39·07	26·88	29·29	26·96
DUMFRIES	402,899	18,396	21·90	41·00	24·22	17·01
EDINBURGH	79,498	2,379	33·42	34·26	36·87	32·46
ELGIN, or MORAY	11,130	667	16·69	20·00	20·61	18·51
FIFE	146,395	6,529	22·42	28·21	25·18	24·88
FORFAR	67,596	3,027	22·33	21·48	28·35	20·00
HADDINGTON	27,297	940	29·04	32·67	38·20	31·32
INVERNESS	60,173	5,693	10·57	13·25	10·54	12·27
KINCARDINE	26,502	1,752	15·13	16·03	20·02	19·97
KINROSS	28,916	1,198	24·14	29·83	28·18	29·76
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	302,137	12,699	23·79	28·68	25·04	21·12
LANARK	528,687	13,440	39·34	37·94	38·44	33·96
LINLITHGOW	61,069	2,074	29·45	33·77	33·59	23·89
NAIRN	7,850	464	16·92	20·00	13·92	14·68
ORKNEY	8,414	1,948	4·32	28·38	5·19	5·63
PEEBLES	63,632	2,192	29·03	34·18	31·76	28·02
PERTH	347,492	14,653	23·71	21·13	27·36	23·06
RENFREW	361,548	7,263	49·78	45·89	47·44	37·94
ROSS and CROMARTY	33,697	3,505	9·61	14·48	10·71	10·69
ROXBURGH	134,017	5,319	25·20	36·49	31·29	29·45
SELKIRK	32,088	1,621	19·80	30·30	25·30	24·72
SHETLAND	15,818	1,490	10·62	20·00	13·66	19·78
STIRLING	113,024	3,968	28·48	19·51	28·80	25·19
SUTHERLAND	14,946	1,497	9·98	9·21	10·93	11·36
WIGTOWN	105,175	4,313	24·39	32·78	32·34	23·14

was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1886.

Hay *of All Kinds*, see Table XIV. † Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

HAY (All Kinds):—ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, from *Grass, Clover, &c.* (whether grown on Land under Rotation or on Permanent Pasture Land), and ACREAGE under that Crop, in the Year 1893, in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, WALES, and SCOTLAND, and the Total for GREAT BRITAIN. (*See Note.*)

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1893.	ACREAGE in 1893. *
	Cwts.	*Acres.*
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	91,976,022	6,317,488
ENGLAND	68,729,702	5,103,385
WALES	7,878,402	667,412
SCOTLAND	15,367,918	546,691
ENGLAND.		
BEDFORD	220,725	38,033
BERKS	585,131	86,765
BUCKINGHAM	660,445	99,354
CAMBRIDGE	866,211	57,815
CHESTER	3,034,985	158,127
CORNWALL	884,078	72,424
CUMBERLAND	2,606,909	112,641
DERBY	2,604,465	149,200
DEVON	2,080,717	182,548
DORSET	875,862	104,094
DURHAM	2,760,148	131,599
ESSEX	1,269,987	138,488
GLOUCESTER	1,303,035	175,571
HANTS	1,472,838	148,991
HEREFORD	1,229,458	101,139
HERTFORD	1,170,450	76,060
HUNTINGDON	305,207	32,908
KENT	806,039	125,865
LANCASTER	7,594,097	274,455
LEICESTER	861,223	99,333
LINCOLN	2,035,736	179,342
LONDON	22,983	4,210
MIDDLESEX	538,529	47,680
MONMOUTH	666,548	76,076
NORFOLK	2,942,884	186,297
NORTHAMPTON	824,974	93,888
NORTHUMBERLAND	2,702,771	114,715
NOTTS	1,011,246	90,165
OXFORD	647,686	88,990
RUTLAND	77,158	11,824
SALOP	1,946,556	142,770
SOMERSET	1,674,283	218,313
STAFFORD	2,056,739	151,921
SUFFOLK	1,381,215	113,427
SURREY	465,597	81,549
SUSSEX	1,809,985	152,952
WARWICK	914,317	110,920
WESTMORLAND	1,742,685	60,660
WILTS	1,762,775	172,952
WORCESTER	692,122	99,091
YORK, EAST RIDING	818,922	57,468
„ NORTH RIDING	2,659,996	172,719
„ WEST RIDING	6,141,985	310,056

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1893.	ACREAGE in 1893. *
	Cwts.	*Acres.*
WALES.		
ANGLESEY	411,281	35,336
BRECON	502,596	45,173
CARDIGAN	980,633	55,320
CARMARTHEN	945,623	92,509
CARNARVON	679,005	61,779
DENBIGH	679,681	59,803
FLINT	384,407	31,933
GLAMORGAN	1,078,207	86,704
MERIONETH	576,454	45,671
MONTGOMERY	746,468	63,415
PEMBROKE	413,328	58,401
RADNOR	480,719	31,368
SCOTLAND.		
ABERDEEN	1,130,183	48,410
ARGYLL	688,311	24,047
AYR	1,754,673	48,647
BANFF	282,926	11,616
BERWICK	324,378	12,113
BUTE	89,459	2,810
CAITHNESS	198,291	11,585
CLACKMANNAN	61,989	2,058
DUMBARTON	335,365	8,767
DUMFRIES	799,242	35,883
EDINBURGH	580,514	14,378
ELGIN, or MORAY	154,415	7,283
FIFE	751,966	31,975
FORFAR	644,571	22,362
HADDINGTON	374,844	10,516
INVERNESS	256,987	17,684
KINCARDINE	293,490	13,419
KINROSS	87,703	3,625
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	535,062	21,898
LANARK	1,706,336	43,538
LINLITHGOW	280,070	8,163
NAIRN	40,717	2,199
ORKNEY	161,490	10,550
PEEBLES	122,949	4,293
PERTH	1,221,653	43,451
RENFREW	873,165	19,083
ROSS and CROMARTY	306,827	17,376
ROXBURGH	368,029	14,104
SELKIRK	55,106	2,539
SHETLAND	29,976	2,107
STIRLING	518,832	16,278
SUTHERLAND	85,197	5,621
WIGTOWN	253,202	8,313

Note.—For Hay from *Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation*, see Table XII., and for Hay from *Permanent Pasture*, see Table XIII.

* Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

HOPS:—Estimated Total Produce, Acreage, and Estimated Average Yield per Acre, in the Year 1893; together with the Estimated **Ordinary** Average Yield per Acre, and the Estimated Average Yield per Acre in the Years 1892 and 1891; in each County, and the Total for Great Britain.

COUNTIES, &c.	Estimated Total Produce in 1893.	Acreage in 1893.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre.			
			1893.	Estimated **Ordinary** Average. (*See Note.*)	1892.	1891.
	Cwts.	*Acres.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
TOTAL for GREAT BRITAIN	414,929	57,564	7·21	7·84	7·35	7·78
ENGLAND	414,929	57,564	7·21	7·84	7·35	7·78
WALES. (*No Hops grown*)	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCOTLAND. (*No Hops grown*)	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENGLAND.						
Bedford	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berks	82	11	7·45	—	6·50	7·00
Buckingham	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chester	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cornwall	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Derby	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devon	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dorset	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durham	...	...	...	...	...	...
Essex	...	...	...	6·00	...	...
Gloucester	198	33	6·00	5·00	5·28	5·20
Hants	21,077	2,795	7·54	6·95	6·21	5·02
Hereford	65,939	7,079	9·31	4·33	6·65	6·73
Hertford	...	...	...	6·00	...	...
Huntingdon	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kent	230,891	34,815	6·63	8·50	7·59	7·92
Lancaster	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leicester	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln	...	...	...	...	...	...
London	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middlesex	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norfolk	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northampton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northumberland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Notts	...	...	...	4·27	2·50	1·43
Oxford	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rutland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salop	1,318	123	10·72	5·00	5·52	5·15
Somerset	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stafford	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffolk	* —	21	* —	6·50	0·28	5·90
Surrey	12,293	1,845	6·66	8·04	4·66	7·27
Sussex	50,445	7,326	6·89	8·18	8·59	9·49
Warwick	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westmorland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worcester	32,686	3,516	9·30	5·45	6·30	7·44
York, East Riding	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ North Riding	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ West Riding	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885

* Crop failed.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

OF

IRELAND,

WITH

DETAILED REPORT ON AGRICULTURE,

FOR THE YEAR

1893.

DIVISION OF LAND; ACREAGE UNDER CROPS; NUMBER AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS; NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS OF LAND; WOODS AND PLANTATIONS; RATES OF PRODUCE; AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE; NOXIOUS INSECTS; NUMBER, AGES, &c., OF LIVE STOCK; DISEASES OF CATTLE; EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK; DAIRY INDUSTRIES; HONEY PRODUCED; NUMBER OF SCUTCHING MILLS; NUMBER OF CORN MILLS; SILOS AND ENSILAGE; FORESTRY OPERATIONS; AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS; WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS; LOANS FOR LABOURERS' DWELLINGS; OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS BY SUPERINTENDENTS OF ENUMERATION; THE WEATHER.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON, BARON HOUGHTON,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following Report and detailed Tables concerning Agriculture in Ireland for the year 1893.

A review of the detailed Tables confirms the observations I made when presenting the General Abstracts in August, 1893, and the Produce Returns in January last.

DIVISION OF LAND, TILLAGE, &c.

The acreage under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, and Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in 1892 and 1893, was as follows :— Division of land, 1892 and 1893.

—	1892.	1893.	Increase or Decrease between 1892 and 1893.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Under Crops, including Meadow and Clover, . . .	4,883,108	4,878,041	—	5,067
„ Grass, or Pasture, ...	10,253,824	10,321,107	67,283	—
„ Fallow, ...	24,298	21,875	—	2,423
„ Woods and Plantations, ...	309,586	307,386	—	2,200
„ Bog, Waste, Water, &c.,*	4,862,528	4,804,935	—	57,593
Total,†	20,333,344	20,333,344	—	—

The area under Crops in 1893, compared with 1892, shows a net decrease of 5,067 acres—there being a decrease of 29,730 acres in tillage, an increase of 6,194 acres in the area under hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, and an increase of 18,469 acres under hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation. There is an increase of 67,283 acres under Grass, and a decrease of 2,423 acres of Fallow land; a decrease of 2,200 acres under Woods and Plantations; and a decrease of 57,593 acres under Bog, Waste, Water, &c.

Of the 4,804,935 acres given as under "Bog, Waste, Water, &c.," in 1893, 1,191,086 acres were enumerated as "Turf Bog," 455,178 acres as "Marsh," 2,241,285 acres as "Barren Mountain Land," and 917,386 acres as "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." Compared with 1892 "Bog and Marsh" appears to have decreased by 53,319 acres, while "Barren Mountain Land" increased by 17,957 acres.

* Including 129,681 acres under water. † Exclusive of 492,252 acres under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

Acreage under crops 1892 and 1893.

The area and proportionate extent of each crop in 1892 and 1893, with the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in the following Table (I.), from which it appears that, compared with 1892, there was last year a net decrease of 5,415 acres, or 0·4 per cent. in cereals, as wheat decreased by 20,410 acres, barley by 6,402 acres, and beans and pease by 828 acres, while oats increased by 22,094 acres, and bere and rye by 131 acres.

In green crops there was a net decrease of 21,155 acres, or 1·8 per cent., potatoes having decreased by 16,290 acres, mangel wurzel and beet root by 4,520 acres, vetches and rape by 897 acres, and carrots, parsnips, and other green crops by 1,827 acres, while turnips increased by 2,327 acres, and cabbage by 52 acres.

Flax shows a decrease of 3,160 acres, or 4·5 per cent., and meadow and clover an increase of 24,663 acres, or 1·2 per cent.

In 1893, 30·5 acres in every 100 under crops were under cereals, 23·7 under green crops, 1·4 under flax, and 44·4 under meadow and clover.

Varieties of Potatoes.

Potatoes.—The tables relating to the potato crop point to several important conclusions. It will be observed (see Table 14, page 74) that of the 723,735 acres planted with potatoes, 79·1 per cent. belonged to one variety, namely, "Champions," showing no appreciable difference in the percentage of this variety as compared with the previous year. Of the total number of acres under potatoes 7·4 per cent. were under Flounders, 2·5 per cent. under Magnum Bonums, 2·2 per cent. under Irish Whites, 2·2 per cent. under Skerry Blues, 1·4 per cent. under White Rocks, 0·9 per cent. under Kemps, 0·7 per cent. under Scotch Downs, and 3·6 per cent. under all other varieties exclusive of Champions. It will be seen by a reference to Table 16 that not only was the Champion variety the one planted in greatest quantity, but that it was generally the most prolific in its yield.

Table 16 also points out the best potato-growing districts in Ireland, and the varieties which appear to thrive best in particular counties.

Extent under Crops.

Of the total extent under crops in 1893, 84·7 per cent., or over five-sixths, were under three crops—oats (25·5), potatoes (14·8), and meadow and clover (44·4).

(Table I.)—The Acreage under Crops in 1892 and 1893, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter year :—

Crops.	1892.	1893.	Increase in 1893.		Decrease in 1893.	
			Extent.	Per Centage.	Extent.	Per Centage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	
Wheat,	75,408	54,998	—	—	20,410	27·1
Oats,	1,226,244	1,248,338	22,094	1·8	—	—
Barley,	175,178	168,776	—	—	6,402	3·7
Bere and Rye,	13,525	13,656	131	1·0	—	—
Beans and Pease,	4,433	3,605	—	—	828	1·9
Total Extent under Cereal Crops,	1,494,788	1,489,373	—	—	5,415	0·4
Potatoes,	740,025	723,735	—	—	16,290	2·2
Turnips,	300,447	302,774	2,327	0·8	—	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	51,554	47,034	—	—	4,520	8·8
Cabbage,	41,184	41,236	52	0·1	—	—
Vetches and Rape,	11,948	11,051	—	—	897	7·5
Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	29,705	27,878	—	—	1,827	6·2
Total Extent under Green Crops,	1,174,863	1,153,708	—	—	21,155	1·8
Flax,	70,647	67,487	—	—	3,160	4·5
Total under Tillage,	2,740,298	2,710,568	—	—	29,730	1·1
Meadow and Clover :—						
Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	623,886	642,355	18,469	3·0	—	—
Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*,	1,518,924	1,525,118	6,194	0·4	—	—
Total Extent under Crops,	4,883,108	4,878,041	—	—	5,067	0·1

The Proportionate Area under each Crop in 1892 and 1893:—

Crops.	Proportion per cent. 1892.	1893.	Crops.	Proportion per cent. 1892.	1893.
Wheat,	1·5	1·1	Cabbage,	0·8	0·9
Oats,	25·1	25·5	Vetches and Rape,	0·2	0·2
Barley,	3·6	3·5	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	0·6	0·6
Bere and Rye,	0·3	0·3			
Beans and Pease,	0·1	0·1	Under Green Crops,	24·1	23·7
Under Cereal Crops,	30·6	30·5			
			Flax,	1·4	1·4
Potatoes,	15·2	14·8	Meadow and Clover,	43·9	44·4
Turnips,	6·2	6·2			
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	1·1	1·0	Total,	100·0	100·0

Tables showing the extent of land under crops in 1893 by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, and from 1884 to 1893 by Counties and Provinces, are given at pages 42, 46, and 54, respectively.

Grazing Land, 1892 and 1893.

The extent of land under grass in 1893 (*exclusive of that under meadow and clover*) was 10,321,107 acres, or 50·8 in every 100 of the entire country, against 10,253,824 acres or 50·4 per cent. in 1892. The relative proportions under grass in each Province were —in Munster 54·3 per cent. in 1893, and 54·3 per cent. in 1892; Leinster 55·3 per cent. in 1893, and 55·0 per cent. in 1892; Connaught 49·7 per cent. in 1893, and 48·9 per cent. in 1892; and Ulster 43·5 per cent. in 1893, and 43·1 per cent. in 1892.

There appears to have been an increase of pasture land in 1893 in Leinster of 0·3 per cent. of the total area of the province, in Ulster of 0·4 per cent., and in Connaught of 0·8 per cent. There was no appreciable variation in Munster.

Grazing Land in 1893.

Of the counties—Clare, Limerick, Meath, Roscommon, and Westmeath had each 60 acres or upwards in every 100 of their entire area under grass in 1893; Fermanagh, Kildare, Kilkenny, Leitrim, Tipperary, and Wexford had above 55 and under 60 acres; Carlow, Cavan, Cork, Dublin, Longford, Monaghan, Queen's, Sligo, and Waterford had from 50 to 55 acres; Antrim, Armagh, Galway, Kerry, King's, Louth, Mayo, Tyrone, and Wicklow had above 40 and under 50 acres; and Donegal, Down, and Londonderry had over 30 and under 40 acres in every 100 acres under grass in 1893. Only 35·0 per cent. of the total area of Donegal was enumerated in 1893 as under grass. Meath shows the highest percentage, 69·8.

The area of each County and Province, and the extent and percentage under grass in 1893, are given at page 38.

Division of Land, 1884–1893.

As already stated, the land under grass in 1893 formed a little more than half of the total area (20,333,344 statute acres) of the country. And it will be observed from the succeeding Table (Table II.) that the area under grass in 1893 was somewhat in excess of the average for the preceding ten years, and was also slightly in excess of the extent for the year 1892.

In Cereal Crops a continuous decrease is shown for all the years covered by the Table, except 1888 and 1892, in each of which there was a slight increase as compared with the extent for the year immediately preceding. The average area under cereals in the ten years 1883–92 was 1,563,470 acres, and the extent in 1893 was 1,489,373 acres, being a decline of 74,097 acres or 4·7 per cent.

The average area under Green Crops in the ten years was 1,215,605 acres, and in 1893 the area was 1,153,708 acres, being 61,897 acres or 5·1 per cent. under the average. The extent under Green Crops in 1892 was 1,174,863 acres.

The area under Flax fell from 70,647 acres in 1892 to 67,487 acres in 1893, and the latter extent shows a decrease of 34,609 acres or 33·9 per cent. as compared with the average for the ten years 1883–92.

There were 2,142,810 acres under Meadow and Clover in 1892, and 2,167,473 acres in 1893: the average extent for the ten years 1883–92 was 2,087,254 acres, the yearly average varying from 1,931,784 acres in 1883 to 2,221,980 acres in 1888.

The extent of Fallow or uncropped arable land in 1893 was 21,875 acres, being a decline of 2,423 acres as compared with the preceding year, but 3,282 acres over the average extent for the ten years 1883–92.

The area returned under "Bog, Waste, Barren Mountain, Water, &c." in 1893 was 4,804,935 acres, being 57,593 acres, below the corresponding extent for the preceding year, and 44,784 acres under the average for the ten years 1883–92.

Division of Land.

TABLE II.—The Extent of Land in Statute Acres, and the proportional Area, under Cereal Crops, Green Crops, Flax, Meadow and Clover, Grass, Woods and Plantations, Fallow, Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in each Year from 1883 to 1893, with averages for the ten years, 1883-92, also the Number of Holdings exceeding 1 acre.

YEARS.	Number of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN STATUTE ACRES UNDER									
		Cereal Crops	Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	All Land in use for Agriculture.	Woods and Plantations.	Fallow.	Bog, Waste, Mountain, Roads, &c.	Total.*
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1883, .	518,684	1,678,691	1,230,283	95,943	1,931,784	10,192,447	15,129,148	331,245	24,824	4,843,536	20,328,753 Statute Acres.
1884, .	515,446	1,599,619	1,221,413	89,225	1,962,487	10,346,876	15,219,620	332,006	23,641	4,753,486	
1885, .	515,569	1,594,903	1,219,309	108,147	2,034,768	10,251,120	15,208,247	329,447	19,112	4,771,947	
1886, .	516,499	1,590,704	1,221,512	127,890	2,094,209	10,162,707	15,196,822	329,662	17,028	4,785,241	
1887, .	515,353	1,562,463	1,229,092	130,284	2,143,818	10,049,507	15,115,164	329,363	12,746	4,871,480	
1888, .	514,691	1,570,945	1,234,145	113,613	2,221,980	9,905,097	15,045,780	331,587	15,613	4,935,773	
1889, .	516,046	1,535,093	1,219,749	113,652	2,187,522	9,998,297	15,054,313	326,636	12,450	4,935,354	
1890, .	513,994	1,514,734	1,214,462	96,896	2,093,634	10,212,256	15,131,982	327,461	14,595	4,854,715	
1891, .	517,012	1,492,763	1,191,424	74,665	2,059,529	10,298,654	15,117,035	311,554	21,626	4,883,129*	
1892, .	515,453	1,494,788	1,174,863	70,647	2,142,810	10,253,824	15,136,932	309,586	24,298	4,862,528*	
Average 1883–92,	515,875	1,563,470	1,215,605	102,096	2,087,254	10,167,078	15,135,504	325,855	18,593	4,849,719	
1893, .	515,545	1,489,373	1,153,708	67,487	2,167,473	10,321,107	15,199,148	307,386	21,875	4,804,935*	

YEARS.		PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER									
		Cereal Crops.	Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	All Land in use for Agriculture.	Woods and Plantations.	Fallow.	Bog, Waste, Mountain, Roads, &c.	Total.
1883, .	–	8·3	6·0	0·5	9·5	50·1	74·4	1·7	0·1	23·8	100·0
1884, .	–	7·9	6·0	0·4	9·7	50·9	74·9	1·7	0·1	23·3	
1885, .	–	7·9	6·0	0·5	10·0	50·4	74·8	1·6	0·1	23·5	
1886, .	–	7·9	6·0	0·6	10·3	50·0	74·8	1·6	0·1	23·5	
1887, .	–	7·7	6·1	0·6	10·5	49·4	74·3	1·6	0·1	24·0	
1888, .	–	7·7	6·1	0·6	10·9	48·7	74·0	1·6	0·1	24·3	
1889, .	–	7·5	6·0	0·6	10·7	49·2	74·0	1·6	0·1	24·3	
1890, .	–	7·4	6·0	0·5	10·3	50·2	74·4	1·6	0·1	23·9	
1891, .	–	7·3	5·9	0·4	10·1	50·7	74·4	1·5	0·1	24·0	
1892, .	–	7·4	5·8	0·4	10·5	50·4	74·5	1·5	0·1	23·9	
Average 1883–92,	–	7·7	6·0	0·5	10·3	50·0	74·5	1·6	0·1	23·8	
1893, .	–	7·3	5·7	0·3	10·7	50·8	74·8	1·5	0·1	23·6	

Turf Bog.

Tables showing the extent and the proportionate area under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, and Water, Roads, Fences, &c., in 1893, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 38. From these it appears that there are three counties with upwards of 100,000 acres under "Turf Bog," viz.:—Mayo, with 243,810 acres, or 18·5 per cent. of its entire area; Galway, 154,185 acres, or 10·3 per cent., and Donegal, 116,810 acres, or 9·8 per cent. The following counties contain the smallest areas under "Turf Bog" viz.:—Louth, 1,108 acres, or 0·5 per cent. of its entire area; Wexford, 1,226 acres, or 0·2 per cent.; Carlow, 1,315 acres, or 0·6 per cent.; Down, 2,321 acres, or 0·4 per cent.; and Kilkenny, 2,921 acres, or 0·6 per cent. There is no Turf Bog returned for Dublin. In the province of Connaught 521,295 acres, being 12·3 per cent. of its entire area, are returned as under "Turf Bog," including 67,340 acres, or 11·5 per cent. of the County of Roscommon, in addition to the large extent in Mayo and Galway as before mentioned.

Marsh.

In Galway, 69,074 acres, or 4·6 per cent. of the area of the county are under Marsh; in Cork, 64,725 acres, or 3·5 per cent.; in Mayo, 57,057 acres, or 4·4 per cent.; in Kerry, 46,258 acres, or 4·0 per cent., and in Donegal, 37,187 acres, or 3·1 per cent. The counties with the smallest area under "Marsh" are, Dublin with 174 acres, or 0·1 per cent. of its entire area; Monaghan, 1,425, or 0·4 per cent.; Louth, 1,574, or 0·8 per cent.; Meath, 2,637, or 0·5 per cent.; and Down, 2,845 acres, or 0·4 per cent.

* The total area adopted for 1891, 1892, and 1893, is 20,333,344 acres.

Meadow and Clover and Pasture.

The following statement shows in a concise manner the extent of Meadow and Clover and Pasture respectively in Ireland during the 11 years, 1883–93, and the average extents for the 10 years, 1883–92 :—

Year.	Meadow and Clover.	Pasture.	Total Grass Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1883,	1,931,784	10,192,447	12,124,231
1884,	1,962,487	10,346,876	12,309,363
1885,	2,034,768	10,251,120	12,285,888
1886,	2,094,209	10,162,707	12,256,916
1887,	2,143,818	10,049,507	12,193,325
1888,	2,221,980	9,905,097	12,127,077
1889,	2,187,522	9,998,297	12,185,819
1890,	2,093,634	10,212,256	12,305,890
1891,	2,059,529	10,298,654	12,358,183
1892,	2,142,810	10,253,824	12,396,634
Average, 1883–92,	2,087,254	10,167,078	12,254,333
1893,	2,167,473	10,321,107	12,488,580

It will be observed that the total area of grass lands has increased from 12,124,231 acres in 1883 to 12,488,580 acres in 1893, being an increase of 364,349 acres or 3·0 per cent. The cattle and sheep, however, have increased in a greater proportion than the area of pasture lands, so that these are more fully stocked than they were 11 years ago.

Barren Mountain Land, 1893.

"Barren Mountain Land" covers an area of 100,000 acres and upwards in each of the following seven counties, viz.:—Donegal, 326,132 acres, or 27·4 per cent. of its entire area; Kerry, 288,373 acres, or 24·9 per cent.; Galway, 261,483 acres, or 17·4 per cent.; Cork, 256,768 acres, or 14·0 per cent.; Mayo, 199,660 acres, or 15·1 per cent.; Wicklow, 117,719 acres, or 23·6 per cent., and Tyrone 104,294 acres, or 13·4 per cent.

13·5 per cent., or 60,867 acres of Sligo, 6·7 per cent., or 70,570 acres of Tipperary, 14·6 per cent., or 75,074 acres of Londonderry, 17·8 per cent., or 81,018 acres of Waterford, and 11·0 per cent., or 84,666 acres of Clare are under "Barren Mountain Land." The counties containing the smallest areas under "Barren Mountain Land" are Westmeath with 637 acres, or 0·2 per cent. of its entire area; Meath, 760 acres, or 0·1 per cent.; Longford, 988 acres, or 0·4 per cent.; Monaghan, 1,452 acres, or 0·5 per cent.; and Kildare, 2,086 acres, or 0·5 per cent. Only 220,286 acres, or 4·6 per cent. of Leinster are returned as being under "Barren Mountain Land," while 804,380 acres, or 13·6 per cent. of Munster; 653,502 acres, or 12·3 per cent. of Ulster; and 563,117 acres or 13·3 per cent. of Connaught are so returned.*

Water, Roads, Fences, &c., 1893.

917,386 acres (including 129,681 acres under water), or 4·5 per cent. of the entire area of the country, were returned in 1893 as "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." In the counties the highest percentage is 7·6 in Dublin, and the lowest 3·4 in Kildare and Wicklow. These figures do not include the acreage under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways. See note (†), page 5.

A table showing the division of land by Poor Law Unions is given at pages 39 and 40.

* With reference to the question whether waste land is increasing or decreasing in Ireland, the following from Part I. of Dr. Grimshaw's "Facts and Figures about Ireland" (Hodges, Figgis & Co., Limited, Dublin, 1893), may be of interest: it shows that an immense amount of waste land has been reclaimed during the past fifty years.

"Division of Land in 1841, '51, '61, '71, '81, and 1891.

Division of Land.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.
Under Crops (including Meadow),	13,464,300	5,858,951	5,890,536	5,621,437	5,195,375	4,818,381
" Grass,		8,748,577	9,533,529	10,071,285	10,075,424	10,298,654
Woods and Plantations,	374,482	304,906	316,597	324,990	328,703	311,554
Barren Mountain Land,	6,489,971	5,416,319	4,588,091	4,311,041	2,117,672	2,211,841
Bog and Marsh,					1,720,026	1,743,923
Waste Land, &c.,					891,553	949,491
					4,729,251	4,904,755
Total,	20,328,753					20,333,344*

Note.—The information for 1841 and 1851, respectively, has been obtained from the Census Reports for those years; and that for the subsequent periods from the Agricultural Statistics.

* The difference between the total area entered for 1891 and that given for the other years is owing to the adoption in 1891 of revised areas for some counties, and the inclusion of some slob lands in the County of Wexford.

The subject of the apparent increase of waste land in recent years is referred to at some length in the Agricultural Statistics Reports for 1884 and 1885.

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS.

Number and size of holdings, 1892 and 1893.

According to the returns for 1893, the number of separate holdings was 571,442, being 1,788 more than in the previous year. The holdings which *decreased* in number were—those above 5 and "not exceeding 15 acres" by 100; those "above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres" by 172; those "above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres" by 44; and those "above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres" by 23. The holdings which *increased* in number were those not exceeding 1 acre by 1,696; "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" by 57; those "above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres" by 311; those "above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres" by 43; and those above 500 acres, by 20.

Size of Holdings.	Number in 1892.	Number in 1893.	Increase or Decrease in 1893.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Not exceeding 1 Acre,	54,201	55,897	1,696	–
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres,	62,825	62,882	57	–
„ 5 „ 15 „	156,025	155,925	–	100
„ 15 „ 30 „	133,614	133,442	–	172
„ 30 „ 50 „	73,532	73,843	311	–
„ 50 „ 100 „	56,673	56,629	–	44
„ 100 „ 200 „	22,926	22,969	43	–
„ 200 „ 500 „	8,293	8,270	–	23
Above 500 Acres,	1,565	1,585	20	–
Total,	569,654	571,442	1,788	–

A table showing the number of holdings, by classes, for each Poor Law Union, in 1893, will be found on pp. 39 and 40.

The number of separate holdings in each county and province, in 1892 and 1893, is given by classes in Table III. at page 11.

Number of separate Holdings and of Occupiers, 1892 and 1893.

As in many instances landholders occupy more than one farm, and as, in other cases, farms extend into two or more townlands—*the portion in each townland being enumerated and classified as a separate holding*—it has been considered desirable, with the view of ascertaining the number of *Occupiers*, and of classifying them according to the total extent of land held by each, to obtain a Return of the number of persons having more than one farm or holding. Each Enumerator is, therefore, required to furnish the name of every landholder residing in his district who has two or more farms, or whose farm extends into two or more townlands, together with the area of each portion, and the locality in which it is situated. The number of actual occupiers in 1893 thus arrived at is given in Table IV., page 12, by counties and provinces. On comparing the results in this Table with the figures given in Table III., it appears that in 1893 there were 571,442 holdings in the hands of 527,364 occupiers.

The number of separate holdings and the number of occupiers in each Province in 1892 and 1893 respectively were :—

Provinces.	Number of Separate Holdings.		Number of Occupiers.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Leinster,	121,781	123,019	108,575	109,916
Munster,	125,827	126,929	114,306	115,150
Ulster,	200,269	199,510	188,020	187,616
Connaught,	121,777	121,984	114,374	114,682
Total,	569,654	571,442	525,275	527,364

The number of occupiers of land returned in 1893 was 527,364, being 2,089 more than in the previous year. Excluding those holding land "not exceeding one acre," who are to a great extent merely occupiers of small gardens, they numbered 472,218 in 1893, or 398 more than in 1892. There was a increase in Leinster of 72—from 91,926 in 1892 to 91,998 in 1893; in Connaught of 43—from 108,753 in 1892 to 108,796 in 1893; and in Munster of 309—from 99,617 in 1892 to 99,926 in 1893; while in Ulster there was a decrease of 26—from 171,524 in 1892 to 171,498 in 1893. The increase in occupiers holding land above 1 and not exceeding 50 acres was 379, and the number holding land exceeding that acreage increased by 19.

TABLE III.—The number of Holdings, by classes, for each County and Province, in 1892 and 1893, and the increase or decrease in the latter year :— Number and size of holdings, 1892 and 1893.

COUNTIES.		Number and Classification of Holdings.									
		Not exceeding 1 Acre.*	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres	Above 500 Acres.	Total.
Antrim,	1892	1,713	2,016	5,355	6,028	3,652	2,325	563	157	49	21,858
	1893	1,819	1,997	5,390	5,997	3,657	2,326	581	158	49	21,974
Armagh,	1892	1,470	3,685	8,342	4,293	1,372	542	95	22	2	19,823
	1893	1,664	3,727	8,379	4,292	1,384	531	91	23	2	20,093
Carlow,	1892	914	661	843	995	824	834	349	108	8	5,536
	1893	1 055	668	855	1,007	824	850	353	104	7	5,723
Cavan,	1892	1,119	1,400	7,096	6,863	2,439	940	218	49	4	20,128
	1893	1,085	1.387	7,042	6,842	2,473	942	211	43	5	20,030
Clare,	1892	1,557	1,364	3,182	4,730	3,622	2,697	943	349	48	18,492
	1893	1,471	1,362	2,189	4,719	3,603	2,719	923	358	43	18,387
Cork,	1892	3,889	2,327	4,703	6,381	6,630	7,770	3,327	806	62	35,895
	1893	4,312	2,333	4,669	6,547	6,671	7,785	3,332	777	65	36,491
Donegal,	1892	1,355	2,842	10,070	8,367	4,053	3,166	1,028	360	97	31,338
	1893	1,369	2,975	10,001	8,364	4,005	3,131	1,022	351	103	31,261
Down,	1892	5,641	4,004	9,269	6,573	3,123	1,704	327	87	19	30,747
	1893	5,438	3,907	9,245	6,536	3,155	1,701	332	87	23	30,424
Dublin,	1892	2,442	1,739	1,628	948	606	614	391	133	14	8,515
	1893	2,681	1,744	1,613	919	609	630	384	137	13	8,720
Fermanagh,	1892	679	1,065	3,592	4,135	2,362	1,260	338	84	12	13,527
	1893	614	1,075	3,530	4,225	2,349	1,230	348	85	15	13,471
Galway,	1892	1,848	4,630	12,135	8,804	3,369	2,432	1,322	817	253	35,610
	1893	1,856	4,686	12,191	8,759	3,509	2,338	1,322	802	251	35,714
Kerry,	1892	1,663	1,827	3,090	3,782	3,843	3,829	1,616	552	120	20,322
	1893	1,623	1,802	3,163	3,785	3,845	3,792	1,665	582	126	20,383
Kildare,	1892	1,282	1,728	1,659	1,140	791	978	705	366	38	8,687
	1893	1,344	1,665	1,673	1,141	793	962	717	354	41	8,690
Kilkenny,	1892	1,769	1,776	2,528	2,487	2,202	2,023	788	210	22	13,805
	1893	1,820	1,769	2,527	2,491	2,192	2,071	786	211	18	13,885
King's,	1892	1,639	1,680	2,339	2,103	1,378	1,114	553	257	48	11,111
	1893	1,608	1,658	2,303	2,124	1,372	1,123	550	259	47	11,044
Leitrim,	1892	528	922	5,253	5,164	1,801	658	176	45	5	14,552
	1893	555	889	5,213	5,166	1,810	644	165	45	6	14,493
Limerick,	1892	2,526	1,708	2,341	2,983	2,896	2,815	1,045	266	27	16,607
	1893	2,807	1,694	2,328	2,944	2,935	2,811	1,048	274	30	16,871
Londonderry,	1892	1,516	1,549	5,354	4,634	2,289	1,370	406	120	29	17,267
	1893	1,426	1,513	5,294	4,623	2,313	1,381	405	113	32	17,100
Longford,	1892	755	839	2,594	2,589	1,137	550	191	65	9	8,729
	1893	884	816	2,595	2,592	1,138	556	191	67	7	8,846
Louth & Drogheda Co. of Town,	1892	1,051	1,323	2,373	1,387	632	477	252	108	13	7,616
	1893	1,067	1,290	2,387	1,399	639	462	247	111	13	7,615
Mayo,	1892	1,785	3,649	15,337	9,460	2,807	1,667	863	496	211	36,275
	1893	1,809	3,698	15,403	9,263	2,816	1,720	826	473	207	36,215
Meath,	1892	1.863	1,731	2,499	1,973	1,160	1,224	942	558	90	12,040
	1893	2,181	1,736	2,538	1,936	1,205	1,193	928	569	90	12,376
Monaghan,	1892	958	2,036	7,493	5,015	1,512	508	112	21	3	17,658
	1893	864	2,025	7,409	5,016	1,498	521	110	21	4	17,468
Queen's,	1892	1,224	1,656	2,374	2,035	1,270	1,196	630	248	34	10,667
	1893	1,360	1,618	2,355	2,046	1,258	1,204	606	253	38	10,738
Roscommon,	1892	851	2,085	8,122	5,526	1,716	921	520	280	24	20.045
	1893	929	2,065	8,065	5,571	1,727	908	527	275	27	20,094
Sligo,	1892	785	1,464	5,640	4,551	1,615	779	306	118	37	15,295
	1893	913	1,492	5,712	4,472	1,629	788	304	123	35	15,468
Tipperary,	1892	2,456	2,685	4,390	4,802	3,937	3,365	1,462	526	92	23,715
	1893	2,581	2,738	4,421	4,846	3,985	3,396	1,478	518	90	24,053
Tyrone,	1892	2,197	2,502	8,122	7,951	4,021	2,387	560	144	39	27,923
	1893	2,055	2,522	8,106	7,890	3,985	2,374	567	148	42	27,689
Waterford,	1892	2,745	1,202	1,453	1,381	1,304	1,655	816	216	24	10,796
	1893	2,584	1,209	1,464	1,424	1,320	1,666	826	227	24	10,744
Westmeath,	1892	1,585	1,720	2,448	2,192	1,335	1,072	545	274	50	11,221
	1893	1,619	1,737	2,422	2,183	1,344	1,079	549	274	48	11,255
Wexford,	1892	1,495	2,170	3,044	3,085	2,653	2,418	834	176	17	15,892
	1893	1,549	2,252	3,120	3,070	2,633	2,424	851	181	16	16,096
Wicklow,	1892	901	840	1,357	1,257	1,181	1,383	703	275	65	7,962
	1893	1.015	833	1,323	1,253	1,167	1,381	724	267	68	8,031

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

PROVINCES.											
Leinster,	1892	16,920	17,863	25,686	22,191	15,169	13,883	6,883	2,778	408	121,781
	1893	18,183	17,786	25,711	22,161	15,174	13,925	6,886	2,787	406	123,019
Munster,	1892	14,836	11,113	19,159	24,059	22,232	22,131	9,209	2,715	373	125,827
	1893	15,378	11,138	19,234	24,265	22,359	22,169	9,272	2,736	378	126,929
Ulster,	1892	16,648	21,099	64,693	53,859	24,823	14,202	3,647	1,044	254	200,269
	1893	16,274	21,128	64,396	53,785	24,819	14,137	3,667	1,029	275	199,510
Connaught,	1892	5,797	12,750	46,487	33,505	11,308	6,457	3,187	1,756	530	121,777
	1893	6,062	12,830	46,584	33,231	11,491	6,398	3,144	1,718	526	121,984
Total of Ireland,	1892	54,201	62,825	156,025	133,614	73,532	56,673	22,926	8,293	1,565	569,654
	1893	55,897	62,882	155,925	133,442	73,843	56,629	22,969	8,270	1,585	571,442
Increase or Decrease in 1893,		Increase. 1,696	Increase. 57	Decrease. 100	Decrease. 172	Increase. 311	Decrease. 44	Increase. 43	Decrease. 23	Increase. 20	Increase. 1,788

* Some of the fluctuations appearing in the number of holdings of this size are due to a difference of interpretation by the Enumerators of the term "Agricultural Holding" in so far as regards small plots in or near towns and villages.

TABLE IV.—Return of the number of Occupiers resident in each County and Province in 1893, classified according to the *total extent* of land held, without reference to the Townland, Poor Law Union, County, or Province in which the portions of land are situated:—

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS HOLDING LAND									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	TOTAL.
Antrim,	1,796	1,823	4,817	5,308	3,339	2,349	666	204	56	20,358
Armagh,	1,649	3,477	7,715	3,871	1,374	631	129	31	6	18,883
Carlow,	1,047	631	725	844	715	756	335	132	17	5,202
Cavan,	1,067	1,198	6,305	6,320	2,426	1,002	232	57	14	18,621
Clare,	1,434	1,123	2,606	4,062	3,244	2,607	871	414	73	16,434
Cork,	4,279	2,109	4,005	5,665	5,853	6,937	3,284	988	137	33,257
Donegal,	1,278	2,707	9,331	7,937	3,861	3,015	1,050	408	106	29,693
Down,	5,426	3,729	8,516	5,919	2,993	1,759	415	99	27	28,883
Dublin,	2,661	1,589	1,352	755	486	495	350	176	24	7,888
Fermanagh,	575	935	3,110	3,828	2,141	1,208	375	112	30	12,314
Galway,	1,798	4,216	11,248	8,229	3,315	2,133	1,107	714	312	33,072
Kerry,	1,615	1,677	2,894	3,514	3,646	3,622	1,682	622	143	19,415
Kildare,	1,328	1,566	1,496	983	651	791	604	341	78	7,838
Kilkenny,	1,771	1,472	1,823	1,894	1,844	1,920	800	278	44	11,846
King's,	1,589	1,502	1,968	1,836	1,233	997	515	228	87	9,955
Leitrim,	529	742	4,708	4,839	1,767	706	184	60	12	13,547
Limerick,	2,781	1,501	1,934	2,476	2,503	2,530	1,085	337	63	15,210
Londonderry,	1,425	1,425	4,909	4,278	2,177	1,365	456	130	36	16,195
Longford,	860	720	2,365	2,365	1,058	533	174	77	19	8,171
Louth and Drogheda, Co. of Town,	1,061	1,176	2,155	1,222	589	394	231	127	22	6,977
Mayo,	1,766	3,359	14,737	8,958	2,740	1,587	725	448	238	34,558
Meath,	2,166	1,643	2,243	1,698	1,023	1,005	770	494	148	11,190
Monaghan,	856	1,872	6,846	4,723	1,502	576	118	36	7	16,536
Queen's,	1,342	1,474	2,051	1,803	1,121	1,058	566	279	59	9,753
Roscommon,	902	1,864	7,593	5,289	1,637	839	441	233	69	18,867
Sligo,	891	1,378	5,364	4,247	1,523	741	309	145	40	14,638
Tipperary,	2,544	2,422	3,573	4,016	3,414	3,169	1,410	583	138	21,269
Tyrone,	2,046	2,315	7,462	7,286	3,775	2,387	638	173	51	26,133
Waterford,	2,571	1,083	1,209	1,107	1,057	1,389	813	294	42	9,565
Westmeath,	1,580	1,557	2,037	1,876	1,154	929	458	295	79	9,965
Wexford,	1,506	1,963	2,529	2,420	2,259	2,169	920	275	30	14,071
Wicklow,	1,007	735	1,063	1,022	1,000	1,188	680	263	102	7,060
SUMMARY OF IRELAND.										
PROVINCES.										
Leinster,	17,918	16,028	21,807	18,718	13,133	12,235	6,403	2,965	709	109,916
Munster,	15,224	9,915	16,221	20,340	19,717	20,254	9,145	3,238	596	115,150
Ulster,	16,118	19,481	59,011	49,470	23,588	14,292	4,073	1,250	333	187,616
Connaught,	5,886	11,559	43,650	31,562	10,982	6,006	2,766	1,600	671	114,682
Total of Ireland,	55,146	56,983	140,689	120,590	67,420	52,787	22,387	9,053	2,309	527,364

Number of Occupiers of Land, 1887 to 1893.

The following statement shows the number of occupiers of land in each year from 1887 to 1893, by Provinces:—

PROVINCES.	Number of Occupiers in the Year.						
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Leinster,	108,862	108,384	108,791	108,951	109,560	108,575	109,916
Munster,	111,213	111,198	112,334	112,858	114,398	114,306	115,150
Ulster,	187,804	187,460	189,418	188,540	188,125	188,020	187,616
Connaught,	114,302	114,423	114,609	113,861	114,587	114,374	114,682
IRELAND,	522,181	521,465	525,152	524,210	526,670	525,275	527,364

Increase or decrease in Holdings by Classes between 1841 and 1893.

As will be seen from Table V. on the opposite page, the number of holdings "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" diminished greatly between 1841 and 1893. In Leinster the decrease was 64·5 per cent.; in Munster 80·7; in Ulster 79·3; in Connaught 87·2; and in all Ireland 79·7 per cent.

In the same period holdings "above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres" also diminished in number; the decrease in all Ireland was 38·3 per cent.; it was—in Leinster 44·2 per cent.; in Munster 68·9; and in Ulster 35·3; while in Connaught these holdings increased 2·6 per cent.

Holdings "above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres" increased 7·1 per cent. in Leinster; 113·3 per cent. in Ulster; and 470·6 per cent. in Connaught: they decreased 12·1 per cent. in Munster. In all Ireland they increased 68·2 per cent.

Holdings "above 30 acres" increased 118·3 per cent. in Leinster; 241·5 in Munster; 355·0 in Ulster; 433·6 in Connaught; and 235·8 per cent. in all Ireland.

The total number of holdings "above 1 acre" decreased between 1841 and 1893 by 22·2 per cent. in Leinster; 31·9 per cent. in Munster; 22·6 in Ulster; and 25·6 in Connaught.

The total number of holdings in Ireland "above 1 acre" was 691,202 in 1841; 570,338 in 1851; 568,484 in 1861; 544,142 in 1871; 526,743 in 1881; 517,012 in 1891; 515,453 in 1892, and 515,545 in 1893, showing a decrease of 175,657 or 25·4 per cent. in the period between 1841 and 1893.

Number of Holdings in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1893.

TABLE V.—The number of Holdings above 1 acre in each Province in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1893, according to the classification used by the Census Commissioners of 1841 (in which "above 30 acres" was the maximum); the increase or decrease in the numbers in each class, and the difference per cent., between 1841 and 1893 :—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.		Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	TOTAL.
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres,	1841,	50,110	57,857	102,215	100,254	310,436
	1851,	25,711	14,200	29,709	18,463	88,083
	1861,	23,848	13,736	28,458	19,427	85,469
	1871,	21,429	12,292	24,232	16,856	74,809
	1881,	18,804	11,096	21,971	15,200	67,071
	1891,	18,034	11,207	21,287	12,936	63,464
	1893,	17,786	11,138	21,128	12,830	62,882
		Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1893,		32,324	46,719	81,087	87,424	247,554
Rate per cent.,		64·5	80·7	79·3	87·2	79·7
Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres,	1841,	46,039	61,753	99,605	45,402	252,799
	1851,	33,058	24,365	85,176	49,255	191,854
	1861,	29,515	21,959	82,053	50,404	183,931
	1871,	27,275	20,409	73,647	50,052	171,383
	1881,	26,048	19,747	68,362	49,888	164,045
	1891,	25,881	19,254	64,760	46,766	156,661
	1893,	25,711	19,234	64,396	46,584	155,925
		Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1893,		20,328	42,519	35,209	1,182	96,874
Rate per cent.,		44·2	68·9	35·3	2·6	38·3
Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres,	1841,	20,688	27,611	25,219	5,824	79,342
	1851,	26,006	28,855	57,651	28,799	141,311
	1861,	24,226	26,805	57,660	32,560	141,251
	1871,	23,443	25,624	56,878	32,702	138,647
	1881,	22,623	25,030	55,227	32,913	135,793
	1891,	22,258	24,368	53,825	33,496	133,947
	1893,	22,161	24,265	53,785	33,231	133,442
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1893,		1,473	3,346	28,566	27,407	54,100
Rate per cent.,		7·1	12·1	113·3	470·6	68·2
Above 30 Acres,	1841,	17,943	16,665	9,655	4,362	48,625
	1851,	38,096	53,074	37,813	20,107	149,090
	1861,	39,384	55,833	39,464	23,152	157,833
	1871,	39,531	56,428	41,071	22,273	159,303
	1881,	39,475	56,141	42,510	21,708	159,834
	1891,	39,138	56,518	44,057	23,227	162,940
	1893,	39,178	56,914	43,927	23,277	163,296
		Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.
Increase in number between 1841 and 1893,		21,235	40,249	34,272	18,915	114,671
Rate per cent.,		118·3	241·5	355·0	433·6	235·8
TOTAL ABOVE 1 ACRE,	1841,	134,780	163,886	236,694	155,842	691,202
	1851,	122,871	120,494	210,349	116,624	570,338
	1861,	116,973	118,333	207,635	125,543	568,484
	1871,	111,678	114,753	195,828	121,883	544,142
	1881,	106,950	112,014	188,070	119,709	526,743
	1891,	105,311	111,347	183,929	116,425	517,012
	1893,	104,836	111,551	183,236	115,922	515,545
		Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1893,		29,944	52,335	53,458	39,920	175,657
Rate per cent.,		22·2	31·9	22·6	25·6	25·4

WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.

Woods and Plantations.

In addition to the information regarding the total area under Woods and Plantations, returns were obtained in 1893, showing the proportion of the area entered under this heading occupied by each of the various kinds of trees. From these Returns it appears that of the total area (307,386 statute acres) under Woods and Plantations last year, 49,887 acres were under Larch, 36,128 under Fir, 15,411 under Spruce, 3,395 under Pine, 29,836 under Oak, 9,205 under Ash, 11,308 under Beech, 3,138 under Sycamore, 3,537 under Elm, 5,010 under Other Trees, and 140,531 were returned as under Mixed Trees. The area under Woods and Plantations in Leinster was 94,709 acres, in Munster 102,363 acres, in Ulster 58,008 acres, and in Connaught 52,306 acres.

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.

Mode of collecting the Returns of Produce.

The Tables relating to the *produce* of the crops have been carefully compiled from information obtained by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Metropolitan Police from practical farmers and other persons qualified to form an opinion as to the yield in that *Poor Law Electoral Division* for which they were requested to afford the information. The names and residences of the parties so co-operating and assisting are stated by the Enumerators on the Returns.

Notes of Superintendents of Enumeration.

On pp. 78 to 89 will be found the Observations of the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who acted as Superintendents of Enumeration, in reply to a circular requesting their opinion on the probable cause to which the good or bad yield of the various crops, in each of their districts, may be attributed.

Conditions influencing the Produce of the Crops.

The Weather.

The Weather.

The Weather being a potent factor in influencing the produce of the crops, both as to quantity and quality, the following particulars, and those given on pages 121–45, are inserted by the kind permission of the Editor of the Dublin Journal of Medical Science: they have been derived from Returns of Meteorological Observations taken in Dublin City during the years 1873–93, by J. W. Moore, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.I., F.R. MET. SOC.; and published in the Journal during the years 1893–94. The Tables on pages 146–8 also, are founded on Dr. Moore's observations:—

> The mean Atmospherical Pressure has been obtained from daily readings of the barometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit at the mean sea level. The Mean Temperature values have been deduced from the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade. The Rainfall is that measured daily at 9 A.M. A *rainy day* is one on which at least one-hundredth (·01) of an inch of rain falls within the twenty-four hours from 9 A.M. to 9 A.M.
>
> The *Mean Height of the Barometer* during the year 1893 was 29·954 inches. The highest observed reading was 30·706 inches at 9 A.M. on December 30th. The lowest observed reading was 28·530 inches, at noon on December 10th. The extreme range of atmospherical pressure was 2·176 inches compared with 1·804 inches in 1892.
>
> The *Mean Temperature* of the year, deduced from the arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade was 51·5°. The highest reading was 79·8° on August 15th; the lowest reading was 20·2° on January 3rd. The average mean temperature for the years 1873–92 calculated in the same way was 48·5°. The mean temperature deduced from the daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. was 50·5°.
>
> *Rain* fell on 174 days, including snow or sleet on 17 days, and hail on 21 days. The average number of rainy days in the years 1873–92 was 197·1. The total rainfall measured 20·493 inches compared with an average of 27·929 inches in the twenty years 1873–92. During the first half of 1893 (January to June, inclusive) the rainfall was 9·624 inches on 78 days; during the second half (July to December, inclusive) 10·869 inches fell on 96 days.
>
> As regards the *Direction of the Wind*, 730 observations were made during the year, with this result—N., 50; N.E., 50; E., 86; S.E., 47; S. 50; S.W., 99; W., 215; N.W., 96; Calms, 37.

The season of 1893 was exceptionally dry, and having regard to the importance of the subject in connection with Agriculture, I have had the following Tables (VI. and VII.) compiled. They show by quarterly periods the rainfall of the City of Dublin—a low level station—for the 29 years, 1865–93, and at Fassaroe, Bray, County Wicklow—a hilly district— for the 41 years, 1853–93, with decennial and other averages, and have been prepared from data specially supplied to me; for Dublin by Dr. J. W. Moore, and for Fassaroe by Mr. R. M. Barrington, LL.B.

TABLE VI.—RAINFALL at 40, Fitzwilliam-square, West,* Dublin, during each Quarter of the 29 years 1865–93, with AVERAGES for the 6 years, 1865–70, and the Decennial Periods, 1871–80, 1881–90 and 1883–92.

YEAR.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.					
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	First 9 Months.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
1865,	5·690	5·440	7·084	18·214	9·248	27·462
1866,	7·581	7·497	5·919	20·997	4·882	25·879
1867,	9·867	6·103	6·394	22·364	4·877	27·241
1868,	5·516	3·498	8·170	17·184	7·751	24·935
1869,	7·952	7·695	6·255	21·902	5·657	27·559
1870,	5·576	2·791	3·687	12·054	8·805	20·859
Average 6 years, 1865–70,	7·030	5·504	6·252	18·786	6·870	25·656
1871,	5·087	5·805	9·504	20·396	4·972	25·368
1872,	7·840	8·095	7·864	23·799	11·767	35·566
1873,	5·966	2·344	9·720	18·030	5·790	23·820
1874,	5·655	3·467	9·170	18·292	8·894	27·186
1875,	5·658	5·068	7·814	18·540	11·410	29·950
1876,	5·576	4·659	6·743	16·978	15·685	32·663
1877,	8·623	7·971	8·631	25·225	6·921	32·146
1878,	4·290	11·948	6·975	23·213	5·049	28·262
1879,	7·247	8·091	9·937	25·275	3·583	28·858
1880,	6·273	4·845	9·549	20·667	13·845	34·512
Average 10 years, 1871–80,	6·222	6·229	8·591	21·042	8·791	29·833
1881,	6·133	5·527	8·201	19·861	7·172	27·033
1882,	5·598	7·443	8·213	21·254	9·930	31·184
1883,	7·487	6·162	9·166	22·815	6·536	29·351
1884,	7·734	4·138	4·341	16·213	4·254	20·467
1885,	5·959	6·949	7·066	19·974	6·640	26·614
1886,	7·290	8·289	5·696	21·275	11·691	32·966
1887,	3·842	2·899	4·227	10·968	5·633	16·601
1888,	6·097	6·016	5·879	17·992	10·687	28·679
1889,	5·738	4·838	9·360	19·936	7·336	27·272
1890,	7·470	5·943	7·442	20·855	6·707	27·562
Average 10 years, 1881–90,	6·335	5·820	6·959	19·114	7·659	26·773
1891,	1·650	7·098	9·272	18·020	9·800	27·820
1892,	4·808	6·962	8·140	19·910	5·734	25·644
Average 10 years, 1883–92,	5·808	5·929	7·059	18·796	7·502	26·298
1893,	5·196	4·428	5·484	15·108	5·385	20·493

* The Rain Gauge was at 7, South Anne-street, Dublin, until October 28th, 1867.

TABLE VII.—RAINFALL at Fassaroe, Bray, Co. Wicklow, during each Quarter of the 41 Years, 1853–93, with AVERAGES for the 8 Years, 1853–60; for each Decennial Period in the 30 Years, 1861–90; and for the 10 Years, 1883–92.

YEARS.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.						YEARS.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.					
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	First 9 Months.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.		1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter	First 9 Months.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
1853,	8·49	8·30	7·26	24·05	10·16	34·21	1875,	9·84	5·18	10·11	25·13	16·25	41·38
1854,	8·20	6·27	3·73	18·20	9·06	27·26	1876,	8·61	4·55	9·04	22·20	23·40	45·60
1855,	3·94	5·09	6·75	15·78	10·23	26·01	1877,	12·30	10·80	10·50	33·60	10·90	44·50
1856,	8·98	10·45	10·45	29·88	9·00	38·88	1878,	5·59	14·64	8·23	28·46	8·31	36·77
1857,	7·44	11·94	5·32	24·70	7·05	31·75	1879,	12·61	12·94	10·97	36·52	5·56	42·08
1858,	6·88	13·71	9·33	29·92	10·76	40·68	1880,	10·32	6·66	10·96	27·94	16·72	44·66
1859,	9·15	9·07	9·14	27·36	12·20	39·56	Average 10 years, 1871–80,	9·80	7·72	9·57	27·09	12·71	39·80
1860,	14·87	13·96	11·47	40·30	16·73	57·03							
Average 8 years, 1853–60,	8·49	9·85	7·93	26·27	10·65	36·92							
							1881,	11·82	8·48	9·47	29·77	14·77	44·54
							1882,	9·84	11·11	10·79	31·74	17·04	48·78
1861,	20·33	5·33	14·26	39·92	11·04	50·96	1883,	18·59	10·39	13·14	42·12	9·26	51·38
1862,	14·13	10·26	8·77	33·16	12·63	45·79	1884,	18·97	5·50	5·35	29·82	6·99	36·81
1863,	9·80	4·14	6·84	20·78	14·93	35·71	1885,	13·33	10·39	9·48	33·20	9·97	43·17
1864,	8·43	3·47	3·79	15·69	15·96	31·65	1886,	11·95	11·27	6·90	30·12	19·07	49·19
1865,	10·15	7·46	8·97	26·58	15·63	42·21	1887,	7·57	3·57	7·50	18·64	10·73	29·37
1866,	12·50	9·67	7·63	29·80	8·41	38·21	1888,	10·27	9·18	8·27	27·72	16·61	44·33
1867,	14·05	8·62	6·42	29·09	6·18	35·27	1889,	9·89	8·10	9·97	27·96	12·58	40·54
1868,	9·12	5·47	12·53	27·12	14·59	41·71	1890,	11·75	8·37	8·43	28·55	11·48	40·03
1869,	12·41	11·22	6·24	29·87	9·09	38·96	Average 10 years, 1881–90,	12·40	8·63	8·93	29·96	12·85	42·81
1870,	10·71	3·40	5·29	19·40	13·73	33·13							
Average 10 years, 1861–70,	12·16	6·91	8·07	27·14	12·22	39·36							
							1891,	3·96	11·08	9·75	24·79	20·82	45·61
							1892,	7·54	9·94	10·69	28·17	10·31	38·48
1871,	9·49	6·87	9·81	26·17	7·08	33·25	Average 10 years, 1883–92,	11·38	8·78	8·95	29·11	12·78	41·89
1872,	12·82	8·98	8·31	30·11	20·39	50·50							
1873,	8·96	2·41	9·77	21·14	6·60	27·74							
1874,	7·46	4·17	7·97	19·60	11·88	31·48	1893,	9·10	3·66	5·84	18·60	7·64	26·24

Noxious Insects.

Several references to the injuries caused to crops by noxious insects, &c., are contained in the Observations of the Superintendents of Enumeration, on pages 78 to 89. Noxious Insects.

The following may be quoted :—

In Clontarf District, Dublin County.—"I have heard some complaints from farmers in the neighbourhood of Raheny, complaining of their potatoes being injured by wire-worm."

In Chancery Lane District (Suburban portion of), Dublin Metropolitan Police.—"The carrot yield was not quite as good as last year, owing to the damage done to the young sprouts by the 'blue-fly,' on account of the summer being so warm."

In Ballynacarrigy District, Westmeath County.—"The turnip crop suffered much in its early growth from the ravages of the 'fly.'"

In Killadysert District, Clare County.—"The turnip and mangold crops seem to have suffered by wire-worm to a noticeable extent, and the oat crop in some places appears also to have been affected when coming over the ground. The cabbage crop was also injured by caterpillars, of which there were great numbers this year."

In Millstreet District, Cork County, W.R.—"The oat crop suffered in the early part of the season from 'wire-worm,' which cut the young blades of the oats."

In Adare District, Limerick County.—"The cabbage crop was a good deal ravaged by the caterpillar."

In Nenagh District, Tipperary County, N.R.—"A worm called the 'red-worm' appears to have done damage to the oat crop."

In Cappawhite District, Tipperary County, S.R.—"In a few cases the oat crop was injured by being attacked in the early spring by the 'red-worm,' or wire-worm."

In Portlaw District, Waterford County.—"The first sowing of turnips failed in many places, in consequence of the fly."

In Downpatrick District, Down County.—"Turnips suffered a good deal from the fly, in the early part of the season."

In Westport District, Mayo County.—"Cabbage suffered very much from the caterpillar, especially in close kitchen gardens."

Total produce in 1892 and 1893.

Comparing the produce of the Cereal Crops in 1893 with 1892 we find a decrease in wheat of 293,980 cwts., or 24·8 per cent.; in barley of 105,560 cwts., or 3·7 per cent.; in bere of 3,334 cwts., or 56·0 per cent.; in beans of 16,791 cwts., or 21·0 per cent.; and in pease of 2,757 cwts., or 44·8 per cent.; while there was an increase in oats of 1,328,275 cwts., or 7·4 per cent.; and in rye of 13,661 cwts., or 8·3 per cent.

In Green Crops, potatoes show an increaseof 479,044 tons, or 18·5 per cent.; turnips, an increase of 777,385 tons, or 19·1 per cent.; mangel wurzel and beet root, an increase of 21,853 tons, or 2·9 per cent.; and cabbage, an increase of 66,356 tons, or 17·3 per cent.

Flax shows a increase of 910,522 stones of 14 lbs., or 58·7 per cent. (following an increase of 651,415 stones or 29·6 per cent. in 1892, as compared with 1891); hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, a decrease of 41,153 tons, or 3·2 per cent.; and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, an increase of 23,212 tons, or 0·7 per cent.; the entire hay crop showing a decrease of 17,941 tons, or 0·4 per cent.

Estimated average produce per acre in 1892 and 1893.

The yield per acre of Cereal Crops in 1893 compared with that of 1892 shows an increase in wheat from 15·7 cwt. to 16·2 cwt.; in oats from 14·7 cwt. to 15·5 cwt.; and in rye from 12·5 cwt. to 13·2 cwt.; while there was a decrease in bere from 14·6 cwt. to 13·4 cwt.; in beans from 20·1 to 19·2 cwt.; and in pease from 13·4 cwt. to 10·5 cwt. Barley shows the same yield as in 1892. In other crops—potatoes show an increase from 3·5 tons to 4·2 tons; turnips from 13·5 tons to 16·0 tons; mangel wurzel and beet-root from 14·5 tons to 16·3 tons; and cabbage from 9·3 tons to 10·9 tons. Hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation shows a decrease from 2·1 tons to 1·9 tons; and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation shows the same rate (2·1 tons) in both years. Flax gave a higher yield than in any previous year since 1853, and, compared with 1892, shows an increase from 21·9 stones to 36·5 stones per acre.

The *total produce* of the principal crops in 1892 and 1893, and the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in Table VIII.; the *average produce* per statute acre in Table IX.; and in Table X. are given the total extent under each of the principal crops, the *estimated average* yield per statute acre, and the total produce, for each year from 1883 to 1893, inclusive.

Produce of the Crops, 1892–93.

TABLE VIII.—The *total produce* of the principal Crops in 1892 and 1893, and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Crops.	Produce.		Increase in 1893.		Decrease in 1893.	
	1892.	1893.	Quantity.	Per-centage.	Quantity.	Per-centage.
Wheat, Cwts. of 112 lbs.,	1,186,239	892,259	—	—	293,980	24·8
Oats, „ „	18,067,519	19,395,794	1,328,275	7·4	—	—
Barley, „ „	2,875,537	2,769,977	—	—	105,560	3·7
Bere, „ „	5,953	2,619	—	—	3,334	56·0
Rye, „ „	164,439	178,100	13,661	8·3	—	—
Beans, „ „	79,846	63,055	—	—	16,791	21·0
Pease, „ „	6,152	3,395	—	—	2,757	44·8
Potatoes, in Tons,	2,585,221	3,064,265	479,044	18 5	—	—
Turnips, „	4,070,827	4,848,212	777,385	19·1	—	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, „	747,041	768,894	21,853	2·9	—	—
Cabbage, „	382,597	448,953	66,356	17·3	—	—
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs.,	1,550,597	2,461,119	910,522	58·7	—	—
Hay, in Tons. Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	1,290,060	1,248,907	—	—	41,153	3·2
Hay, in Tons. Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*,	3,211,168	3,234,380	23,212	0·7	—	—

Average produce of Crops in 1892 and 1893.

TABLE IX.—The *estimated average produce* per statute acre of the principal crops in 1892 and 1893, and the *increase* or *decrease* in 1893 compared with 1892 :—

Crops.	Produce per Statute Acre.		Increase in 1893.	Decrease in 1893.
	1892.	1893.		
Wheat, in Cwts. of 112 lbs.,	15·7	16·2	0·5	—
Oats, „ „	14·7	15·5	0·8	—
Barley, „ „	16·4	16·4	—	—
Bere, „ „	14·6	13·4	—	1·2
Rye, „ „	12·5	13·2	0·7	—
Beans, „ „	20·1	19·2	—	0·9
Pease, „ „	13·4	10·5	—	2·9
Potatoes, in Tons,	3·5	4·2	0·7	—
Turnips, „	13·5	16·0	2·5	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, „	14·5	16·3	1·8	—
Cabbage, „	9·3	10·9	1·6	—
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs.,	21·9	36·5	14·6	—
Hay, in Tons. Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	2·1	1·9	—	0·2
Hay, in Tons. Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*,	2·1	2·1	—	—

Extent under Crops, produce, &c., 1883–93.

The further statement contained in Table X. gives a general view of the state of agriculture during the year 1893 as compared with the preceding ten years.

Tables showing the total produce of the Crops in 1893, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 44, and by poor law unions at page 50. The average rates by counties and provinces for each year from 1884 to 1893, are given at pages 59 to 63.

TABLE X.—The extent under each of the principal Crops—the *average* Yield per Statute Acre, and the total Produce for all Ireland, in each year from 1883 to 1893, inclusive, with the averages for the ten years, 1883 to 1892.

Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE MEASURE.											
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1883, . .	94,740	1,381,904	183,291	316	7,250	806,467	306,799	37,945	35,813	95,943	1,931,784
1884, . .	67,890	1,348,444	167,061	346	7,149	798,952	304,031	34,541	39,473	89,225	1,962,487
1885, . .	71,017	1,328,869	179,133	344	8,399	797,292	296,984	37,179	42,127	108,147	2,034,768
1886, . .	69,546	1,321,983	181,598	298	10,576	799,847	299,323	37,413	40,112	127,890	2,094,209
1887, . .	67,181	1,315,055	162,169	258	10,774	796,939	300,123	41,733	43,673	130,284	2,143,818
1888, . .	99,013	1,280,858	170,929	380	13,942	804,566	294,237	45,749	42,508	113,613	2,221,980
1889, . .	89,745	1,238,952	185,783	471	15,786	787,234	297,913	44,021	42,437	113,652	2,187,522
1890, . .	92,341	1,221,013	182,058	379	14,573	780,801	295,386	46,457	45,964	96,896	2,093,634
1891, . .	80,870	1,215,396	177,966	353	13,443	753,332	300,326	51,757	43,049	74,665	2,059,529
1892, . .	75,408	1,226,244	175,178	408	13,117	740,025	300,447	51,554	41,184	70,647	2,142,810
Average, 1883–92 .	80,775	1,287,872	176,517	355	11,501	786,545	299,557	42,835	41,634	102,096	2,087,254
1893, . .	54,998	1,248,338	168,776	195	13,461	723,735	302,774	47,034	41,236	67,487	2,167,473
ESTIMATED AVERAGE PRODUCE PER STATUTE ACRE.											
	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
1883, . .	13·7	13·6	15·4	14·4	11·4	4·3	14·0	13·9	9·5	30·5	2·0
1884, . .	14·6	13·4	16·0	15·7	11·1	3·8	11·5	12·7	9·2	28·1	1·9
1885, . .	15·4	13·6	16·1	13·4	12·7	4·0	11·9	13·4	9·4	30·4	2·0
1886, . .	14·5	13·9	15·3	13·8	11·6	3·3	13·3	13·5	9·7	29·2	2·1
1887, . .	15·2	11·5	12·8	12·5	10·8	4·5	9·1	10·9	7·4	18·6	1·7
1888, . .	13·8	13·8	15·8	13·3	13·4	3·1	11·3	12·9	9·1	29·0	2·3
1889, . .	16·0	14·2	17·5	13·0	12·9	3·6	13·1	14·1	10·2	27·3	2·2
1890, . .	15·3	14·6	16·8	13·5	11·6	2·3	14·4	14·3	9·4	33·4	2·2
1891, . .	17·3	15·5	18·6	13·4	13·6	4·0	14·5	15·6	10·1	29·5	2·1
1892, . .	15·7	14·7	16·4	14·6	12·5	3·5	13·5	14·5	9·3	21·9	2·1
Average, 1883–92, .	15·1	13·9	16·1	13·6	12·2	3·6	12·7	13·6	9·3	27·8	2·1
1893, . .	16·2	15·5	16·4	13·4	13·2	4·2	16·0	16·3	10·9	36·5	2·1
TOTAL PRODUCE.											
	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1883, . .	1,296,713	18,851,231	2,821,537	4,543	82,856	3,451,506	4,292,217	525,755	340,577	18,292	3,937,259
1884, . .	991,654	18,109,448	2,675,789	4,736	79,376	3,040,352	3,507,924	439,477	363,908	15,662	3,822,775
1885, . .	1,097,198	18,133,677	2,883,937	4,623	106,682	3,175,738	3,551,783	499,730	397,708	20,578	4,156,095
1886, . .	1,007,136	18,378,613	2,772,386	4,104	122,722	2,667,724	3,974,475	505,588	388,344	23,379	4,428,732
1887, . .	1,019,032	15,149,419	2,071,457	3,218	116,343	3,569,402	2,719,151	454,837	325,130	15,106	3,599,185
1888, . .	1,367,939	17,630,638	2,701,859	5,043	187,052	2,523,207	3,326,651	590,055	385,848	20,598	5,180,946
1889, . .	1,436,163	17,632,645	3,242,522	6,139	203,435	2,847,622	3,909,822	621,639	431,025	19,366	4,354,001
1890, . .	1,413,964	17,796,312	3,057,257	5,120	169,130	1,810,429	4,254,710	663,081	432,619	20,201	4,593,909
1891, . .	1,401,127	18,833,576	3,310,459	4,717	182,206	3,036,586	4,349,464	807,204	435,981	13,763	4,342,852
1892, . .	1,186,239	18,067,519	2,875,537	5,953	164,439	2,685,221	4,070,827	747,041	382,597	9,691	4,501,228
Average, 1883–92, .	1,221,716	17,858,308	2,841,274	4,820	141,424	2,870,779	3,795,702	585,441	388,374	17,664	4,341,698
1893, . .	892,259	19,395,794	2,769,977	2,619	178,100	3,064,265	4,848,212	768,894	448,953	15,382	4,483,287

LIVE STOCK.

Number and Ages of Live Stock, 1892 and 1893

TABLE XI.—The Number and Ages of the Live Stock in Ireland, in 1892 and 1893, and the Increase or Decrease in each description :—

Description of Stock.		Number in 1892.	Number in 1893.	Increase in 1893.		Decrease in 1893.	
				In Number.	Per Centage.	In Number.	Per Centage.
Horses,	Two years old and upwards,	430,551	436,996	6,445	1·5	—	—
	One year old and under two,	93,821	97,848	4,027	4·3	—	—
	Under one year,	81,538	79,083	—	—	2,455	3·0
	Total No. of Horses,	605,910	613,927	8,017	1·3	—	—
Mules,		29,303	29,202	—	—	101	0·3
Asses,		217,600	218,720	1,120	0·5	—	—
Cattle,	Two years old and upwards,	2,498,212	2,538,747	40,535	1·6	—	—
	One year old and under two,	1,015,109	969,302	—	—	45,807	4·5
	Under one year,	1,017,804	956,008	—	—	61,796	6·1
	Total No. of Cattle,	4,531,125	4,464,057	—	—	67,068	1·5
Sheep,	One year old and upwards,	2,881,752	2,681,180	—	—	200,572	7·0
	Under one year,	1,946,025	1,740,275	—	—	205,750	10·6
	Total No. of Sheep,	4,827,777	4,421,455	—	—	406,322	8·4
Pigs,	One year old and upwards,	133,923	139,056	5,133	3·8	—	—
	Under one year,	979,549	1,013,361	33,812	3·5	—	—
	Total No. of Pigs,	1,113,472	1,152,417	38,945	3·5	—	—
Goats,		332,726	323,173	—	—	9,553	2·9
Poultry,		15,335,749	16,097,461	761,712	5·0	—	—

Number of Live Stock.

At the period of the enumeration in 1893, the total number of horses in Ireland was 613,927 being an *increase* of 8,017 compared with 1892. There was an *increase* of 6,445 in the number "two years old and upwards," and of 4,027 in the "one year old, and under two," but a *decrease* of 2,455 in those "under one year."

The number of Mules was 29,202, being 101 *less* than in 1892, and asses numbered 218,720, being an *increase* of 1,120.

Horses, Mules, and Asses taken together numbered 852,813 in 1892, and 861,849 in 1893, being an *increase* of 9,036 or 1·1 per cent.; compared with the average number for the ten years 1883–92, they show an increase of 65,132, or 8·2 per cent.

The number of Cattle in 1893 was 4,464,057, showing a *decrease* of 67,068, or 1·5 per cent. as compared with the number enumerated in 1892, which was the highest number for any of the ten years 1883–92; there was an *increase* of 40,535 in the "two years old and upwards"; a *decrease* of 45,807 in the "one year old and under two," and a *decrease* of 61,796 in the number "under one year." Compared with the average number for the ten years 1883 92, Cattle show an increase of 244,733, or 5·8 per cent.

Number of Live Stock.

Sheep numbered 4,421,455 in 1893, being 406,322, or 8·4 per cent. less than the number for the previous year, but 623,846 or 16·4 per cent. over the average for the ten years 1883-92; the "one year old and upwards" *decreased* by 200,572, or 7·0 per cent. as compared with the number in 1892, and those "under one year" by 205,750, or 10·6 per cent.

Pigs were returned as 1,152,417 in 1893, showing an *increase* of 38,945, or 3·5 per cent., as compared with the previous year, the number for which was 18·6 per cent. less than that for the year 1891. The "one year old and upwards" *increased* by 5,133, and those "under one year" by 33,812.

Comparing the number of pigs returned in 1893 with the average for the ten years 1883-92, we find a *decrease* of 190,148 or 14·2 per cent.

Goats numbered 323,173 in 1893, being 9,553 *less* than in 1892, but 31,601 or 10·8 per cent. *over* the average for the ten years 1883-92.

Poultry.

The number of poultry in 1893 was 16,097,461, being 761,712 *more* than in 1892, and 1,726,050 or 12·0 per cent. over the average for the ten years 1883-92. Of the 16,097,461 poultry in 1893, 1,031,954 were turkeys; 2,177,437 geese; 2,909,353 ducks; and 9,978,717 ordinary fowl.

Compared with 1892, turkeys *increased* by 81,288, geese by 61,523, ducks by 63,213, and ordinary fowl by 555,688.

Number of Live Stock, 1883 to 1893.

TABLE XII.—The Number of Live Stock in Ireland, in each year from 1883 to 1893 inclusive, with the average numbers for the ten years 1883-92 :—

Years.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1883, . .	561,427	189,760	4,096,953	3,219,311	1,348,364	263,146	13,382,430
1884, . .	562,439	191,339	4,112,789	3,245,212	1,306,550	254,411	12,747,460
1885, . .	576,430	197,170	4,228,851	3,478,056	1,269,092	264,437	13,850,532
1886, . .	578,299	196,245	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	266,176	13,909,822
1887, . .	587,234	199,512	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,456	271,729	14,460,643
1888, . .	595,368	203,152	4,099,195	3,626,669	1,397,825	295,678	14,486,400
1889, . .	604,102	206,236	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	303,933	14,856,517
1890, . .	614,884	213,018	4,240,316	4,323,395	1,570,366	327,144	15,408,428
1891, . .	621,479	216,268	4,448,511	4,722,613	1,367,712	336,337	15,276,128
1892, . .	635,213	217,600	4,531,125	4,827,777	1,113,472	332,726	15,335,749
Average 1883-92, .	593,687	203,030	4,219,324	3,797,609	1,342,565	291,572	14,371,411
1893, . .	643,129	218,720	4,464,057	4,421,455	1,152,417	323,173	16,097,461

Number of Live Stock, 1883 to 1893.

TABLE XIII.—The proportion per cent. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in Ireland according to Age, for the years 1883 to 1893, inclusive, and averages for the ten years 1883-92.

Years.	Horses.			Cattle.			Sheep.		Pigs.	
	Per-centage at each age.			Per-centage at each age.			Per-centage at each age.		Per-centage at each age.	
	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.
1883, .	79·2	10·5	10·3	55·3	20·8	23·9	61·7	38·3	13·4	86·6
1884, .	78·0	11·1	10·9	55·3	21·5	23·2	62·5	37·5	12·8	87·2
1885, .	76·5	11·9	11·6	56·0	20·8	23·2	61·5	38·5	12·7	87·3
1886, .	76·3	12·3	11·4	56·7	21·0	22·3	61·7	38·3	12·7	87·3
1887, .	75·8	12·5	11·7	56·7	20·8	22·5	60·2	39·8	12·7	87·3
1888, .	74·4	13·1	12·5	56·2	21·3	22·5	59·6	40·4	12·2	87·8
1889, .	74·4	13·4	12·2	55·5	21·2	23·3	59·5	40·5	12·2	87·8
1890, .	73·3	13·7	13·0	54·7	21·2	24·1	58·7	41·3	12·1	87·9
1891, .	72·2	14·5	13·3	54·1	22·0	23·9	59·0	41·0	11·7	88·3
1892, .	71·1	15·5	13·4	55·1	22·4	22·5	59·7	40·3	12·0	88·0
Average 1883-92,	75·1	12·9	12·0	55·6	21·3	23·1	60·4	39·6	12·5	87·5
1893, .	71·2	15·9	12·9	56·9	21·7	21·4	60·6	39·4	12·1	87·9

MILCH COWS.

Milch Cows.

The following statement (Table XIV.) shows the number of Milch Cows in Ireland in each year from 1854—the first year in which Milch Cows were separately enumerated—to 1893. The average number for the first five years of the period was 1,579,851, and for the last five years 1,419,793, being a decline of 160,058 or 10·1 per cent. The highest number in any one year was 1,690,389 in 1859, and the lowest 1,348,886 in 1864.

Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.
1854,	1,517,672	1864,	1,348,886	1874,	1,491,375	1884,	1,356,585
1855,	1,561,296	1865,	1,387,448	1875,	1,530,366	1885,	1,417,423
1856,	1,579,529	1866,	1,482,616	1876,	1,532,974	1886,	1,418,644
1857,	1,605,350	1867,	1,521,053	1877,	1,522,811	1887,	1,394,135
1858,	1,635,409	1868,	1,476.339	1878,	1,484,315	1888,	1,384,771
1859,	1,690,389	1869,	1,506,038	1879,	1,464,818	1889,	1,363,781
1860,	1,626,453	1870,	1,529,024	1880,	1,398,047	1890,	1,400,527
1861,	1,545,168	1871,	1,545,662	1881,	1,392,012	1891,	1,442,268
1862,	1,486,835	1872,	1,551,784	1882,	1,399,005	1892,	1,451,059
1863,	1,396,924	1873,	1,528,136	1883,	1,402,324	1893,	1,441,329

Tables showing the number of Live Stock in 1893, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 64; by Poor Law Unions at pages 65–8; and by counties and provinces, for each year from 1884 to 1893 at pages 69–73.

DISEASES OF CATTLE.

Diseases of Cattle.

The following information has been derived from returns compiled in pursuance of the provisions of the 59th section of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, for the year ended the 31st December, 1893.

No case of Pleuro-Pneumonia occurred during the year 1893. The numbers for four previous years were 86 for 1892, 133 for 1891, 95 for 1890, and 108 for 1889.

Ireland continues to be free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease. No case has occurred since the year 1884.

As regards the working of the Act relating to Swine Fever it may be observed that, while only 196 outbreaks of the disease were reported during the ten months from 1st January to 1st November, 1893, 488 suspected outbreaks were reported during the remaining months, November and December. The existence of disease was confirmed in 310 of these cases by the Veterinary Officers of the Department who examined the internal organs of the dead or slaughtered swine. The number of outbreaks in the year 1892 was 227, and 278 in 1891.

Six outbreaks of Glanders were reported during the year.

There were 22 outbreaks of Anthrax during the year, as compared with 8 in the previous year, 29 in 1891, 17 in 1890, and 21 in 1889.

The returns show that 424 cases of Rabies were reported in 1893, as compared with 446 in 1892, 470 in 1891, and 353 in 1890.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

Prices of Agricultural Produce.

TABLE XV.—The information in the following Table is derived from Returns of the Average Prices of Agricultural Produce collected by the Irish Land Commission for the seven years, 1887–93.

PRODUCT.	Average Price for the year 1887.	Average Price for the year 1888.	Average Price for the year 1889.	Average Price for the year 1890.	Average Price for the year 1891.	Average Price for the year 1892.	Average Price for the Year 1893.				
							Quarter ending 31 March.	Quarter ending 30 June.	Quarter ending 30 Sept.	Quarter ending 31 Dec.	Whole Year 1893.
CROPS:—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, per cwt.,	6 3	6 11½	6 5½	6 8½	7 2	6 9⅝	6 3	5 8⅝	5 8	6 4	(c) 6 0
Oats, „	4 10½	5 4	5 8½	6 1	6 10	6 6¼	5 8	6 6¾	5 10¼	5 11¾	6 0¼
Barley, „	6 0	6 7	6 7	6 6½	7 0⅜	7 0⅛	6 5	5 10¼	7 1	7 4	6 8
Flax, per stone,	5 11	6 1½	5 8¼	5 2⅝	5 11	6 8½	7 3	—	8 8	9 0	8 4
Potatoes, per cwt.,	2 3	2 6½	2 8¼	3 0½	3 6⅝	2 5½	2 7	3 0½	2 8¼	2 2½	2 7½
Hay, „	2 6½	2 0	1 9	1 11½	3 3	4 0	3 7½	3 3½	3 6¼	3 6	3 6
BUTTER, „	90 7	89 10	96 0	86 6⅝	103 6½	107 1¼	104 0	93 2½	106 11	110 0	103 7
BEEF, „	50 1⅛	53 6	56 0½	57 1	54 8¼	52 4½	52 0	56 3½	53 11	50 10	53 3
MUTTON, „	56 9	62 5	67 4	67 0⅝	57 10½	58 1½	61 3½	56 11⅝	54 6	55 6	57 1
PORK (Fresh)(d) „	40 5½	42 5½	43 11⅝	40 1	39 5½	48 2	53 1	51 8	51 10½	45 5	50 6
WOOL, per lb.,	0 10	0 10	0 9½	0 9½	0 9½	0 8⅝	0 8½	0 9	0 9½	0 9⅝	0 9
EGGS, per 120,(e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 4⅝	5 6	6 9⅝	10 8½	7 7½

NOTE.—The prices of beef and mutton in the above returns are those for the Dublin Fat Stock Markets, and have been compiled as follows:—

(a) Prior to 4th August, 1888, from the market prices of beef and mutton reported in the ordinary manner, irrespective of live weight.

(b) After 4th August, 1888, the prices of beef and mutton were calculated from weekly returns of the live weights and prices of fat stock sold in the Dublin Market, the carcase price being calculated from the live weight price in the ratio of 7 to 4.

(c) For Ulster, Munster, and Leinster only.

(d) For Ulster, Munster, and Connaught only, in 1891, 1892, and 1893.

(e) Eggs not reported till 1893.

DAIRY INDUSTRIES

Dairy Industries.

As the increase during recent years in the number of Dairy Factories appeared to render it desirable that some particulars should be obtained regarding what is now an important Agricultural industry, information on several points connected with the subject was collected through the medium of the Enumerators in 1891, 1892, and 1893. Statistics were also had respecting the number of Milk Separators used in private establishments. Except in two or three cases, where the proprietors declined to give any particulars, the details sought for were willingly supplied where available; but in some establishments the accounts kept did not contain information on all the branches inquired into.

The following Table shows, *inter alia*, that the number of Factories from which statistics were obtained in 1893 was 190, being an increase of 15 as compared with the number returned in 1892, and that the number of hands permanently employed amounted to 1,443, or 199 more than the (revised) number for 1892. Of the 190 factories, 95 were owned by individual proprietors, 49 were the property of Joint Stock Companies, and 46 belonged to Co-operative Farmers. In the 190 Factories there were 419 milk separators, of which 357, or 85 per cent., were worked by steam-power. Almost four-fifths of the total number of Factories were in Munster, the number for that province being 151; in Leinster there were 33, in Ulster 4, and in Connaught 2. The quantity of Butter produced during the year ended 30th September, 1893, was 167,135 cwts. (against 141,573 cwts. in the preceding year), and of Cheese 183 cwts., and the number of lbs. of Condensed Milk amounted to 15,154,700.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the number of DAIRY FACTORIES and of CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES, with of Butter, Cream, &c., produced;

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Factories.	Number of Factories which receive			Description of Ownership.			PUBLIC FACTORIES.					
		Milk and Cream.	Milk only.	Cream only.	Proprietary.	Joint Stock.	Co-operative Farmers.	Total quantity of Milk supplied to Factories during the year ended 30th Sept., 1893.	Total quantity of Cream supplied to Factories during the year ended 30th Sept., 1893.	POWER EMPLOYED, With number of Separators under each heading.			
										Hand.	Horse.	Steam.	Water.
								Gallons.	Gallons.				
LEINSTER:													
Carlow,	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	141,554	.	.	.	4	.
Dublin,	2	.	2	.	1	1	.	119,592	.	.	.	2	.
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	25	3	22	.	20	3	2	3,335,168	144,661*	.	.	32	10
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	43,800	.	.	.	2	.
Louth and Drogheda, County of Town.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	146,000	.	.	.	2	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	94,535	.	.	.	2	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	33	3	30	.	24	5	4	3,880,649	144,661	.	.	44	10
MUNSTER:													
Clare,	4	.	4	.	2	.	2	299,639	.	.	.	6	.
Cork,	34	1	32	1	11	13	10	10,310,470	28,924	.	.	(b) 67	17
Kerry,	4	.	4	.	4	.	.	684,567	.	.	.	7	.
Limerick,	49	5	43	1	17	12	20	(a) 32,417,843	359,123	.	.	(b) 115	14
Tipperary,	46	7	39	.	20	16	10	13,846,229	259,807	.	.	(b) 103	9
Waterford,	14	.	14	.	12	2	.	2,476,271	.	.	.	10	9
Total,	151	13	136	2	66	43	42	60,035,019	647,854	.	.	308	49
ULSTER:													
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	112,750	.	2	.	2	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	54,000	.	.	.	1	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	25,000	.	.	.	1	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	4	1	3	.	4	.	.	191,750	.	2	.	4	.
CONNAUGHT:													
Galway,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	2	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	16,907	1	.	1	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	2	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	16,907	1	.	1	.
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	190	17	169	4	95	49	46	64,107,418	809,422*	3	.	357	69

(a) Exclusive of the quantity used in a Margarine Factory.
(b) Including one Factory employing Steam and Water Power.
* See note (†), page 25.

the number of MILK-SEPARATORS in use; the number of hands permanently employed; the quantity and other details.

&c.		TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION. (YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1893.)					Disposal of Skim Milk. Number of Factories in which it is			Number of Milk Separators used in Private Establishments.	PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.
Total Number of Milk Separators at work.	Number of Hands permanently employed.	Butter in cwts.	Cheese in cwts.		Cream and Condensed Milk sold as such.		Returned to Farmers.	Utilized at Factory in Cheese making.	Otherwise disposed of.		
			Skim.	Whole Milk.	Cream in Gallons.	Condensed Milk in lbs.					
											LEINSTER.
4	7	419	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	1	Carlow.
2	18	78	.	.	3,804	.	.	.	2	4	Dublin.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Kildare.
42	87	11,018	.	.	30,054	.	17	.	8	34	Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	King's.
2	4	130	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Louth and Drogheda, County of Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Meath.
2	4	434	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
2	7	245	.	.	2,174	.	1	.	1	2	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	Wicklow.
54	127	12,324	.	.	36,032	.	22	.	11	53	Total.
											MUNSTER.
6	18	934	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	2	Clare.
84	291	33,718	183	.	43,863	4,380,000	32	.	1	35	Cork.
7	12	1,188	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	3	Kerry.
129	565	66,515	.	.	26,000	6,203,376	47	.	1	12	Limerick.
112	280	40,414	.	.	169,061†	660,624	41	.	5	5	Tipperary.
19	118	4,595	.	.	.	3,910,700	10	.	4	23	Waterford.
357	1,284	147,364	183	.	238,924	15,154,700	137	.	12	80	Total.
											ULSTER.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	2	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	Armagh.
4	8	407	.	.	1,664	.	2	.	.	1	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
1	10	104	.	.	1,872	.	.	.	1	.	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
1	3	75	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
6	21	586	.	.	3,536	.	3	.	1	3	Total.
											CONNAUGHT.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Galway.
2	11	571	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
2	11	571	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Total.
419	1,443	160,845	183	.	278,492	15,154,700	162	.	24	138	TOTAL OF IRELAND.

† A large portion of this quantity, separated in Tipperary, was sent to the Butter Factory in Kilkenny owned by the same proprietor.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

Exports of Live Stock.

With the view of giving a more accurate idea of the number of live stock produced in Ireland the following statement has been extracted from the Statistical Returns published in the Report for 1893 under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

TABLE XVII.—Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the nineteen years, 1875–93 :—

YEARS.	Cattle.						Sheep.			Swine.			Years.
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.												
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for fattening or breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.	
1875, . .	254,681	293,176	11,757	559,614	35,704	595,318	641,307	276,672	917,979	389,179	74,439	463,618	1875.
1876, . .	279,134	328,512	15,735	623,381	42,947	666,328	474,871	211,937	686,808	436,044	77,272	513,316	1876.
1877, . .	246,698	356,249	7,706	610,653	38,788	649,441	431,129	199,645	630,774	508,912	76,515	585,427	1877.
1878, . .	245,944	416,759	4,954	667,657	61,564	729,221	446,628	196,371	642,999	401,167	69,380	470,547	1878.
1879, . .	247,897	320,244	6,845	574,986	66,384	641,370	506,621	166,750	673,371	371,079	58,584	429,663	1879.
1880, . .	232,905	417,203	2,812	652,920	68,471	721,391	502,806	211,957	714,763	333,653	39,237	372,890	1880.
1881, . .	279,125	250,899	3,701	533,725	37,832	571,557	415,703	161,924	577,627	349,532	33,463	382,995	1881.
1882, . .	291,777	427,798	3,006	722,581	59,693	782,274	393,848	164,556	558,404	453,443	49,463	502,906	1882.
1883, . .	229,603	278,518	1,819	509,940	46,927	556,867	312,108	148,621	460,729	433,793	27,224	461,017	1883.
1884, . .	255,026	387,352	2,220	644,598	71,245	715,843	355,466	177,819	533,285	437,227	19,451	456,678	1884.
1885, . .	243,348	342,938	1,884	588,170	52,300	640,470	430,410	198,680	629,090	370,639	27,925	398,564	1885.
1886, . .	285,156	388,917	1,247	675,320	42,069	717,389	493,983	240,230	734,213	391,509	29,776	421,285	1886.
1887, . .	331,119	302,878	2,283	636,280	32,973	669,253	321,644	226,924	548,568	438,155	42,765	480,920	1887.
1888, . .	282,537	405,540	2,941	691,018	47,698	738,716	400,836	236,748	637,584	495,680	49,292	544,972	1888.
1889, . .	248,362	372,682	1,432	622,476	47,367	669,843	373,313	240,374	613,687	428,103	45,448	473,551	1889.
1890, . .	216,339	360,758	1,152	578,249	53,449	631,698	387,220	249,761	636,981	543,417	59,745	603,162	1890.
1891, . .	240,183	323,075	3,985	567,243	63,559	630,802	569,698	323,477	893,175	459,596	43,988	503,584	1891.
1892, . .	256,538	305,397	6,278	568,213	56,290	624,503	713,916	368,549	1,082,465	457,977	42,974	500,951	1892.
1893, . .	316,344	318,545	8,473	643,362	45,307	688,669	705,299	402,661	1,107,960	405,242	51,329	456,571	1893.

From the foregoing it is evident that some of the younger animals included in the Statistics of Exports must of necessity escape enumeration in June of each year when the returns of live stock are collected for this Department. Viewing the number of animals exported to Great Britain in relation to those enumerated, it is found that in cattle the number exported bears a relation of 15·4 per cent. to those enumerated in 1893, as compared with 13·8 per cent. in 1892; in sheep 25·1 per cent. as compared with 22·4 per cent. in 1892; and in pigs 39·6 per cent. as compared with 45·0 per cent. in 1892.

From the same Report it appears that the number of horses exported to Great Britain in 1893 amounted to 30,390, equal to 5·0 per cent. of those enumerated.

Imports of Live Stock

It also appears that during the same period there were imported into Ireland, 3,871 horses, 359 cattle (including 31 calves), 10,408 sheep, and 159 pigs.

HONEY PRODUCED IN 1892.

Honey produced in 1892.

The inquiries made in the preceding seven years relative to the extent to which bee-keeping is followed in Ireland, and the degree of success attained in this special branch of rural economy, were repeated last year with reference to the season of 1892.

According to the Returns received there would appear to have been a decrease of 24·1 per cent. in the quantity of honey produced in 1892, as compared with the preceding year.

The quantity of honey produced, according to the Returns, was 192,457 lbs.; of this, 60,129 lbs. were produced in the province of Leinster; 65,369 lbs. in Munster; 49,463 lbs. in Ulster; and 17,496 lbs. in Connaught. Of the 192,457 lbs., 104,336 lbs. were produced "in Hives having Movable Combs," and 88,121 lbs. "in other Hives." It was stated that 101,440 lbs. was "Run Honey," and 91,017 lbs. "Section Honey."

The number of stocks brought through the Winter of 1892–93 amounted to 15,846; of which 7,115 were in hives having movable combs, and 8,731 in other hives.

Honey produced in 1892.

According to the returns collected there were 4,668 lbs. of wax manufactured in 1892; of which 1,955 lbs. were from hives having movable combs, and 2,713 lbs. from other hives.

The Returns received in 1892 gave the number of swarms at work during the season of 1891 as 17,573; the quantity of honey as 253,561 lbs.; the number of stocks brought through the winter of 1891-92 as 18,534; and the quantity of wax manufactured in 1891 as 4,586 lbs.

The following Table shows the quantity of Honey returned as produced in Ireland during each of the eight years, 1885–92. It will be observed, that the quantity produced in 1892 was less than that for any of the preceding seven years, and very much below the average.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing for each of the Eight Years 1885-92 the Quantity of HONEY Produced in Ireland, distinguishing the quantity Produced in Hives having Movable Combs from that Produced in other Hives, and RUN HONEY from SECTION HONEY:—

YEARS.	HONEY PRODUCED, IN LBS.						
	In Hives having Movable Combs.			In other Hives.			GENERAL TOTAL.
	Run.	Section.	Total.	Run.	Section.	Total.	
1885	46,196	59,218	105,414	141,285	55,598	196,883	302,297
1886	52,609	74,332	126,941	145,132	59,094	204,226	331,167
1887	77,897	134,357	212,254	188,951	58,181	247,132	459,386
1888	55,788	92,653	148,441	137,301	42,350	179,651	328,092
1889	74,942	143,566	218,508	152,104	53,976	206,080	424,588
1890	47,952	86,136	134,088	115,599	42,429	158,028	292,116
1891	43,087	91,561	134,648	88,909	30,004	118,913	253,561
1892	34,707	69,629	104,336	66,733	21,388	88,121	192,457

SCUTCHING MILLS.

Scutching Mills, 1893.

The number of Mills for scutching Flax in Ireland in 1893 was 970, being a decrease of 23 compared with 1892, and a decrease of 145 since the year 1884. 954 of these Mills in 1893 were in Ulster, 6 in Connaught, 6 in Leinster, and 4 in Munster. There were 396 Mills with from 1 to 4 stocks; 325 having 5 or 6; 222 with from 7 to 12; 25 having from 13 to 18, and 2 having above 18 stocks; 800 were worked by water power; 116 by steam; and 54 by water and steam. The total number of Stocks in Ireland in 1893 amounted to 5,857, and of this number 5,735 were in Mills situated in Ulster.

Scutching Mills, 1884 to 1893.

The following is the number of Scutching Mills, in each year, from 1884 to 1893 inclusive, by Provinces:—

Provinces.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Leinster, . .	9	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	4	6
Munster, . .	12	9	8	6	4	4	5	5	6	4
Ulster, . .	1,086	1,067	1,033	1,063	1,056	1,048	1,045	992	979	954
Connaught, . .	8	9	5	2	2	3	2	2	4	6
IRELAND, .	1,115	1,092	1,053	1,078	1,070	1,062	1,059	1,006	993	970

Scutching Mills, 1893.

TABLE XIX.—Number of SCUTCHING MILLS in 1893, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the number of Stocks in each Mill, and the Power used in working them; with the Total Number of Stocks in each County :—

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THERE WERE SCUTCHING MILLS.	POWER EMPLOYED.					Total No. of Mills.	CLASSIFICATION OF MILLS.					Total No. of Stocks.
	Water.	Steam.	Water and Steam.	Horse.	Wind.		Having 1, 2, 3 or 4 Stocks.	Having 5 or 6 Stocks.	Having above 6 but not exceeding 12 Stocks.	Having above 12 but not exceeding 18 Stocks.	Having above 18 Stocks.	
LEINSTER :												
Dublin, . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	6
Kildare, . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	18
Louth & Drogheda, Co. of Town.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5
Meath, . .	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	20
Total, . .	6	.	.	.	.	6	.	4	1	1	.	49
MUNSTER :												
Cork, . . .	3	1	.	.	.	4	3	1	.	.	.	18
Total, . .	3	1	.	.	.	4	3	1	.	.	.	18
ULSTER :												
Antrim, . .	117	10	4	.	.	131	57	49	24	1	.	721
Armagh, . .	66	18	5	.	.	89	10	38	39	2	.	586
Cavan, . .	34	4	1	.	.	39	10	14	14	1	.	276
Donegal, . .	128	3	5	.	.	136	106	19	11	.	.	575
Down, . .	94	31	14	.	.	139	17	53	57	11	1	1,154
Fermanagh, .	21	3	.	.	.	24	5	11	6	2	.	167
Londonderry, .	139	7	12	.	.	158	82	57	18	1	.	799
Monaghan, . .	56	13	2	.	.	71	22	28	17	4	.	530
Tyrone, . .	132	24	11	.	.	167	83	51	30	2	1	927
Total, . .	787	113	54	.	.	954	392	320	216	24	2	5,735
CONNAUGHT :												
Leitrim, . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	12
Mayo, . .	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	23
Roscommon, .	1	2	.	.	.	3	1	.	2	.	.	20
Total, . .	4	2	.	.	.	6	1	.	5	.	.	55
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	800	116	54	.	.	970	396	325	222	25	2	5,857

CORN MILLS.

Corn Mills.

As in 1891 and 1892, returns were obtained showing the number of Corn Mills in Ireland, with details as to the power used, the kind of corn chiefly ground, and the average quantity ground per week when the mills are at work. The results are given, by provinces and counties, in the following table, from which it appears that the total number of mills returned is 1,533 (an increase of 36 as compared with the number for 1892) of which

1,342 were worked by water, 92 by steam, 22 by wind, and 77 by water and steam; and that wheat was the chief kind of corn ground in 292 mills, oats in 999, and Indian corn in 236. In 220 of the 1,533 mills the average quantity ground per week, when the mills are at work, exceeds 500 cwts.

TABLE XX.—Number of CORN MILLS in 1893, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the Power used, the kind of Corn chiefly ground, and the average Quantity (in cwts.) ground per week when the Mills are at work.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Total No. of Mills.	DESCRIPTION OF POWER USED.				KIND OF CORN CHIEFLY GROUND.				AVERAGE QUANTITY GROUND PER WEEK WHEN AT WORK.					
		Water.	Steam.	Wind.	Water and Steam.	Wheat.	Oats.	Indian Corn.	All others.	Under 25 cwts.	25 and under 50 cwts.	50 and under 100 cwts.	100 and under 200 cwts.	200 and under 500 cwts.	500 cwts. and upwards.
		Number of Mills.				Number of Mills.				Number of Mills.					
LEINSTER:															
Carlow,	22	22	.	.	.	4	15	3	.	.	.	5	6	7	4
Dublin,	28	16	7	1	4	17	4	6	1	2	.	1	6	6	13
Kildare,	21	19	.	.	2	8	10	3	.	4	.	4	5	5	3
Kilkenny,	67	63	1	.	3	14	32	21	.	3	3	13	26	16	6
King's,	41	39	2	.	.	9	28	4	.	4	4	3	12	9	9
Longford,	32	32	.	.	.	1	27	4	.	.	1	10	9	11	1
Louth and Drogheda, County of Town.	27	21	4	.	2	3	18	6	.	1	1	3	8	7	7
Meath,	56	52	1	.	3	15	37	4	.	5	9	11	11	9	11
Queen's,	30	25	1	.	4	4	21	5	.	2	4	2	9	7	6
Westmeath,	39	38	.	.	1	.	36	3	.	2	5	17	11	2	2
Wexford,	101	80	2	14	5	32	59	10	.	9	18	40	24	3	7
Wicklow,	16	15	1	.	.	4	11	1	.	1	2	4	3	2	4
Total,	480	422	19	15	24	111	298	70	1	33	47	113	130	84	73
MUNSTER:															
Clare,	11	9	2	.	.	5	3	3	.	3	.	4	2	1	1
Cork,	86	56	14	.	16	40	12	34	.	2	4	8	19	13	40
Kerry,	23	9	11	.	3	9	3	11	.	.	2	3	3	5	10
Limerick,	19	15	3	.	1	13	1	5	.	2	.	3	3	1	10
Tipperary,	52	48	4	.	.	11	22	19		5	4	13	16	8	6
Waterford,	21	17	1	.	3	2	6	13	.	.	1	5	4	7	4
Total,	212	154	35	.	23	80	47	85	.	12	11	36	47	35	71
ULSTER:															
Antrim,	94	79	10	.	5	6	80	8	.	4	11	23	30	15	11
Armagh,	53	44	5	.	4	4	41	8	.	3	3	12	21	9	5
Cavan,	68	68	.	.	.	7	60	1	.	2	2	22	33	8	1
Donegal,	60	56	2	1	1	47	13	.	.	2	12	10	12	16	8
Down,	90	69	6	6	9	7	76	3	4	4	7	17	22	34	6
Fermanagh,	45	45	.	.	.	1	42	2	.	6	13	16	9	1	.
Londonderry,	65	54	7	.	4	3	45	17	.	1	4	9	19	22	10
Monaghan,	68	61	4	.	3	1	60	7	.	3	11	20	21	12	1
Tyrone,	111	107	2	.	2	2	97	12	.	7	21	25	36	18	4
Total,	654	583	36	7	28	78	514	58	4	32	84	154	203	135	46
CONNAUGHT:															
Galway,	65	63	.	.	2	15	44	6	.	4	5	17	19	13	7
Leitrim,	24	24	.	.	.	1	22	1	.	1	2	10	5	4	2
Mayo,	47	47	.	.	.	6	36	5	.	9	5	11	6	8	8
Roscommon,	31	31	.	.	.	1	28	1	1	3	4	5	8	7	4
Sligo,	20	18	2	.	.	.	10	10	.	.	2	2	3	4	9
Total,	187	183	2	.	2	23	140	23	1	17	18	45	41	36	30
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	1,533	1,342	92	22	77	292	999	236	6	94	160	348	421	290	220

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Silos and Ensilage.

Following the course adopted in the six previous years relative to Ensilage, I communicated with those Landed Proprietors and Landholders, throughout the country, reported to me as having Silos or otherwise making Ensilage, requesting them to favour me with certain details regarding the methods followed and the results obtained in the year 1893. I received replies to 217 out of 336 circulars issued by me, and I beg to express my obligations to my correspondents for the valuable and interesting information afforded. It will be found set forth in the Appendix, pp. 90 to 119. Many of the replies stated that no ensilage was made during the season of 1893, owing to the weather being so favourable for the saving of hay.

The following Table (XXI.) shows, by Counties and Provinces, for the years 1892 and 1893, the number of Silos or Stacks mentioned in the communications received from the persons who forwarded replies to the circular above referred to :—

Counties.	Number in 1892.	Number in 1893.	Counties.	Number in 1892.	Number in 1893.
Antrim,	11	10	Mayo,	18	11
Armagh,	–	–	Meath,	36	32
Carlow,	2	2	Monaghan,	1	–
Cavan,	5	2	Queen's,	12	7
Clare,	6	5	Roscommon,	10	12
Cork,	19	5	Sligo,	2	2
Donegal,	5	6	Tipperary,	20	11
Down,	8	5	Tyrone,	8	5
Dublin,	2	3	Waterford,	2	3
Fermanagh,	5	4	Westmeath,	10	15
Galway,	14	10	Wexford,	5	1
Kerry,	3	3	Wicklow,	4	4
Kildare,	17	7			
Kilkenny,	11	9	PROVINCES.		
King's,	28	11	Leinster,	134	94
Leitrim,	10	4	Munster,	55	34
Limerick,	5	7	Ulster,	52	46
Londonderry,	9	14	Connaught,	54	39
Longford,	4	2			
Louth,	3	1	TOTAL OF IRELAND,	295	213

FORESTRY OPERATIONS.

Forestry Operations.

The inquiries into Forestry Operations instituted in 1890, and continued in 1891, and 1892, were repeated in 1893. The details are set forth in the GENERAL ABSTRACT of FORESTRY OPERATIONS in IRELAND during the year ended 30th June, 1893. The subjects dealt with in the Abstract are—I. Planting—The area planted during the the year ended 30th June, 1893, the total number of trees planted in that period, and the number of each description; II. Felling—The area cleared and the number of trees of each description felled; III. Ages of trees felled; IV. Disposal of timber. The inquiry did not extend to the planting or felling of isolated trees.

It appears that during the period 1851–93 there were some slight fluctuations in the acreage, and that comparing 1893 with 1851 there has been an increase of about 0·8 per cent., the extent under woods and plantations in 1851 being 304,906 statute acres, and in last year 307,386 acres.

During the year ended 30th June, 1893, 1,111 acres were planted with trees, against 1,198 acres in the preceding year. Larch trees constituted 47·3 per cent., fir trees 12·6 per cent., and spruce trees 5·7 per cent., of the total number planted.

In connection with this subject it may be here mentioned that from the passing of the Act 29 and 30 Vic., cap. 40, to the 31st March, 1893, 120 loans for £27,055 have been sanctioned for planting for shelter, and of this number five, amounting to £1,125, were sanctioned in the last year of the period.

The number of trees felled both for clearance and for thinning plantations amounted to 1,190,320. The area returned as cleared is 1,552 acres.

Of the 1,190,320 trees felled, 551,693 were used for "propping," which appears to have been the chief purpose to which the timber of almost all descriptions was applied. The numbers applied to the principal specified uses comprise also :—23,368 trees for sleepers, 158,191 for paling, 3,760 for spools, &c., 8,992 for fuel, 22,825 for furniture and building purposes, 6,316 for carts, wagons, &c., 4,708 for clog soles, and 3,080 for ship-building.

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN 1893.

Enquiries were made as to the Wages paid to Agricultural Labourers in 1893, and the information received from the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary with reference to their respective districts is shown in the following Table (XXII.) and notes appended thereto.

I.—PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

Counties and Constabulary Districts.	Summer.								Winter.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Carlow County.																
Bagenalstown (*a*),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 6	1 8	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6
Carlow,	1 11	1 11	1 6	1 6	1 1	1 2	0 8	0 8	1 7	1 9	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 6	0 7
Dublin County.																
Balbriggan (*b*),	2 3	2 10	1 3	1 7	1 1	1 4	0 11	1 1	1 7	1 11	0 11	1 2	0 9	0 10	0 7	0 9
Clontarf,	2 0	3 0	1 0	2 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 8	2 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0
Dundrum,	2 6	3 6	2 0	2 3	1 3	2 0	1 0	1 4	2 0	2 4	1 6	1 10	0 10	1 0	0 10	-
Lucan (*c*),	2 0	2 6	1 2	1 6	1 4	1 8	1 0	1 6	1 10	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0
Kildare County.																
Athy,	2 6	3 6	2 0	2 6	2 0	3 0	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3
Kildare,	2 6	3 0	1 4	1 8	1 4	1 8	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Naas (*d*),	2 0	2 8	1 1	1 5	1 4	1 7	1 0	1 5	1 5	2 0	0 10	1 1	0 11	1 1	0 9	1 0
Robertstown (*e*),	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny County.																
Callan (*f*),	1 6	2 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 9	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 8
Castlecomer (*g*),	1 8	1 9	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Johnstown (*h*),	1 6	1 9	1 3	1 6	1 3	1 6	1 3	1 6	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3
Kilkenny,	2 0	2 7	1 0	1 4	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 4	2 0	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 11
Pilltown	1 10	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Thomastown (*i*),	3 0	3 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	0 9	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 0
King's County.																
Banagher,	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 2	1 9	1 0	1 4	1 2	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 9	1 0
Edenderry,	1 10	2 3	1 3	1 5	1 4	1 7	1 2	1 4	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 1	1 0	1 0	0 9	0 10
Parsonstown,	1 10	2 3	1 2	1 6	1 2	1 9	0 11	1 3	1 3	1 8	0 10	0 11	0 10	1 1	0 8	1 1
Shinrone (*j*),	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 8
Tullamore (*k*),	1 9	2 0	1 3	1 6	1 6	1 8	1 0	1 2	1 3	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Longford County.																
Ballymahon (*l*),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 3	0 11	1 2	0 7	0 11	1 0	1 4	0 7	0 10	0 7	0 10	0 6	0 9
Granard,	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 4	0 10	1 4	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10
Longford (*m*)	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 8	1 0	1 3	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8	-	-
Louth County.																
Ardee (*n*),	1 5	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 5	0 11	1 2	1 1½	1 4½	0 10	1 0	0 9½	0 10	0 8½	0 9
Collon (*o*),	2 0	2 6	1 3	1 6	-	-	-	-	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 3	-	-	-	-
Drogheda (*p*),	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 4	1 2	1 8	0 10	1 2	0 10	1 3	0 10	1 2
Dundalk,	1 5	1 9	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 3	1 5	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 11	0 8	0 10

(*a*) The average wages without diet, but in the harvest time men who are not constantly employed get 3*s.* per day, and women 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, and boys and girls get a corresponding increase.
(*b*) Some portion of District, no women are employed at outdoor work.
(*c*) Very few women or girls employed in this District at agricultural labour.
(*d*) Not many girls employed.
(*e*) With their diet.
(*f*) The rate shown includes diet. Nearly all boys and girls are hired by the year. Rate for boys £9 to £12, girls £6 to £8.
(*g*) This table shows the average wages per day of those who are in constant employment.
(*h*) For about 6 weeks in harvest, men's wages reach 3*s.* 6*d.* for mowing, and women 2*s.* 6*d.* for binding corn.
(*i*) Without meals.
(*j*) Women and girls not much hired for agricultural purposes.
(*k*) With diet. Not much employment for women or girls in winter time.
(*l*) Women and girls not generally employed.
(*m*) In addition to which, labourers are supported. No girls are employed in winter.
(*n*) The wages of labourers during the cutting of the hay and corn is much in excess of the average—being, for men 3*s.*, women 2*s.*, boys 2*s.*, and girls 1*s.* 6*d.* per day.
(*o*) Females are not employed as agricultural labourers in this District.
(*p*) During harvest—men 2*s.* to 3*s.*, boys 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, women 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*, girls 1*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.*

I.—PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*

Counties and Constabulary Districts.	Summer.								Winter.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Meath County.																
Athboy,	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 3	2 0	0 8	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 9
Dunshaughlin (*a*),	2 2	–	1 0	–	2 0	–	–	–	1 8	–	0 10	–	–	–	–	–
Kells,	2 6	3 0	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 6	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Navan,	1 3	1 10	1 0	1 4	1 1	1 5	1 0	1 6	1 1	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 11
Slane (*b*),	2 0	2 6	1 3	1 6	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Trim (*c*),	2 6	3 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 3	2 0	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0
Queen's County.																
Abbeyleix,	2 6	3 6	1 0	1 6	1 3	2 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	2 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 0	0 6	0 9
Ballylinan (*d*),	1 7	2 2	1 3	1 3½	1 2	1 7	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 6	0 8½	0 11	1 0	1 1	0 7½	0 8
Maryborough (*e*),	2 0	3 6	1 0	2 0	1 4	2 6	1 0	1 4	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 4	0 10	1 3	0 9	1 0
Mountrath,	2 0	2 4	1 2	1 4½	1 2	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 5	0 9	0 10	0 9½	0 11	0 7	0 8
Westmeath County.																
Ballynacarrigy	1 6	2 0	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	–	–	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	–	–	–	–
Castlepollard (*f*),	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 3	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 8	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	0 10
Delvin (*g*),	1 6	2 6	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 4	0 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	–	–	–	–
Kilbeggan,	2 0	2 6	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 6	0 9
Moate,	1 3	1 9	0 9	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 3	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Mullingar,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 8
Wexford County.																
Enniscorthy,	1 5	1 9	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 2	1 1	1 5	0 9	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 7	0 10
Gorey (*h*),	1 0	2 0	0 9	1 3	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Ross (*i*),	1 6	–	1 0	–	1 0	–	0 10	–	1 0	–	0 10	–	0 6	–	0 6	–
Taghmon,	1 4	1 6	0 7	0 9	0 9	1 0	0 7	0 9	1 0	1 2	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8
Wexford,	1 4	2 0	0 10	1 2	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 8	1 2	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 10	0 4	0 7
Wicklow County.																
Arklow (*j*),	1 6	1 9	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 10	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 9	0 7	0 9
Bray (*k*),	1 9	2 1	1 0	1 3	1 1	1 4	0 9	0 11	1 7	1 10	0 11	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 7	0 9
Dunlavin,	1 7	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 9
Wicklow,	2 6	3 0	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 8	1 4	1 8	1 4	1 8	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

Clare County.																
Ballyvaghan (*l*),	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 6	0 6	–	–	–	–
Corrofin (*m*),	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	–	–	–	–	1 0	1 6	0 8	0 10	–	–	–	–
Ennis,	1 6	1 8	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Ennistimon,	2 0	–	1 6	–	1 6	–	1 0	–	1 6	–	1 0	–	1 0		0 8	–
Killadysert,	1 10	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 6	1 10	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Killaloe,	1 6	1 10	1 0½	1 4	0 11	1 4	0 10½	1 1½	1 1	1 5	0 10	0 11	0 11	1 0	0 10	0 11
Kilrush,	1 8	2 0	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 3	1 8	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Sixmilebridge,	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 9
Tulla,	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10

(*a*) There was no fluctuation in the wages of the labouring class in this District during 1893, as shown on this table. No girls were employed. The land is not much cultivated here, nine-tenths are under pasture.
(*b*) This is to a large extent a grazing District, consequently a number of labourers are out of employment during the winter months.
(*c*) In some instances labourers are permanently employed during year, receiving 10*s.* per week during summer, and 9*s.* per week during winter, with house and garden free. Others receive 3*s.* per day, with dinner, when employed cutting turf, mowing, &c.
(*d*) Good demand in spring and harvest. Very little labour done in winter.
(*e*) These wages are, as a general rule, in addition to board. The higher wages in summer are those given in harvest time.
(*f*) No women or girls employed in District, except for binding corn in the autumn.
(*g*) Women or girls not employed in winter.
(*h*) This is the rate paid when diet is supplied by employers, *i.e.*, for men and boys. Boys, women, and girls, are rarely employed as agricultural labourers in winter. Girls are usually hired by the quarter at about £1 5*s.*, and supplied with diet, but when engaged on piece work receive the amount as in statement.
(*i*) The general mode of living in this District is, as much per week the year round, with diet in employer's house.
(*j*) These wages are exclusive of diet, which is provided by employers.
(*k*) There are very few women and girls employed in this District as agricultural labourers.
(*l*) And diet.
(*m*) Without support. No women or girls employed.

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued.*

Counties and Constabulary Districts.	Summer.								Winter.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cork County, (E.R.)																
Ballincollig (*a*),	2 0	–	1 0	–	1 2	–	0 10	–	1 6	–	0 10	–	0 10	–	0 8	–
Charleville,	1 9	2 6	1 0	2 0	1 3	1 10	0 11	1 3	1 3	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 7	0 10
Cork, North,	2 0	2 4	1 4	1 8	1 6	2 0	1 2	1 4	1 2	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8
Cork, South,	1 11½	2 5½	1 2	1 3½	1 0	1 6½	0 10	1 0½	1 7½	1 10½	0 10½	1 1½	0 9½	1 0	0 6½	0 9½
Fermoy	1 8	2 1	1 1	1 4	1 2	1 8	0 11	1 2	1 3	1 7	0 11	1 1	0 11	1 1	0 9	0 11
Kanturk,	1 4½	1 8½	0 9½	0 11	0 11	1 1½	0 8½	0 10½	1 0	1 3	0 7	0 9½	0 7	0 11	0 6	0 8
Kinsale (*b*),	1 10	2 4	1 3	1 6	1 2	1 4	1 0	1 2	1 3	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 9	1 0
Mallow (*c*),	1 6	2 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 9	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Middleton,	1 9	2 2	1 0	1 2	1 1	1 5	0 10	0 11	1 6	1 9	0 9	0 11	0 9	0 11	0 8	0 10
Mitchelstown (*d*),	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 6	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8
Newmarket (*e*),	1 9	2 4	1 0	1 4	1 1	1 5	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 3	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Queenstown (*f*),	2 0	2 6	1 3	1 6	1 6	1 8	0 9	1 0	1 4	1 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 6	0 9
Youghal (*g*),	1 9	2 3	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 9	0 9	1 3	1 3	1 9	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Cork County (W.R.)																
Bandon,	1 5	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 3	0 8	0 10	1 1	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 5	0 7
Bantry (*h*),	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	–	–	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8	–	–	–	–
Castletown Bere,	1 2	1 6	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 6
Clonakilty (*i*),	1 9	2 2	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	0 9	1 0	1 4	1 7	0 8	0 11	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Dunmanway,	1 4	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8	1 2	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Macroom,	1 8	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 4	1 10	0 8	1 0	–	–	–	–
Millstreet,	1 3	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 11	1 0	1 4	0 7	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 9
Skibbereen (*j*),	1 9	2 0	1 0	–	1 0	–	0 9	–	1 9	2 0	1 0	–	1 0	–	0 9	–
Skull (*k*),	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 2	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 9
Kerry County.																
Cahersiveen (*l*),	1 9	1 11	1 1	1 5	1 2	1 6	0 10½	1 3	1 4	1 5	0 11	1 1	0 11½	1 2	0 9	0 10½
Castleisland,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6
Dingle,	1 6	2 0	1 3	1 6	1 1	1 5	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 9	0 10	0 9	1 0	0 7	0 10
Kenmare,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 1	1 5	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	–	–
Killarney (*m*),	1 6	1 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	0 6	0 8	1 0	1 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 4	0 6
Killorglin,	1 6	1 9	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 6	1 3	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3
Listowel,	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 2	1 6	0 8	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 10
Tralee (*n*),	1 9	2 6	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 9	0 11	1 0	1 6	0 7	0 10	0 8	0 9	0 6	0 8
Limerick County.																
Abbeyfeale (*o*),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 1	1 6	0 8	0 11	0 11	1 2	0 6	0 8	0 7	0 9	0 5	0 7
Adare (*p*),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 8
Bruff (*q*),	1 6	2 0	0 11	1 3½	1 1	1 2	0 11	1 2	0 11	1 2	0 8½	0 10	0 8½	0 10	0 7	0 9½
Kilfinane,	2 6	3 6	1 6	1 9	1 6	2 0	1 3	1 6	1 6	1 9	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0
Limerick,	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 2	1 2	1 6	0 6	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 4	0 6
Newcastle (*r*),	2 0	3 6	1 0	2 6	1 0	2 6	1 0	2 6	1 6	2 0	0 6	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6
New Pallas (*s*),	1 10	2 3	1 2	1 6	1 2	1 6	0 10	1 2	1 2	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 9	1 1	0 7	0 10
Rathkeale (*t*),	1 9	2 6	1 3	1 9	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 6	0 10

(*a*) With diet.
(*b*) Without diet.
(*c*) Are generally fed in house of employer.
(*d*) Including two meals.
(*e*) Only a few girls employed in winter.
(*f*) They are also fed in addition to this. Few agricultural labourers in this District.
(*g*) Farmers generally give their labourers the grazing of a couple of sheep, or as much seed potatoes as will sow their gardens.
(*h*) With diet. No women or girls employed during winter.
(*i*) Without food.
(*j*) No diet. Girls under—say 17 years.
(*k*) With two meals per day.
(*l*) The average labourers employed get their board in addition to wages shown.
(*m*) There is very little employment in this District for women, boys, or girls as labourers. Women or girls are principally employed as domestic servants.
(*n*) The labourers are, in all cases, supported by the employers.
(*o*) Partially boarded. Women or girls not generally employed.
(*p*) Practically, 2*s.* is never given in coin, except in the harvest time; but labourers are supported by the farmers, for which I make allowance.
(*q*) With diet.
(*r*) In addition to the wages, the labourers, as a rule, get two meals per diem, breakfast and dinner.
(*s*) Employment in winter only occasional. Labourers as a rule are supplied with breakfast and dinner. Employment for women and girls in winter months is only occasional.
(*t*) Without support or lodging.

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued.*

Counties and Constabulary Districts.	Summer.								Winter.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
TIPPERARY CO., N.R.																
Borrisokane,	1 10	2 5	1 2	1 6	1 3	1 9	0 10	1 6	1 2	1 7	0 11	1 2	0 11	1 2	0 10	1 0
Nenagh,	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 6	1 9	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Newport (*a*),	2 4	2 10	1 10	2 4	1 10	2 4	1 10	2 4	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4
Roscrea (*b*),	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 9	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 9	0 8	1 0	0 7	0 10	0 6	0 10
Templemore,	2 0	3 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Thurles (*c*),	4 0	5 0	2 6	4 0	3 0	4 6	2 6	4 0	2 0	3 0	1 0	2 0	–	–		–
TIPPERARY CO., S.R.																
Cahir (*d*),	1 9	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 3	2 0	0 9	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 3	0 10	1 4	0 8	1 0
Cappawhite (*e*),	1 9	2 1	1 2	1 6	1 2	1 7	1 3	1 4	1 3	1 5	0 11	1 0	0 10	1 4	0 8	0 9
Carrick-on-Suir (*f*),	1 4	1 8	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 8	0 11	0 9	1 0	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 5	0 6
Cashel,	2 6	3 0	0 10	1 0	2 0	2 6	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 10	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 10
Clonmel,	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	0 9	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 9	1 3
Killenaule,	1 9	2 3	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8
Tipperary,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	0 6	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8	0 5	0 6
WATERFORD CO.																
Cappoquin (*g*),	1 4	1 8	0 9½	1 0	0 11	1 1	0 8	0 10	1 1	1 4	0 8	0 9	0 8½	0 9½	0 6½	0 8
Dungarvan (*h*),	2 0	3 0	1 6	2 0	1 9	2 6	1 0	2 0	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 3	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 0
Portlaw,	1 8	2 1	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 4	0 7	1 0	1 2	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 10
Waterford (*i*),	2 0	2 8	1 2	1 7	1 1	1 7	0 8	1 0	1 1	1 8	0 9	1 1	0 10	1 1	0 6	0 9

III.—PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

ANTRIM COUNTY.																
Antrim,	1 9	2 2	1 2	1 4	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 6	1 9	1 0	1 3	0 11	1 1	0 8	0 10
Ballymena,	1 8½	2 0½	0 10½	1 5	1 1	1 3	0 10	0 10½	0 11½	1 1½	0 8	1 0	0 8½	1 0½	0 7	0 8
Ballymoney (*j*),	2 0	2 6	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	–
Belfast East,	2 4	2 6	1 2	1 4	1 2	1 4	0 8	0 9	2 0	2 4	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	0 6	0 7
Belfast North,	2 6	3 0	1 0	1 3	–	–	–	–	2 0	2 6	0 9	1 0	–	–	–	–
Belfast South (*k*),	2 4½	2 6	–	–	1 5	1 6	–	–	2 2	2 4	–	–	1 2	1 3	–	–
Belfast West (*l*),	2 0	2 6	1 3	1 9	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	2 0	2 3	1 0	1 3	–	–	–	–
Larne (*m*),	2 3	2 8	1 2	1 5	1 3	1 6	0 10	1 1	1 9	2 2	0 11	1 4	0 11	1 1	0 9	0 11
Lisburn,	1 11	2 3	1 2	1 4	1 1	1 4	1 1	1 4	1 6	2 3	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 1	0 10	1 1
ARMAGH COUNTY.																
Armagh (*n*),	1 8	2 3	1 3	1 8	1 2	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 8	0 10	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Lurgan (*o*),	1 9	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 10	1 0	–	–	–	–
Newry,	1 7	1 10½	1 1	1 3	0 10½	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 2½	1 5	0 11½	1 1	0 9	0 11	0 7½	0 9
Portadown,	1 8	2 6	1 2	1 4	1 2	1 4	0 10	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 10	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 11
CAVAN COUNTY.																
Bailieborough (*p*),	2 0	2 8	0 10	1 4	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 8	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10
Cavan (*q*),	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 6	–	–	–	–	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	–	–	–	–
Killeshandra,	1 4	2 2	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 3	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 9
Swanlinbar,	1 6	2 0	0 9	0 11	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8
Virginia,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 3	0 6	0 8	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8

(*a*) Including board. Women and girls only employed during hay season and harvest.
(*b*) Men constantly employed during the year have from 8*s.* to 12*s.* per week.
(*c*) Women and girls not employed in winter.
(*d*) Work dull in the locality during the winter, in consequence of it being very wet.
(*e*) Agricultural labourers (men or boys) are not much employed, farmers and their sons doing most of their own work. Women and girls are not employed during the day, except during summer months in saving hay, &c. Girls hired by the year receive from £9 to £11 per annum.
(*f*) Diet included in each case.
(*g*) There are a few labourers employed by local gentlemen all the year round, for 10*s.* per week. In all these cases the labourer receives diet also.
(*h*) Without board.
(*i*) With diet.
(*j*) Have to support themselves; no food given.
(*k*) There are no boys or girls employed as agricultural labourers in this District.
(*l*) No women employed in winter season.
(*m*) Food not supplied by employer.
(*n*) Without food.
(*o*) Women are not employed in agricultural pursuits during the winter in this District, and same applies to girls. Indeed they may be said to be wholly employed in some department in connexion with the Linen industry.
(*p*) Very little employment for women or girls in this locality, except in harvest.
(*q*) No women or girls employed as agricultural labourers.

III.—PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*

Counties and Constabulary Districts.	Summer.								Winter.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Donegal County.																
Ardara,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 4	0 6	0 10	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8
Ballyshannon,	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Buncrana (*a*),	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 6	1 8	0 10	1 0	-	-	-	-
Dunfanaghy,	1 6	1 8	0 10	1 1	0 10	1 1	0 9	0 11	1 1	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 8
Dunglow (*b*),	1 11½	2 0	0 10½	1 1	1 3	1 7	0 10½	1 1½	1 7	1 8	0 9	0 11½	0 10½	1 3	0 8	0 10½
Letterkenny,	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 8	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 9
Moville,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 9
Raphoe,	1 10	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Rathmullan,	1 6	2 6	0 11	1 3	0 10	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 9	0 11	0 8	0 9	0 6	0 9
Down County.																
Banbridge (*c*),	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	1 6	1 9	1 0	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 9	0 9
Downpatrick (*d*),	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 3	0 6	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 6	0 6
Newtownards (*e*),	2 0	2 2	1 6	1 9	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 9	1 0
Rathfryland,	1 9	2 4	1 0	1 6	1 1	1 6	0 10	1 1	1 6	1 9	0 11	1 2	0 11	1 2	0 8	0 11
Fermanagh County.																
Derrygonnelly (*f*),	1 0	3 0	0 6	1 6	0 7	2 0	0 4	1 0	0 6	2 6	0 3	1 2	0 4	1 6	0 6	0 9
Enniskillen,	2 0	2 6	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 8	0 10
Kesh,	1 7	1 11	1 0	1 3	0 11	1 1	0 8½	0 10	1 1	1 3	0 9	0 10½	0 9	0 10	0 6	0 9
Lisnaskea (*g*),	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 9	1 0	1 9	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 3	0 4	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 6	0 8
Londonderry Co.																
Coleraine (*h*),	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 1	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	0 8½	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 6½	0 8
Limavady,	1 9	2 0	1 0	1 5	1 1	1 6	0 9	1 2	1 0	1 5	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 11	0 7	0 9
Londonderry,	2 0	2 6	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 2	1 3	1 9	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 10	0 8	0 10
Magherafelt (*i*),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10
Monaghan County.																
Carrickmacross,	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10
Clones,	1 6	2 0	0 11	1 5	0 11	1 2	0 8	1 0	1 1	1 5	0 9	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 9
Monaghan,	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	1 3	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 4	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3
Tyrone County.																
Aughnacloy,	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Cookstown (*j*),	1 6	1 8	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Dungannon,	1 8	2 3	1 3	1 9	1 2	1 7	0 11	1 2	1 3	1 6	0 11	1 2	0 11	1 3	0 8	0 11
Newtownstewart,	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 9
Omagh (*k*),	1 8	2 6	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 9	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Strabane (*l*),	1 7	2 2	1 1	1 5	1 2	1 6	0 10	1 1	1 4	1 7	0 9	1 2	0 11	1 1	0 8	1 0

(*a*) Women or girls not employed in winter.
(*b*) Very few boys, women, or girls employed.
(*c*) The labourers have to supply their own food in most instances.
(*d*) In some instances they receive their food together with the wages specified.
(*e*) Skilled men have an average of 2*s.* 6*d.* per day.
(*f*) Very few employed at the lowest rates.
(*g*) Boys with food; women with food; girls hardly any.
(*h*) The average wages per day includes support.
(*i*) At these rates the labourers support themselves.
(*j*) Without board.
(*k*) This average does not include food.
(*l*) Without food.

IV.—PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
GALWAY COUNTY.																
Athenry,	1 0	2 0	0 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballinasloe (a),	1 4	1 8	0 11	1 2	0 11	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 1	1 3	0 8	0 11	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 9
Clifden,	1 8	2 0	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 4	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 8	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 10	0 10
Cloonbur (b),	1 4	1 9	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10
Dunmore,	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 6	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8
Galway,	1 8	2 3	1 1	1 5	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 1	1 2	1 7	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Gort,	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 5	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 9
Loughrea (c),	1 4	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	-	1 0	-	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 10	0 10	-	0 10	-
Moylough,	1 4	1 4	1 0	1 2	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 1	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 9	0 10
Oughterard,	1 8	2 2	0 10	1 2	0 10	1 4	0 6	0 10	1 6	1 10	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 8
Portumna (d),	2 0	2 3	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 2	-	-	1 6	1 8	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 0	-	-
Roundstone,	1 6	2 3	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 8	1 3	1 3	2 0	0 8	1 2	0 8	1 6	0 6	1 3
Spiddle (e),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 6	1 0
Tuam,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Woodford (f),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 2	-	-	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 9
LEITRIM COUNTY.																
Ballinamore (g),	1 0	2 6	0 6	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 10	0 6	1 6	0 6	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 4	0 8
Carrick-on-Shannon,	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 11	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10
Drumahaire (h),	1 10	2 0	1 6	1 8	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 4	1 6	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Manorhamilton (i),	1 3	1 9	0 8	0 10	-	-	-	-	0 10	1 3	0 6	0 9	-	-	-	-
Mohill (j),	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10
MAYO COUNTY.																
Ballaghaderreen (k),	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10
Ballina (l),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 9	1 3	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8
Ballinrobe,	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 9	0 7	0 8
Belmullet,	2 0	2 6	1 6	1 9	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 4	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 2	0 8	1 0
Castlebar (m),	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	-	-	1 4	1 8	0 10	1 0	-	-	-	-
Claremorris (n),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 9
Newport,	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0
Swineford (o),	1 6	1 10	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Westport (p),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	0 9	0 9	-	-	-	-
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.																
Athlone,	1 6	1 10	1 3	1 4	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10
Boyle (q),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 6	0 10	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	-	-	-	-
Castlereagh (r),	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 3	-	-	-	-	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	-	-	-	-
Roscommon (s),	2 0	-	1 0	1 6	-	-	-	-	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	-	-	-	-
Strokestown (t),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 2	1 8	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 8	1 0
SLIGO COUNTY.																
Ballymote (u),	2 0	2 6	1 3	1 6	1 3	-	1 0	-	1 3	1 6	1 0	-	-	-	-	-
Collooney (v),	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 1	0 9	1 0	0 7	0 10	1 3	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 9	0 6	0 8
Easky,	1 5	1 10½	0 11½	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 7	0 10	1 0	1 4	0 9	1 0	0 7	0 10	0 6	0 7
Sligo (w),	2 0	2 6	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 0	-	-	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10	-	-
Tobercurry,	1 7	2 2	1 1	1 5	0 10	1 2	0 7	0 9	1 1	1 7	0 10	0 11	0 9	0 10	0 6	0 8

(a) I. Only a small number of women and girls employed in District at agricultural labour. II. No women or girls employed in portion of District in either summer or winter. III. No employment for boys in winter in another portion of District.
(b) There are very few employers of labour in this District, as most of the labourers seek employment in England. Women and girls employed spinning wool in winter, and knitting.
(c) There are but very few women or girls employed as agricultural labourers in this District, and those for a very short period of the year.
(d) No girls employed in this locality.
(e) There are very few agricultural labourers in this District, and it is therefore difficult to state accurately the wages received.
(f) 1s. per diem with meals is very general. Wages rise to 2s. per diem at Harvest-time, when there is much work to be done.
(g) Not boarded. Women not generally employed. Very few girls employed.
(h) Without support.
(i) No women or girls employed in this District as agricultural labourers.
(j) Very little work for women or girls in this locality.
(k) Very little employment for labourers in this District.
(l) There is very little demand for labourers in District, as nearly all the farmers manage to do with the help of their own families.
(m) Women not employed in winter. Girls not employed.
(n) Only a few women or girls employed in this District.
(o) Very few agricultural labourers employed in this District.
(p) There is no employment for women or girls during winter months.
(q) There are no females employed in this District during winter months.
(r) Without board. With board the wages are for men in summer 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., in winter 1s. to 1s 3d., boys in summer 6d. to 9d., in winter 6d. to 9d.
(s) No women or girls employed as agricultural labourers.
(t) Very few women employed in winter as agricultural labourers.
(u) Women or girls not employed in the winter.
(v) The wages given are the average highest and lowest in the district. Very few women or girls are employed.
(w) Women are employed but little in winter months, and girls not at all.

Loans for Labourers' Dwellings under Labourers Acts.

Loans for Labourers' Dwellings.

It would appear from the report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for the year ended 31st March, 1894, that from the inception of these Acts up to that date, 28,304 cottages were applied for by various Boards of Guardians; that of this number 12,937 have been finally authorized and 563 others provisionally; and that the total amount of loans sanctioned for the purpose of the Acts was £1,421,964 2*s.* 5*d.*

Out of the 12,937 houses authorized, 10,352 have been provided, and 10,272 of these actually let (at weekly rents varying from 8*d.* to 2*s.*), and 640 others were in process of erection at the date of the Report.

It is also stated in the same report that further improvement schemes under consideration are about to be submitted, embracing 2,738 cottages at an estimated cost of about £362,966.

From the report of the Commissioners of Public Works for the year ended 31st March, 1894, it appears that 736 loans to private persons, for this class of work, were sanctioned since the passing of the Act 23 Vic., c. 19, the total amount of the loans being £345,860.

Agricultural Schools.

School Farms, &c.

The following information has been obtained from the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for the year 1893:—

The total number of School Farms in connection with Ordinary National Schools on the 31st December, 1893, was 45. The total number of pupils examined in Practical Agriculture in this class of Schools was 667, of whom 581 passed in the Agricultural Programme.

There were also 30 Schools having School Gardens attached; the number of pupils examined in these School Gardens was 495, of whom 419 passed.

Dairy Management.

The number of pupils who attended at the Glasnevin Dairy School during the two Sessions of 1893, was 60. The Royal Dublin Society has continued its aid by offering money prizes for competition amongst the pupils.

The attendances at the Munster Dairy School at Cork have been 33 at the 1st Session, 33 at the 2nd, and 37 at the 3rd, respectively.

The Dairy School at the Marlborough-street Training College continues to be largely attended and to be efficiently conducted.

In view of the important development of the Creamery System of Dairying in Ireland, the Government sanctioned the appointment, from the 1st of April, 1893, by the Commissioners of National Education, of an experienced Dairy Instructor to visit and organize the Creameries throughout Ireland and to give instruction in the best methods of Creamery management. This Officer's duties include general instruction in butter-making and cheese-making to the Students of the Model Farms under the control of the Commissioners.

Female Instructors in Dairying have also been appointed to visit districts where their services may be desired by Local Committees, and where they may be usefully employed, at suitable centres, in giving practical instruction in Dairying.

Arrangements have also been made at the Commissioners' Model Farms for the practical instruction of Managers of Creameries, and others in the management of Creameries, Butter Factories, &c.

Experiments in reference to Potato Disease, Cattle-feeding, Manuring, &c., are carried on at the Board's Farms, and also at some of the ordinary National Schools with recognised School Farms attached.

In conclusion I have to thank the occupiers and owners of land in general, and also the proprietors and managers of Scutching Mills, Corn Mills, and Dairy Factories, for their courtesy in supplying the information required for the various Returns to the Enumerators. I have also to express my thanks to the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who have furnished the valuable notes on the local circumstances affecting agriculture in the various parts of the country, which will be found at pages 78 to 89; and to add, as I do, with much pleasure, that the Enumerators discharged their duty with their usual efficiency.

I have the honour to remain

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

T. W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

General Register Office,
Charlemont House, Dublin,
16*th June*, 1894.

TILLAGE; MEADOW AND CLOVER; &c.

TABLE 1.—Showing, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1893.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND THEIR SIZE IN STATUTE ACRES.									TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER								TOTAL.
	Not exceeding								Above 500 Acres.		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow, or uncropped Arable Land.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	
	1 Acre.	5.	15.	30.	50.	100.	200.	500.											
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	1,819	1,997	5,390	5,997	3,657	2,326	581	158	49	21,974	235,654	352,127	801	6,434	24,876	6,211	53,794	31,379	711,276
ARMAGH,	1,664	3,727	8,379	4,292	1,384	531	91	23	2	20,093	146,475	126,572	1,166	3,375	6,044	3,476	7,876	18,052	313,036
CARLOW,	1,055	668	855	1,007	824	850	353	104	7	5,723	74,580	118,200	118	3,170	1,315	3,178	10,950	9,784	221,295
CAVAN,	1,085	1,387	7,042	6,842	2,473	942	211	43	5	20,030	143,434	254,902	210	5,852	15,672	4,232	12,120	30,603	467,025
CLARE,	1,471	1,362	3,189	4,719	3,603	2,719	923	358	43	18,387	143,288	461,671	590	7,449	27,947	9,614	84,666	33,040	768,265
CORK,	4,312	2,333	4,669	6,547	6,671	7,785	3,332	777	65	36,491	415,591	961,950	2,388	28,657	25,371	64,725	256,768	83,471	1,838,921
DONEGAL,	1,309	2,975	10,001	8,364	4,005	3,131	1,022	351	103	31,261	228,887	416,135	2,227	5,619	116,810	37,187	326,132	57,271	1,190,268
DOWN,	5,438	3,907	9,245	6,536	3,155	1,701	332	87	23	30,424	275,818	241,013	741	13,342	2,321	2,845	43,599	32,248	611,927
DUBLIN,	2,681	1,744	1,613	919	609	620	384	137	13	8,720	75,966	114,287	717	3,793	.	174	14,772	17,112	226,821
FERMANAGH,	614	1,075	3,530	4,225	2,349	1,230	348	85	15	13,471	106,695	232,818	442	5,337	17,885	3,198	29,161	22,129	417,665
GALWAY,	1,856	4,686	12,191	8,759	3,509	2,338	1,322	802	251	35,714	202,489	723,446	2,402	25,147	154,185	69,074	261,483	64,136	1,502,362
KERRY,	1,623	1,802	3,163	3,785	3,845	3,792	1,665	582	126	20,383	164,781	527,806	502	14,560	73,776	46,258	288,373	43,300	1,159,356
KILDARE,	1,344	1,665	1,673	1,141	793	962	717	354	41	8,690	115,104	241,440	337	6,002	33,710	5,633	2,086	14,184	418,496
KILKENNY,	1,820	1,769	2,527	2,491	2,192	2,071	786	211	18	13,885	149,505	301,020	703	10,512	2,921	5,716	11,494	25,383	507,254
KING'S,	1,608	1,658	2,303	2,124	1,372	1,123	550	259	47	11,044	116,008	234,384	254	7,348	87,450	22,554	7,286	17,979	493,263
LEITRIM,	555	889	5,213	5,166	1,810	644	165	45	6	14,493	81,807	207,743	1,015	3,210	19,795	4,313	37,004	21,623	376,510
LIMERICK,	2,807	1,694	2,328	2,944	2,935	2,811	1,048	274	30	16,871	167,579	423,846	234	9,028	10,687	3,045	22,985	25,569	662,973
LONDONDERRY,	1,426	1,513	5,294	4,623	2,313	1,381	405	113	32	17,100	179,733	202,392	391	4,832	23,445	3,137	75,074	24,384	513,388
LONGFORD,	884	816	2,595	2,592	1,138	556	191	67	7	8,846	68,352	132,686	127	3,835	32,927	5,142	988	13,713	257,770
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, Co. of Town,	1,067	1,290	2,387	1,399	639	462	247	111	13	7,615	87,555	83,358	511	4,335	1,108	1,574	12,608	10,569	201,618
MAYO,	1,809	3,698	15,403	9,263	2,816	1,720	826	473	207	36,215	160,256	582,102	517	9,730	243,810	57,057	199,660	64,998	1,318,130
MEATH,	2,181	1,736	2,538	1,936	1,205	1,193	928	569	90	12,376	129,003	403,492	1,223	9,507	7,378	2,687	760	24,298	578,298
MONAGHAN,	864	2,025	7,409	5,016	1,498	521	110	21	4	17,468	121,261	165,061	169	4,144	4,605	1,425	1,452	20,689	318,806
QUEEN'S,	1,360	1,618	2,355	2,046	1,258	1,204	606	253	38	10,738	132,003	222,012	323	10,868	17,875	4,167	22,358	15,247	424,853
ROSCOMMON,	929	2,065	8,065	5,571	1,727	908	527	275	27	20,094	120,604	351,268	162	7,015	67,340	12,212	4,103	22,703	585,407
SLIGO,	913	1,492	5,712	4,472	1,629	788	304	123	35	15,468	79,085	239,936	184	7,204	36,165	9,743	60,867	18,631	451,815
TIPPERARY,	2,581	2,738	4,421	4,846	3,985	3,396	1,478	518	90	24,053	255,401	610,062	600	22,319	39,159	11,052	70,570	39,805	1,048,968
TYRONE,	2,055	2,522	8,106	7,890	3,985	2,374	567	148	42	27,689	248,781	322,770	1,861	9,073	48,915	8,888	104,294	34,361	778,943
WATERFORD,	2,584	1,209	1,464	1,424	1,320	1,666	826	227	24	10,744	80,140	238,726	231	20,350	3,778	14,116	81,018	17,839	456,198
WESTMEATH,	1,619	1,737	2,422	2,183	1,344	1,079	549	274	48	11,255	84,820	279,868	168	7,727	34,644	6,870	637	19,284	434,018
WEXFORD,	1,549	2,252	3,120	3,070	2,633	2,424	851	181	16	16,096	189,688	321,353	314	9,511	1,226	11,015	18,628	26,862	578,597
WICKLOW,	1,015	833	1,323	1,253	1,167	1,381	724	267	68	8,031	97,698	226,661	247	18,101	7,946	14,710	117,719	16,740	499,822
PROVINCES.																			
LEINSTER,	18,183	17,786	25,711	22,161	15,174	13,925	6,886	2,787	406	123,019	1,320,282	2,678,761	5,042	94,709	228,500	83,370	220,286	211,155	4,842,105
MUNSTER,	15,378	11,138	19,234	24,265	22,359	22,169	9,272	2,736	378	126,929	1,226,780	3,224,061	4,545	102,363	180,718	148,810	804,380	243,024	5,934,681
ULSTER,	16,274	21,128	64,396	53,785	24,819	14,137	3,667	1,029	275	199,510	1,686,738	2,313,790	8,008	58,008	260,573	70,599	653,502	271,116	5,322,334
CONNAUGHT,	6,062	12,830	46,584	33,231	11,491	6,398	3,144	1,718	526	121,984	644,241	2,104,495	4,280	52,306	521,295	152,399	563,117	192,091	4,234,224
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	55,897	62,882	155,925	133,442	73,843	56,629	22,969	8,270	1,585	571,442	4,878,041	10,321,107	21,875	307,386	1,191,086	455,178	2,241,285	917,386	20,333,344

TABLE 2.—Showing the PROPORTION PER CENT. under CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, TURF BOG, MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCES, &c., in each COUNTY and PROVINCE in IRELAND in 1893.

COUNTIES.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER								COUNTIES.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER							
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	33·1	49·5	·1	·9	3·5	·9	7·6	4·4	MAYO,	12·2	44·2	.	·7	18·5	4·4	15·1	4·9
ARMAGH,	46·8	40·4	·4	1·1	1·9	1·1	2·5	5·8	MEATH,	22·3	69·8	·2	1·6	1·3	·5	·1	4·2
CARLOW,	33·7	53·4	·1	1·4	·6	1·4	5·0	4·4	MONAGHAN,	38·0	51·8	·1	1·3	1·4	·4	·5	6·5
CAVAN,	30·7	54·6	.	1·3	3·4	·9	2·6	6·5	QUEEN'S,	31·1	52·2	·1	2·5	4·2	1·0	5·3	3·6
CLARE,	18·6	60·1	·1	1·0	3·6	1·3	11·0	4·3	ROSCOMMON,	20·6	60·0	.	1·2	11·5	2·1	·7	3·9
CORK,	22·6	52·3	·1	1·6	1·4	3·5	14·0	4·5	SLIGO,	17·5	53·1	.	1·6	8·0	2·2	13·5	4·1
DONEGAL,	19·2	35·0	·2	·5	9·8	3·1	27·4	4·8	TIPPERARY	24·4	58·2	·1	2·1	3·7	1·0	6·7	3·8
DOWN,	45·1	39·4	·1	2·2	·4	·4	7·1	5·3	TYRONE,	31·9	41·4	·2	1·2	6·3	1·2	13·4	4·4
DUBLIN,	33·5	50·4	·3	1·7	.	·1	6·4	7·6	WATERFORD,	17·6	52·3	.	4·5	·8	3·1	17·8	3·9
FERMANAGH,	25·5	55·7	·1	1·3	4·3	·8	7·0	5·3	WESTMEATH,	19·5	64·5	.	1·8	8·0	1·6	·2	4·4
GALWAY,	13·5	48·1	·1	1·7	10·3	4·6	17·4	4·3	WEXFORD,	32·8	55·5	·1	1·7	·2	1·9	3·2	4·6
KERRY,	14·2	45·5	.	1·3	6·4	4·0	24·9	3·7	WICKLOW,	19·5	45·3	·1	3·6	1·6	2·9	23·6	3·4
KILDARE,	27·5	57·7	·1	1·4	8·1	1·3	·5	3·4									
KILKENNY,	29·5	59·3	·1	2·1	·6	1·1	2·3	5·0									
KING'S,	23·5	47·5	·1	1·5	17·7	4·6	1·5	3·6	PROVINCES.								
LEITRIM,	21·7	55·2	·3	·9	5·3	1·1	9·8	5·7	LEINSTER,	27·3	55·3	·1	1·9	4·7	1·7	4·6	4·4
LIMERICK,	25·3	63·9	.	1·4	1·6	·5	3·5	3·8	MUNSTER,	20·7	54·3	·1	1·7	3·0	2·5	13·6	4·1
LONDONDERRY,	35·0	39·4	·1	·9	4·6	·6	14·6	4·8	ULSTER,	31·7	43·5	·1	1·1	4·9	1·3	12·3	5·1
LONGFORD,	26·5	51·5	.	1·5	12·8	2·0	·4	5·3	CONNAUGHT,	15·2	49·7	·1	1·2	12·3	3·6	13·3	4·6
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	43·4	41·3	·3	2·2	·5	·8	6·3	5·2	TOTAL OF IRELAND,	24·0	50·8	·1	1·5	5·9	2·2	11·0	4·5

Table 3.—Showing, by Poor Law Unions, the Number of Holdings, their Size in Statute Acres, and the Division of Land in the Year 1893.

Poor Law Unions.	Number of Holdings and their Size in Statute Acres.									Total Number of Holdings.	Extent of Land under								Total.
	Not exceeding								Above 500 Acres.		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow, or uncropped Arable Land.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	
	1 Acre.	-5.	-15.	-30.	-50.	-100.	-200.	-500.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeyleix,	580	544	638	589	368	370	212	82	3	3,391	39,799	70,711	110	3,619	5,018	1,517	1,962	4,306	12,7042
Antrim,	360	276	827	578	677	470	110	16	5	3,719	47,854	59,902	72	1,843	1,585	249	397	5,225	117,127
Ardee,	478	300	532	480	301	235	149	78	9	2,562	36,147	51,405	196	2,370	897	629	89	4,485	96,218
Armagh,	720	1,179	3,554	2,186	699	309	55	15	2	8,719	74,730	64,450	923	1,978	2,986	954	364	7,862	154,247
Athlone,	430	616	1,522	1,248	493	324	128	63	11	4,835	29,513	93,478	66	1,943	17,413	1,325	343	6,759	150,840
Athy,	491	692	783	565	394	464	273	128	10	3,800	67,238	75,884	96	2,993	5,805	2,251	896	5,968	161,131
Bailieborough	153	229	1,099	986	383	156	24	2	1	3,033	23,849	34,467	59	856	1,581	450	421	4,228	65,911
Ballina,	445	314	1,650	1,013	365	238	141	69	15	4,250	20,022	62,684	41	1,373	33,683	7,640	17,374	7,595	150,412
Ballinasloe,	153	381	922	858	348	272	186	110	18	3,248	27,775	93,287	25	2,942	21,846	7,217	2,023	5,392	160,507
Ballinrobe,	417	625	1,882	1,050	277	205	117	72	14	4,659	23,202	75,781	104	4,295	10,332	3,534	21,078	7,024	145,350
Ballycastle,	144	141	417	668	408	295	98	25	13	2,209	21,688	58,034	27	640	5,993	1,001	11,254	3,560	102,197
Ballymahon,	311	319	664	756	413	257	99	50	5	2,874	23,808	57,512	26	1,051	11,285	2,115	448	3,899	100,144
Ballymena,	272	539	1,584	1,623	812	478	106	40	9	5,463	53,785	81,573	43	1,152	6,207	1,819	10,924	5,659	161,162
Ballymoney,	301	248	1,158	1,270	671	385	87	21	6	4,147	44,392	56,854	48	616	9,101	1,842	9,915	4,147	126,915
Ballyshannon,	164	344	1,296	1,279	611	345	101	35	5	4,180	24,587	74,617	197	866	8,825	979	14,056	8,192	132,319
Ballyvaghan,	26	59	100	119	89	144	99	96	15	747	3,518	47,541	5	39	772	654	17,077	1,826	71,432
Balrothery,	650	486	516	255	184	192	149	66	3	2,501	27,969	41,712	97	1,106	.	83	510	3,813	75,290
Baltinglass,	234	220	419	520	461	516	241	66	6	2,683	35,096	69,521	70	1,715	1,261	5,375	20,797	5,274	139,109
Banbridge,	507	841	2,311	1,614	701	354	53	11	.	6,392	57,167	56,432	47	1,130	244	745	2,062	7,323	125,150
Bandon,	148	65	142	305	381	533	206	38	.	1,818	27,222	58,709	187	1,777	119	6,579	1,612	5,140	101,345
Bantry,	69	72	216	374	367	348	172	57	8	1,683	10,357	43,586	17	994	2,068	2,693	43,885	3,255	106,855
Bawnboy,	153	197	1,241	1,421	539	229	28	11	1	3,820	24,651	57,250	17	685	6,159	1,074	8,985	5,876	104,697
Belfast,	849	271	332	303	251	182	46	11	1	2,246	16,727	21,337	439	991	114	123	2,806	5,835	48,372
Belmullet,	25	285	1,092	388	111	156	84	70	45	2,263	9,815	48,994	53	20	53,793	12,892	42,621	9,745	177,933
Borrisokane,	147	259	331	298	239	226	129	70	5	1,704	24,193	44,221	20	1,987	5,675	2,558	301	2,895	81,850
Boyle,	124	497	2,291	2,151	679	262	125	35	5	6,169	34,123	95,768	76	2,625	10,603	2,648	7,785	6,402	160,030
Cahersiveen,	130	151	547	686	599	554	297	125	27	3,116	17,325	78,436	199	1,673	15,840	11,432	64,291	8,349	197,545
Callan,	342	465	569	500	436	430	178	42	.	2,962	27,771	67,270	213	1,905	224	416	1,183	5,029	104,011
Carlow,	971	573	773	802	576	683	321	111	6	4,816	63,668	104,252	115	2,206	859	952	4,352	8,751	185,155
Carrickmacross,	229	545	1,552	915	260	86	24	8	.	3,619	21,890	32,462	54	944	594	187	55	4,475	60,661
Carrick-on-Shan.,	170	261	1,577	1,381	367	181	66	23	1	4,027	25,317	61,184	11	481	2,539	640	5,500	5,145	100,817
Carrick-on-Suir,	655	244	300	374	375	421	213	47	7	2,636	18,442	70,063	19	5,258	300	1,937	12,374	4,237	112,630
Cashel,	309	358	498	577	509	561	256	93	16	3,177	39,508	101,695	91	2,204	3,165	1,259	2,244	5,971	156,137
Castlebar,	187	450	2,333	1,251	345	234	89	51	4	4,944	20,295	66,300	43	1,363	14,167	4,878	23,748	10,204	140,998
Castleblayney,	300	780	2,583	1,549	414	136	15	2	.	5,779	36,791	47,536	32	812	2,014	535	992	5,589	94,301
Castlecomer,	265	244	467	401	294	221	80	14	1	1,987	20,061	33,015	54	759	379	241	145	3,166	57,820
Castlederg,	14	55	345	567	452	333	83	37	9	1,895	20,522	29,758	1	490	5,442	3,519	28,579	3,474	91,785
Castlereagh,	366	787	3,100	1,685	430	182	120	67	6	6,743	32,521	91,574	70	1,820	26,515	3,605	1,516	5,947	163,568
Castletown,	67	114	451	508	267	166	46	13	2	1,634	6,516	26,909	.	169	1,408	1,464	34,439	2,540	73,445
Cavan,	452	504	2,582	2,538	864	283	78	14	1	7,316	53 342	85,315	65	3,144	3,598	1,313	1,136	13,161	161,074
Celbridge,	294	366	303	209	149	209	181	80	12	1,803	21,868	58,809	100	1,908	255	10	722	3,590	87,262
Claremorris,	125	336	1,884	1,413	434	196	77	34	2	4,501	21,726	69,071	4	763	11,104	1,505	250	6,365	110,788
Clifden,	118	686	1,403	559	160	163	117	64	72	3,342	9,256	53,502	44	1,154	26,752	20,120	68,934	13,203	192,965
Clogheen,	178	237	501	542	458	293	130	35	18	2,392	22,928	52,542	54	3,340	519	808	32,388	4,843	117,422
Clogher,	398	335	1,159	1,192	561	257	65	19	5	3,991	29,215	49,867	815	1,431	4,342	679	9,527	5,197	101,673
Clonakilty,	198	224	589	643	433	350	86	18	.	2,546	20,340	47,769	44	1,131	886	3,070	2,733	4,492	80,465
Clones,	220	326	1,156	989	420	200	34	3	1	3,349	23,804	38,232	33	336	2,108	529	3,476	4,985	73,503
Clonmel,	394	253	321	270	238	295	110	53	6	1,940	13,906	46,294	128	6,747	191	1,261	15,957	3,224	87,708
Coleraine,	404	227	734	948	642	433	93	23	5	3,509	43,868	50,476	54	1,333	4,150	440	7,741	4,941	113,003
Cookstown,	656	610	1,804	1,326	476	187	40	12	6	5,117	39,883	37,452	111	1,305	5,931	1,003	7,483	3,552	96,720
Cootehill,	247	382	2,058	1,866	524	183	31	2	3	5,296	38,606	56,613	43	1,530	777	694	429	7,153	105,845
Cork,	710	543	486	493	507	703	389	70	4	3,905	56,301	33,962	575	3,720	591	7,717	8,254	8,612	169,732
Corrofin,	91	65	124	203	177	190	105	46	6	1,007	6,229	36,476	5	492	846	703	13,342	3,293	61,386
Croom,	319	189	231	302	312	306	150	52	4	1,865	23,124	53,505	39	1,762	162	143	952	3,637	83,324
Delvin,	353	328	369	340	210	148	101	54	10	1,913	15,461	46,116	11	2,049	5,628	1,093	340	3,631	74,329
Dingle,	203	116	282	489	471	391	153	46	16	2,167	10,552	53,359	3	128	4,170	4,789	48,106	4,172	125,279
Donegal,	155	396	1,471	1,220	529	353	100	59	29	4,312	24,488	68,636	62	958	9,322	3,124	44,796	9,017	160,403
Downpatrick,	1,266	598	1,764	1,529	841	484	114	23	4	6,623	70,148	60,787	140	3,291	249	1,181	3,285	8,360	147,441
Drogheda,	627	364	622	448	271	267	169	80	8	2,856	32,065	59,753	347	1,740	30	120	602	4,349	99,006
Dromore West,	73	156	980	772	267	151	70	26	16	2,511	15,824	44,354	13	519	13,349	5,360	14,502	3,642	97,063
Dublin, North,	1,170	254	208	147	114	143	77	19	3	2,135	14,716	20,964	274	559	.	38	346	4,295	41,192
Dublin, South,	263	373	341	216	118	117	56	18	6	1,508	13,390	19,298	71	495	.	.	9,527	5,408	48,190
Dundalk,	392	1,015	1,930	896	308	202	109	31	4	4,887	46,473	35,779	237	1,351	707	1,160	12,701	6,221	104,629
Dunfanaghy,	61	498	1,178	607	199	125	37	18	13	2,736	11,639	30,092	652	856	18,349	6,901	52,415	4,774	125,678
Dungannon,	410	948	2,611	1,586	491	148	35	5	.	6,234	48,995	42,854	182	1,201	3,754	210	269	5,083	102,548
Dungarvan,	224	344	380	340	324	377	171	39	2	2,201	16,479	46,242	21	2,525	1,100	2,725	21,246	3,706	94,044
Dunmanway,	210	48	85	177	319	493	211	59	4	1,606	14,877	47,058	13	1,144	2,795	9,507	23,148	5,375	103,917
Dunshaughlin,	104	203	297	208	154	197	212	131	16	1,522	19,156	83,475	34	959	.	26	32	4,593	108,275
Edenderry,	430	534	520	385	289	286	209	144	20	2,817	33,316	89,238	682	1,620	40,128	3,024	325	4,076	172,409
Ennis,	424	206	440	631	458	427	152	60	5	2,803	27,525	69,299	442	1,348	2,423	1,742	4,285	5,441	112,505
Enniscorthy,	380	568	948	1,008	850	850	263	62	6	4,935	64,770	104,872	57	3,209	420	4,252	9,714	9,396	196,690
Enniskillen,	262	494	1,617	1,933	1,022	556	186	58	10	6,138	44,853	121,590	110	2,243	7,570	2,924	14,653	9,639	203,582
Ennistimon,	134	218	610	883	629	363	97	20	3	2,957	21,188	64,327	3	143	3,928	1,339	3,739	4,614	99,281
Fermoy,	303	150	270	376	473	644	264	78	3	2,561	38,613	79,201	212	3,717	189	4,529	14,461	7,496	148,360
Galway,	317	588	1,412	1,345	563	325	139	83	29	4,801	22,485	91,130	293	2,031	17,878	9,156	44,341	10,148	197,467
Glennamaddy,	112	356	1,430	923	247	111	74	54	5	3,312	20,161	51,901	15	1,401	19,906	2,469	653	3,708	100,214
Glenties,	77	584	2,155	1,762	816	754	284	107	19	6,558	28,812	93,962	479	85	34,482	11,729	76,253	11,677	257,479
Gorey,	186	334	516	554	542	557	241	51	1	2,982	40,195	73,138	56	2,997	403	2,162	5,027	6,053	130,031
Gort,	132	307	673	756	458	323	135	43	9	2,841	17,190	63,241	28	3,697	1,157	878	13,394	6,463	106,048

TABLE 3.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1893—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND THEIR SIZE IN STATUTE ACRES.									TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.	EXTENT UNDER								TOTAL
	Not exceeding								Above 500 Acres.		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow, or uncropped Arable Land.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	
	1 Acre.	-5.	-15.	-30.	-50.	-100.	-200.	-500.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Granard,	398	447	1,393	1,364	564	277	107	38	6	4,594	35,405	71,177	86	1,678	14,204	2,779	591	8,752	134,672
Inishowen,	159	539	1,992	1,331	465	281	90	26	6	4,889	34,248	37,764	531	393	16,971	4,785	57,652	7,068	159,412
Irvinestown,	104	246	729	930	463	226	57	13	.	2,768	21,270	45,321	72	1,593	2,292	221	1,915	3,237	75,921
Kanturk,	447	157	332	448	557	786	357	97	10	3,191	41,459	112,337	37	2,271	5,613	2,114	14,466	7,388	185,685
Kells,	378	295	605	506	294	235	142	98	17	2,570	26,273	73,542	95	1,765	1,224	663	66	5,838	109,466
Kenmare,	14	55	285	412	367	474	312	156	27	2,102	14,878	85,616	20	2,057	9,523	11,405	67,505	7,148	198,152
Kilkeel,	346	715	1,462	647	170	62	25	13	16	3,456	22,703	22,143	14	4,068	80	43	30,441	2,342	81,834
Kilkenny,	549	381	572	599	452	406	188	48	6	3,201	36,782	65,385	243	1,682	29	478	452	5,892	110,943
Killadysert,	63	71	236	485	384	256	63	19	2	1,579	12,302	40,015	8	869	3,098	566	2,758	2,703	62,319
Killala,	103	109	375	407	221	180	65	75	26	1,561	8,151	47,760	12	237	26,104	7,681	12,280	2,657	104,882
Killarney,	310	402	736	895	912	842	315	96	36	4,544	38,629	103,555	105	8,575	10,393	9,696	70,245	10,089	251,287
Kilmacthomas,	355	109	116	76	104	213	150	53	3	1,179	11,760	35,919	39	863	1,750	3,492	7,695	2,960	64,478
Kilmallock,	718	319	429	556	652	605	239	57	8	3,583	37,395	89,961	439	1,986	963	528	8,191	5,687	145,150
Kilrush,	283	434	804	1,040	837	548	141	28	.	4,115	29,599	84,395	26	428	7,248	2,829	5,996	6,267	136,788
Kinsale,	158	101	186	264	284	360	148	36	3	1,540	22,846	46,495	17	1,774	15	2,191	2,888	3,425	79,651
Larne,	366	218	696	878	587	366	96	37	15	3,259	33,332	55,549	295	1,174	2,318	1,418	18,160	5,555	117,801
Letterkenny,	156	118	395	564	399	352	114	47	10	2,155	22,844	36,855	193	511	7,645	1,006	27,713	4,480	101,247
Limavady,	318	179	705	831	573	431	154	49	20	3,260	43,248	57,704	124	1,082	6,821	975	36,532	6,225	152,711
Limerick,	804	648	834	950	777	661	256	80	7	5,017	44,808	107,322	134	3,977	3,476	926	10,160	7,208	177,951
Lisburn,	723	773	1,690	1,478	716	377	51	16	1	5,825	57,088	53,514	152	1,378	74	235	207	7,223	119,871
Lismore,	622	182	337	458	366	322	126	29	8	2,450	17,774	43,466	87	5,846	449	1,530	23,627	4,269	97,048
Lisnaskea,	196	235	889	1,134	652	299	63	5	3	3,476	30,521	49,048	104	1,212	2,827	383	8,514	6,100	98,709
Listowel,	419	713	715	697	811	790	316	77	8	4,546	44,928	108,834	58	1,215	20,312	2,212	5,963	6,396	189,918
Londonderry,	245	190	616	913	622	502	216	47	6	3,357	56,003	53,537	152	1,275	3,896	876	21,826	6,562	144,127
Longford,	430	393	1,298	1,136	471	203	76	22	2	4,031	29,167	54,349	30	1,726	17,802	1,553	129	5,317	110,073
Loughrea,	412	389	1,086	1,027	554	411	242	139	26	4,286	28,813	108,447	89	4,791	13,670	5,117	32,761	5,144	198,832
Lurgan,	637	1,208	1,659	843	410	190	45	9	.	5,001	42,284	28,535	209	478	1,996	1,598	16	4,877	79,943
Macroom,	210	93	157	260	434	853	413	93	3	2,516	30,528	87,093	8	2,519	3,912	12,268	35,988	6,792	179,108
Magherafelt,	446	951	3,170	2,008	669	262	52	17	5	7,580	59,405	60,572	111	1,557	8,277	1,035	16,816	8,946	156,719
Mallow,	458	145	268	367	368	544	355	68	15	2,588	36,354	81,591	248	2,656	1,291	3,129	17,345	6,951	149,565
Manorhamilton,	195	262	1,616	1,651	732	289	80	16	4	4,845	26,540	72,066	902	1,614	9,573	845	25,727	7,590	144,857
Middleton,	229	156	227	364	391	437	238	52	5	2,099	40,155	55,419	210	2,702	157	2,355	3,837	4,431	109,266
Millford,	153	357	1,217	1,041	429	254	70	11	6	3,538	24,750	37,668	93	1,055	6,113	3,053	32,887	5,715	111,334
Millstreet,	102	64	116	210	315	323	126	35	1	1,292	15,545	39,305	303	774	3,019	2,148	10,970	2,842	74,906
Mitchelstown,	223	135	342	514	506	400	74	13	8	2,215	18,636	53,134	3	1,814	30	369	8,787	4,184	86,957
Mohill,	166	284	1,505	1,482	445	122	33	11	.	4,048	24,210	52,400	88	964	5,619	2,073	287	7,315	92,956
Monaghan,	233	644	2,751	1,784	569	165	38	8	1	6,193	45,525	55,454	75	1,483	1,905	570	1,002	6,725	112,744
Mountbellew,	90	475	1,409	591	165	127	88	66	8	3,019	21,128	53,026	28	2,197	20,230	1,746	1,416	2,612	102,383
Mountmellick,	663	792	1,246	950	561	510	237	93	26	5,078	57,226	93,873	162	5,527	14,954	2,705	19,369	6,813	200,629
Mullingar,	585	681	929	912	600	581	281	140	24	4,733	37,024	141,562	125	3,829	12,768	3,974	66	9,253	208,601
Naas,	631	768	859	609	398	456	329	164	29	4,243	43,121	127,981	206	2,340	16,762	3,588	14,877	7,313	216,188
Navan,	470	325	482	330	192	183	157	87	18	2,244	21,878	65,662	171	2,234	370	344	.	3,815	94,474
Nenagh,	357	348	725	815	696	603	272	105	11	3,932	47,480	104,563	45	2,598	5,633	2,115	13,989	6,665	183,088
Newcastle,	642	314	381	555	659	690	259	49	5	3,554	35,799	91,879	10	614	4,750	753	5,205	4,852	143,862
New Ross,	382	576	742	965	920	752	217	56	5	4,615	55,850	96,269	69	3,140	1,197	3,417	8,735	8,513	177,190
Newry,	860	1,754	3,956	1,787	561	199	26	13	1	9,157	54,500	57,795	57	1,769	1,971	705	13,406	7,771	137,974
Newtownards,	1,565	521	755	754	593	370	82	17	2	4,659	50,581	34,228	227	2,739	552	484	557	4,522	93,890
Oldcastle,	237	262	748	739	326	196	80	43	9	2,640	23,227	53,755	30	1,530	2,500	658	190	4,153	86,043
Omagh,	324	358	1,497	2,167	1,253	843	180	36	13	6,671	64,320	107,005	360	1,151	19,180	1,635	25,871	10,291	229,813
Oughterard,	101	463	1,032	839	398	175	59	58	61	3,186	8,758	52,095	1,799	1,537	14,151	15,762	71,294	6,893	172,289
Parsonstown,	735	654	988	1,005	575	467	238	103	25	4,790	49,308	98,566	111	2,935	40,721	14,877	6,144	8,010	220,672
Portumna,	182	227	469	516	223	170	67	48	4	1,906	16,927	41,210	25	1,765	7,213	1,870	5,573	2,463	77,046
Rathdown,	681	603	475	243	174	139	62	19	5	2,401	13,814	22,849	243	3,374	57	469	17,918	2,774	61,498
Rathdrum,	384	339	490	426	453	624	358	119	31	3,224	40,752	102,537	73	11,465	841	5,191	58,766	7,863	227,488
Rathkeale,	318	191	391	473	414	439	166	44	5	2,441	23,639	70,281	21	1,755	861	800	425	4,106	101,888
Roscommon,	264	396	1,139	745	284	196	124	93	7	3,248	21,055	76,972	22	1,453	8,162	2,494	203	3,696	114,057
Roscrea,	432	502	663	683	477	393	184	91	21	3,446	33,077	87,336	53	3,579	8,694	3,166	3,126	4,494	143,525
Scarriff,	168	123	353	513	368	267	81	40	10	1,923	15,575	39,116	6	995	2,899	1,062	23,381	3,286	86,320
Shillelagh,	305	192	398	414	356	336	163	66	12	2,242	31,806	52,615	101	2,712	1,957	5,491	11,301	3,682	109,665
Skibbereen,	471	134	519	844	757	529	117	17	.	3,388	20,576	64,958	31	1,501	2,405	3,318	15,836	6,399	115,024
Skull,	44	82	286	439	348	260	55	7	.	1,521	8,084	26,442	5	129	725	739	18,596	2,449	57,169
Sligo,	455	793	2,112	1,369	554	291	113	42	8	5,737	28,090	85,034	46	5,002	4,255	1,552	14,491	5,338	143,808
Strabane,	464	247	763	1,065	931	830	226	41	8	4,575	63,541	67,857	529	3,298	9,901	1,929	34,179	8,861	190,095
Stranorlar,	94	118	577	808	513	375	130	48	14	2,677	23,926	45,238	9	902	22,159	5,948	18,437	4,533	121,152
Strokestown,	163	367	1,408	916	273	126	82	42	4	3,381	21,664	52,651	15	432	9,731	1,659	268	3,616	90,036
Swineford,	197	576	4,050	2,381	446	117	41	14	1	7,823	32,220	77,285	27	474	23,213	3,184	6,052	9,039	151,494
Thomastown,	250	314	395	373	331	435	188	55	7	2,348	29,409	62,864	123	3,909	65	679	5,781	4,747	107,577
Thurles,	254	516	764	862	658	497	173	48	11	3,783	39,802	81,306	22	1,608	11,388	1,809	1,105	5,502	142,542
Tipperary,	619	357	857	993	813	631	234	74	11	4,589	41,437	109,525	136	6,121	999	853	13,961	6,956	179,988
Tobercurry,	179	323	1,425	1,124	415	188	70	34	9	3,767	18,367	58,391	84	1,194	13,505	2,291	26,438	5,539	125,809
Tralee,	611	397	665	728	795	851	316	90	12	4,468	43,085	114,020	120	1,027	15,655	6,772	33,287	7,881	221,847
Trim,	676	517	595	397	232	228	166	123	20	2,954	28,135	80,806	52	2,177	3,750	714	49	3,837	119,520
Tuam,	247	723	2,217	1,488	453	257	216	130	19	5,755	31,825	123,492	52	3,195	16,383	4,869	3,266	7,567	190,649
Tulla,	221	116	305	499	372	321	108	31	4	1,977	15,233	47,613	87	1,295	5,420	522	12,529	3,526	86,225
Tullamore,	530	610	895	755	554	428	189	71	9	4,041	42,960	78,356	74	2,736	20,827	2,811	602	7,029	155,395
Urlingford,	155	263	366	377	324	286	114	50	4	1,939	23,249	47,035	20	1,125	5,437	2,307	725	3,899	83,797
Waterford,	950	426	521	574	570	581	237	39	.	3,898	28,679	81,016	147	1,537	405	4,618	3,699	5,619	125,720
Westport,	382	960	2,119	1,246	605	398	208	89	101	6,108	23,401	132,323	195	1,314	70,623	16,516	88,316	13,233	345,921
Wexford,	706	937	1,104	820	626	524	184	28	4	4,933	44,532	75,616	151	1,246	2	1,632	2,706	5,813	131,698
Youghal,	297	231	249	286	236	280	108	45	2	1,734	19,152	38,142	75	1,826	166	1,561	5,988	3,714	70,624
Total,	55,897	62,882	155,925	133,442	73,843	56,629	22,969	8,270	1,585	571,442	4,878,041	10321107	21,875	307,386	1,191,086	455,178	2,241,285	917,386	20,335,344

TABLE 4.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the PROPORTION PER CENT. under CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, TURF BOG, MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCES, &c., in 1893.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER								POOR LAW UNIONS.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER							
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
Abbeyleix,	31·3	55·7	·1	2·8	4·0	1·2	1·5	3·4	Granard,	26·3	52·9	·1	1·2	10·5	2·1	·4	6·5
Antrim,	40·9	51·1	·1	1·6	1·3	·2	·3	4·5	Inishowen,	21·5	23·7	·3	·3	10·6	3·0	36·2	4·4
Ardee,	37·6	53·4	·2	2·5	·9	·6	·1	4·7	Irvinestown,	28·0	59·7	·1	2·1	3·0	·3	2·5	4·3
Armagh,	48·5	41·8	·6	1·3	1·9	·6	·2	5·1	Kanturk,	22·3	60·5	.	1·2	3·0	1·2	7·8	4·0
Athlone,	19·6	62·0	.	1·3	11·5	·9	·2	4·5	Kells,	24·0	67·2	·1	1·6	1·1	·6	·1	5·3
Athy,	41·7	47·1	·1	1·9	3·6	1·4	·5	3·7	Kenmare,	7·5	43·2	.	1·0	4·8	5·8	34·1	3·6
Bailieborough,	36·2	52·3	·1	1·3	2·4	·7	·6	6·4	Kilkeel,	27·7	27·1	.	5·0	·1	.	37·2	2·9
Ballina,	13·3	41·7	.	·9	22·4	5·1	11·6	5·0	Kilkenny,	33·2	59·0	·2	1·5	.	·4	·4	5·3
Ballinasloe,	17·3	58·1	.	1·8	13·6	4·5	1·3	3·4	Killadysert,	19·8	64·2	.	1·4	5·0	·9	4·4	4·3
Ballinrobe,	16·0	52·1	·1	3·0	7·1	2·4	14·5	4·8	Killala,	7·8	45·6	.	·2	24·9	7·3	11·7	2·5
Ballycastle,	21·2	56·8	.	·6	5·9	1·0	11·0	3·5	Killarney,	15·4	41·2	.	3·4	4·1	3·9	28·0	4·0
Ballymahon,	23·8	57·4	.	1·1	11·3	2·1	·4	3·9	Kilmacthomas,	18·3	55·7	·1	1·3	2·7	5·4	11·9	4·6
Ballymena,	33·4	50·6	.	·7	3·9	1·1	6·8	3·5	Kilmallock,	25·7	62·0	·3	1·4	·7	·4	5·6	3·9
Ballymoney,	35·0	44·8	.	·5	7·2	1·4	7·8	3·3	Kilrush,	21·6	61·7	.	·3	5·3	2·1	4·4	4·6
Ballyshannon,	18·6	56·4	·1	·7	6·7	·7	10·6	6·2	Kinsale,	28·7	58·4	.	2·2	.	2·8	3·6	4·3
Ballyvaghan,	4·9	66·5	.	·1	1·1	·9	23·9	2·6	Larne,	28·3	47·2	·2	1·0	2·0	1·2	15·4	4·7
Balrothery,	37·1	55·4	·1	1·5	.	·1	·7	5·1	Letterkenny,	22·6	36 4	·2	·5	7·6	1·0	27·4	4·3
Baltinglass,	25·2	50·0	·1	1·2	·9	3·9	14·9	3·8	Limavady,	28·3	37·8	·1	·7	4·5	·6	23·9	4·1
Banbridge,	45·7	45·1	.	·9	·2	·6	1·6	5·9	Limerick,	25·2	60·3	·1	2·2	2·0	·5	5·7	4·0
Bandon,	26·9	57·9	·2	1·7	·1	6·5	1·6	5·1	Lisburn,	47·6	44·6	·1	1·2	·1	·2	·2	6·0
Bantry,	9·7	40·8	.	·9	1·9	2·6	41·1	3·0	Lismore,	18·3	44·8	·1	6·0	·5	1·6	24·3	4·4
Bawnboy,	23·5	54·7	.	·7	5·9	1·0	8·6	5·6	Lisnaskea,	30·9	49·7	·1	1·2	2·9	·4	8·6	6·2
Belfast,	34·6	44·1	·9	2·0	·2	·3	5·8	12·1	Listowel,	23·7	57·3	.	·6	10·7	1·2	3·1	3·4
Belmullet,	5·5	27·5	.	.	30·2	7·3	24·0	5·5	Londonderry,	38·9	37·1	·1	·9	2·7	·6	15·1	4·6
Borrisokane,	29·6	54·0	.	2·4	6·9	3·1	·4	3·6	Longford,	26·5	49·4	.	1·6	16·2	1·4	·1	4·8
Boyle,	21·3	59·8	·1	1·6	6·6	1·7	4·9	4·0	Loughrea,	14·5	54·6	.	2·4	6·8	2·6	16·5	2·6
Cahersiveen,	8·8	39·7	·1	·9	8·0	5·8	32·5	4·2	Lurgan,	52·8	35·7	·3	·6	2·5	2·0	.	6·1
Callan,	26·7	64·7	·2	1·8	·2	·4	1·2	4·8	Macroom,	17·0	48·6	.	1·4	2·2	6·9	20·1	3·8
Carlow,	34·4	56·3	·1	1·2	·5	·5	2·3	4·7	Magherafelt,	37·9	38·6	·1	1·0	5·3	·7	10·7	5·7
Carrickmacross,	36·1	53·5	·1	1·5	1·0	·3	·1	7·4	Mallow,	24·3	54·5	·2	1·3	·9	2·1	11·6	4·6
Carrick-on-Shan.,	25·1	60·7	.	·5	2·5	·6	5·5	5·1	Manorhamilton,	18·3	49·8	·6	1·1	6·6	·6	17·8	5·2
Carrick-on-Suir,	16·4	62·2	.	4·7	·3	1·7	11·0	3·7	Middleton,	36·7	50·7	·2	2·5	·1	2·2	3·5	4·1
Cashel,	25·3	65·1	·1	1·4	2·0	·3	1·5	3·8	Millford,	22·2	33·8	·1	1·0	5·5	2·7	29·6	5·1
Castlebar,	14·4	47·0	.	1·0	10·1	3·5	16·8	7·2	Millstreet,	20·8	52·5	·4	·9	4·0	2·9	14·7	3·8
Castleblayney,	39·0	50·4	.	·9	2·1	·6	1·1	5·9	Mitchelstown,	21·4	61·1	.	2·1	·1	·4	10·1	4·8
Castlecomer,	34·6	57·1	·1	1·3	·7	·4	·3	5·5	Mohill,	26·0	56·4	·1	1·0	6·1	2·2	·3	7·9
Castlederg,	22·4	32·4	.	·5	5·9	3·8	31·2	3·8	Monaghan,	40·4	49·2	·1	1·3	1·7	·5	·9	5·9
Castlereagh,	19·9	56·0	·1	1·1	16·2	2·2	·9	3·6	Mountbellew,	20·6	51·3	.	2·1	19·8	1·7	1·4	2·6
Castletown,	8·9	36·6	.	·2	1·9	2·0	46·9	3·5	Mountmellick,	28·5	46·8	·1	2·7	7·4	1·4	9·7	3·4
Cavan,	33·1	53·0	.	2·0	2·2	·8	·7	8·2	Mullingar,	17·8	67·9	·1	1·8	6·1	1·9	.	4·4
Celbridge,	25·1	67·4	·1	2·2	·3	.	·8	4·1	Naas,	19·9	59·2	.	1·1	7·8	1·7	6·9	3·4
Claremorris,	19·6	62·3	.	·7	10·0	1·4	·2	5·8	Navan,	23·2	69·5	·2	2·4	·4	·3	.	4·0
Clifden,	4·8	27·7	.	·6	13·9	10·4	35·7	6·9	Nenagh,	25·9	57·1	.	1·4	3·1	1·2	7·7	3·6
Clogheen,	19·5	44·8	·1	2·8	·4	·7	27·6	4·1	Newcastle,	24·9	63·9	.	·4	3·3	·5	3·6	3·4
Clogher,	29·3	49·0	·8	1·4	4·3	·7	9·4	5·1	New Ross,	31·5	54·3	·1	1·8	0·7	1·9	4·9	4·8
Clonakilty,	25·3	59·4	.	1·4	1·1	3·8	3·4	5·6	Newry,	39·5	41·9	·1	1·3	1·4	·5	9·7	5·6
Clones,	32·4	52·0	.	·5	2·9	·7	4·7	6·8	Newtownards,	53·9	36·5	·2	2·9	·6	·5	·6	4·8
Clonmel,	15·8	52·8	·1	7·7	·2	1·4	18·2	3·8	Oldcastle,	27·0	62·5	.	1·3	2·9	·8	·2	4·8
Coleraine,	38·8	44·7	.	1·2	3·7	·4	6·8	4·4	Omagh,	28·0	46·6	·1	·5	8·3	·7	11·3	4·5
Cookstown,	41·2	38·7	·1	1·4	6·1	1·1	7·7	3·7	Oughterard,	5·1	30·2	1·0	·9	8·2	9·2	41·4	4·0
Cootehill,	36·5	53·5	.	1·4	·7	·7	·4	6·8	Parsonstown,	22·3	44·7	·1	1·3	18·5	6·7	2·8	3·6
Cork,	33·2	49·5	·3	2·2	·3	4·5	4·9	5·1	Portumna,	22·0	53·5	.	2·3	9·4	2·4	7·2	3·2
Corrofin,	10·2	59·4	.	·8	1·4	1·1	21·7	5·4	Rathdown,	22·4	37·2	·4	5·5	·1	·8	29·1	4·5
Croom,	27·8	64·2	.	2·1	·2	·2	1·1	4·4	Rathdrum,	17·9	45·1	.	5·0	·4	2·3	25·8	3·5
Delvin,	20·8	62·0	.	2·7	7·6	1·5	·5	4·9	Rathkeale,	23·2	69·0	.	1·7	·9	·8	·4	4·0
Dingle,	8·4	42·6	.	·1	3·3	3·8	38·4	3·4	Roscommon,	18·5	67·5	.	1·3	7·1	2·2	·2	3·2
Donegal,	15·3	42·8	.	·6	5·8	2·0	27·9	5·6	Roscrea,	23·0	60·9	.	2·5	6·1	2·2	2·2	3·1
Downpatrick,	47·6	41·2	·1	2·2	·2	·8	2·2	5·7	Scarriff,	18·0	45·3	.	1·2	3·4	1·2	27·1	3·8
Drogheda,	32·4	62·4	·3	1·8	.	·1	·6	2·4	Shillelagh,	29·0	48·0	·1	2·5	1·8	5·0	10·3	3·3
Dromore West,	15·8	45·7	.	·5	13·8	5·5	14·9	3·8	Skibbereen,	17·9	56·5	.	1·3	2·1	2·9	13·8	5·5
Dublin, North,	35·7	50·9	·7	1·4	.	·1	·8	10·4	Skull,	14·1	46·3	.	·2	1·3	1·3	32·5	4·3
Dublin, South,	27·8	40·0	·2	1·0	.	.	19·8	11·2	Sligo,	19·5	59·1	.	3·5	3·0	1·1	10·1	3·7
Dundalk,	44·4	34·2	·2	1·3	·7	1·1	12·1	6·0	Strabane,	33·4	35·7	·3	1·7	5·2	1·0	18·0	4·7
Dunfanaghy,	9·3	23·9	·5	·7	14·6	5·5	41·7	3·8	Stranorlar,	19·8	37·3	.	·8	13·3	4·9	15·2	3·7
Dungannon,	47·8	41·8	·2	1·2	3·6	·2	·3	4·9	Strokestown,	24·1	58·5	.	·5	10·8	1·8	·3	4·0
Dungarvan,	17·5	49·2	.	2·7	1·2	2·9	22·6	3·9	Swineford,	21·3	51·0	.	·3	15·3	2·1	4·0	6·0
Dunmanway,	14·3	45·3	.	1·1	2·7	9·1	22·3	5·2	Thomastown,	27·4	58·4	·1	3·6	·1	·6	5·4	4·4
Dunshaughlin,	17·7	77·1	.	·9	.	.	.	4·3	Thurles,	27·9	57·0	.	1·1	8·0	1·3	·8	3·9
Edenderry,	19·3	51·8	·4	·9	23·3	1·7	·2	2·4	Tipperary,	23·0	60·8	·1	3·4	·5	·5	7·8	3·9
Ennis,	24·5	61·6	·4	1·2	2·2	1·5	3·8	4·8	Tobercurry,	14·6	46·4	·1	1·0	10·7	1·8	21·0	4·4
Enniscorthy,	32·9	53·3	.	1·6	·2	2·2	5·0	4·8	Tralee,	19·4	51·4	.	·5	7·0	3·1	15·0	3·6
Enniskillen,	22·0	59·7	·1	1·1	3·7	1·5	7·2	4·7	Trim,	23·6	67·6	·1	1·8	3·1	·6	.	3·2
Ennistimon,	21·3	64·8	.	·1	4·0	1·4	3·8	4·6	Tuam,	16·7	64·8	.	1·7	3·6	2·5	1·7	4·0
Fermoy,	26·0	53·4	·1	2·5	·1	3·1	9·7	5·1	Tulla,	17·7	55·2	·1	1·5	6·3	·6	14·5	4·1
Galway,	11·4	46·1	·2	1·0	9·1	4·6	22·5	5·1	Tullamore,	27·6	50·4	·1	1·8	13·4	1·8	·4	4·5
Glennamaddy,	20·1	51·8	.	1·4	19·9	2·5	0·6	3·7	Urlingford,	27·8	56·1	.	1·3	6·5	2·8	·9	4·6
Glenties,	11·2	36·5	·2	.	13·4	4·6	29·6	4·5	Waterford,	22·8	64·4	·1	1·2	·3	3·7	3·0	4·5
Gorey,	30·9	56·2	.	2·3	·3	1·7	3·9	4·7	Westport,	6·8	38·3	.	·4	20·4	4·8	25·5	3·8
Gort,	16·2	59·7	.	3·5	1·1	·8	12·6	6·1	Wexford,	33·8	57·4	·1	1·0	.	1·2	2·1	4·4
									Youghal,	27·1	54·0	·1	2·6	·2	2·2	8·5	5·3
									Total of Ireland,	24·0	50·11	·1	1·5	5·9	2·2	11·0	4·5

TABLE 5.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE EXTENT OF LAND

COUNTIES.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	TOTAL.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	940	69,629	773	.	26	1,222	12	72,602	40,933	10,835	492
ARMAGH,	1,684	53,171	54	13	180	112	17	55,231	24,877	8,005	580
CARLOW,	657	20,664	4,667	.	10	.	.	25,998	8,853	5,176	725
CAVAN,	465	36,766	29	.	165	9	6	37,440	25,941	3,012	458
CLARE,	1,271	13,384	449	9	1,266	36	3	16,418	20,234	5,055	2,403
CORK,	7,104	102,400	17,350	10	150	5	7	127,026	54,795	33,135	10,089
DONEGAL,	273	91,420	1,025	10	939	240	99	94,006	42,223	18,514	519
DOWN,	8,663	105,471	588	5	108	246	31	115,112	46,919	19,676	870
DUBLIN,	2,980	12,247	2,197	3	69	2	51	17,549	7,069	2,531	836
FERMANAGH,	807	19,277	24	3	380	2	1	20,494	14,900	2,891	708
GALWAY,	4,203	42,511	2,313	27	1,840	6	23	50,923	39,613	10,893	2,272
KERRY,	1,609	25,105	2,507	7	602	11	.	29,841	25,740	5,571	1,864
KILDARE,	1,166	21,822	12,796	7	370	1	4	36,166	7,912	11,108	1,349
KILKENNY,	2,361	33,728	17,120	.	.	.	.	53,209	15,515	10,666	1,716
KING'S,	198	20,515	16,515	9	520	.	.	37,757	13,772	9,833	1,676
LEITRIM,	10	11,093	2	5	416	.	.	11,526	15,399	1,101	300
LIMERICK,	3,243	17,040	615	1	147	.	.	21,046	16,962	4,816	1,779
LONDONDERRY,	963	72,177	959	6	684	216	12	75,017	30,712	14,554	195
LONGFORD,	370	13,029	8	2	217	.	.	13,626	10,622	2,219	491
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	534	25,362	14,369	.	3	31	22	40,321	10,041	9,442	504
MAYO,	1,306	46,048	488	18	2,657	.	5	50,522	44,106	7,934	746
MEATH,	928	25,673	890	1	172	3	10	27,677	10,786	6,181	1,258
MONAGHAN,	785	45,544	713	3	120	14	.	47,179	21,310	7,264	951
QUEEN'S,	176	21,598	21,623	9	10	4	7	43,427	14,397	12,607	1,722
ROSCOMMON,	262	20,062	354	6	1,088	7	.	21,799	21,391	4,013	1,127
SLIGO,	402	18,298	434	4	377	.	.	19,515	17,155	3,113	535
TIPPERARY,	4,080	43,690	20,620	5	160	2	1	68,558	28,125	20,885	2,954
TYRONE,	1,771	97,550	16	18	397	34	7	99,793	40,749	16,311	603
WATERFORD,	690	29,616	1,574	3	115	1	.	31,999	12,360	6,647	2,354
WESTMEATH,	83	16,168	245	3	232	2	3	16,736	9,190	4,402	1,098
WEXFORD,	4,262	53,420	26,992	8	26	1,077	1	85,786	21,287	18,680	3,062
WICKLOW,	752	23,840	467	.	15	.	.	25,074	9,347	5,704	793
PROVINCES.											
LEINSTER,	14,467	288,066	117,889	42	1,644	1,120	98	423,326	138,791	98,549	15,230
MUNSTER,	17,997	231,235	43,115	35	2,440	55	11	294,888	158,716	76,109	21,443
ULSTER,	16,351	591,005	4,181	58	2,999	2,095	185	616,874	288,564	101,062	5,381
CONNAUGHT,	6,183	138,032	3,591	60	6,378	13	28	154,285	137,664	27,054	4,980
TOTAL,	54,998	1,248,338	168,776	195	13,461	3,283	322	1,489,373	723,735	302,774	47,034

UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1893; THE VALUATION IN 1893; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

Green Crops.						Flax.	Extent for Hay only.		Total Extent under Crops.	Valuation in 1893.	Population in 1891.	Counties.
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *broken up in Rotation*.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
132	351	400	74	722	53,939	12,290	49,822	47,001	235,654	1,324,253	428,128	Antrim.
51	213	330	63	1,019	35,138	5,448	30,696	19,962	146,475	424,858	143,289	Armagh.
127	760	13	43	251	15,948	.	15,044	17,590	74,580	164,838	40,936	Carlow.
24	1,311	94	143	1,099	32,082	2,781	16,608	54,523	143,434	274,997	111,917	Cavan.
125	1,722	7	34	658	30,238	8	5,114	91,510	143,288	317,282	124,483	Clare.
541	4,122	1,586	326	1,650	106,244	37	58,685	123,599	415,591	1,238,580	438,432	Cork.
38	2,418	664	41	907	65,324	5,558	21,445	42,554	228,887	297,684	185,635	Donegal.
77	614	710	109	2,114	71,089	12,157	65,755	11,705	275,818	891,335	267,059	Down.
176	997	32	17	1,500	13,158	.	12,792	32,467	75,966	1,496,847	419,216	Dublin.
19	400	31	20	417	19,386	950	6,735	59,130	106,695	237,338	74,170	Fermanagh.
64	1,944	136	2,322	784	58,028	10	11,010	82,518	202,489	475,351	214,712	Galway.
56	3,697	77	258	539	37,802	3	8,076	89,059	164,781	290,773	179,136	Kerry.
79	363	71	79	351	21,312	.	16,750	40,876	115,104	338,848	70,206	Kildare.
77	1,802	41	7	344	30,168	.	24,157	41,971	149,505	359,006	87,261	Kilkenny.
78	591	68	624	984	27,626	2	11,940	38,683	116,008	243,703	65,563	King's.
17	1,225	10	12	431	18,495	10	811	50,965	81,807	136,778	78,618	Leitrim.
164	2,121	29	38	570	26,479	1	8,885	111,168	167,579	533,171	158,912	Limerick.
58	846	171	21	1,157	47,714	10,700	34,561	11,741	179,733	397,892	152,009	Londonderry.
33	1,074	8	13	336	14,796	19	4,980	34,931	68,352	153,079	52,647	Longford.
54	166	161	16	440	20,824	182	17,437	8,791	87,555	234,157	71,038	Louth & Drogheda County of Town.
14	1,951	94	121	1,062	56,028	66	10,598	43,042	160,256	315,383	219,034	Mayo.
125	478	29	91	733	19,681	19	15,081	66,545	129,003	547,690	76,987	Meath.
26	505	71	21	772	30,920	5,777	20,560	16,825	121,261	265,477	86,206	Monaghan.
62	578	59	135	460	30,020	.	19,367	39,189	132,003	259,815	64,883	Queen's.
11	1,040	30	604	623	28,839	5	5,180	64,781	120,604	295,516	114,397	Roscommon.
12	1,054	55	20	439	22,383	10	5,253	31,924	79,085	214,256	98,013	Sligo.
190	3,496	93	188	670	56,601	.	30,387	99,855	255,401	679,998	173,188	Tipperary.
46	1,232	125	35	1,701	60,807	11,429	40,518	36,234	248,781	438,511	171,401	Tyrone.
179	1,368	55	8	415	23,886	.	14,462	9,793	80,140	318,198	98,251	Waterford.
87	668	24	159	818	16,446	.	7,678	43,960	84,820	317,149	65,109	Westmeath.
232	1,563	51	19	444	45,338	25	36,912	21,627	189,688	376,911	111,778	Wexford.
57	566	34	31	437	16,969	.	15,056	40,599	97,698	274,648	62,136	Wicklow.
												Provinces.
1,187	9,606	591	1,234	7,098	272,286	247	197,194	427,229	1,320,282	4,766,691	1,187,760	Leinster.
1,255	16,526	1,647	852	4,502	281,250	49	125,609	524,984	1,226,780	3,378,002	1,172,402	Munster.
471	7,890	2,596	527	9,908	416,399	67,090	286,700	299,675	1,686,738	4,552,345	1,619,314	Ulster.
118	7,214	325	3,079	3,339	183,773	101	32,852	273,230	644,241	1,437,284	724,774	Connaught.
3,031	41,236	5,359	5,692	24,847	1,153,708	67,487	642,355	1,525,118	4,878,041	14,134,322	4,704,750	Total.

TABLE 6.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE

COUNTIES.	PRODUCE OF						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
ANTRIM,	19,620	1,294,905	17,213	.	406	32,797	188
ARMAGH,	26,937	705,785	872	179	3,012	1,888	310
CARLOW,	9,272	338,555	80,416	.	141	.	.
CAVAN,	8,248	478,446	464	.	2,491	144	72
CLARE,	16,207	185,145	6,628	108	14,204	706	41
CORK,	111,166	1,697,685	283,860	157	1,663	117	84
DONEGAL,	4,355	1,313,653	13,511	149	10,571	4,094	658
DOWN,	147,965	1,653,822	8,402	61	1,403	4,020	351
DUBLIN,	66,804	274,971	45,525	45	1,033	26	409
FERMANAGH,	13,308	253,338	327	24	4,740	28	6
GALWAY,	60,429	621,742	33,786	342	22,156	96	240
KERRY,	18,853	321,600	36,029	74	7,160	84	.
KILDARE,	20,691	397,748	210,553	98	4,505	17	46
KILKENNY,	37,241	535,140	289,671	.	.	.	.
KING'S,	3,101	358,209	291,786	174	6,531	.	.
LEITRIM,	155	151,698	31	45	5,200	.	.
LIMERICK,	55,956	300,132	8,814	13	2,042	.	.
LONDONDERRY,	14,191	1,136,119	21,814	72	12,349	4,458	154
LONGFORD,	5,742	178,456	127	30	3,033	.	.
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	9,917	409,298	231,430	.	51	560	368
MAYO,	19,550	768,231	8,994	276	38,820	.	70
MEATH,	17,052	454,927	15,116	21	2,184	60	126
MONAGHAN,	14,152	621,989	12,550	45	1,897	366	.
QUEEN'S,	2,987	369,392	366,083	126	180	63	78
ROSCOMMON,	3,909	297,499	5,431	72	14,693	120	.
SLIGO,	6,228	293,899	5,766	60	5,069	.	.
TIPPERARY,	69,252	778,796	355,543	54	2,363	32	6
TYRONE,	24,724	1,370,311	208	226	5,288	590	148
WATERFORD,	12,074	504,505	29,375	36	1,200	15	.
WESTMEATH,	1,488	272,237	4,232	45	3,253	27	30
WEXFORD,	57,357	715,590	377,578	87	157	12,747	10
WICKLOW,	13,328	347,971	7,842	.	305	.	.
PROVINCES.							
LEINSTER,	244,980	4,652,494	1,920,359	626	21,373	13,500	1,067
MUNSTER,	283,508	3,787,863	720,249	442	28,632	954	131
ULSTER,	273,500	8,822,368	75,361	756	42,157	48,385	1,887
CONNAUGHT,	90,271	2,133,069	54,008	795	85,938	216	310
TOTAL,	892,259	19,395,794	2,769,977	2,619	178,100	63,055	3,395

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1893.

THE CROPS.										
GREEN CROPS.							FLAX.	HAY.		COUNTIES.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up in Rotation*.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones of 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
194,657	190,744	7,340	1,677	4,702	5,455	750	478,857	101,098	112,628	ANTRIM.
105,132	117,169	9,242	580	1,686	5,780	677	167,125	59,327	48,106	ARMAGH.
39,719	75,465	11,250	1,201	6,504	82	396	.	22,708	28,238	CARLOW.
82,995	43,008	6,838	221	13,838	543	1,216	92,294	36,396	134,827	CAVAN.
80,307	73,767	37,033	1,404	18,054	55	209	239	11,809	211,008	CLARE.
231,031	516,347	185,029	5,050	39,965	16,105	2,169	1,405	112,512	213,020	CORK.
210,853	324,184	8,691	346	29,766	6,101	289	206,155	38,572	92,273	DONEGAL.
226,188	321,610	14,367	589	7,663	7,308	1,188	467,151	123,600	23,513	DOWN.
34,274	37,546	14,130	985	16,780	330	191	.	24,225	55,390	DUBLIN.
49,207	44,743	11,102	152	3,989	204	168	30,474	14,813	132,844	FERMANAGH.
157,224	160,051	34,438	572	21,503	791	19,396	210	21,556	171,559	GALWAY.
117,485	71,102	20,877	445	35,614	478	1,828	75	17,482	164,870	KERRY.
30,596	185,291	23,463	738	3,479	915	612	.	27,179	77,995	KILDARE.
54,891	151,022	28,451	706	17,912	382	54	.	43,747	80,739	KILKENNY.
54,290	153,852	26,266	688	5,086	425	3,643	37	24,301	82,890	KING'S.
54,888	14,469	4,240	171	14,900	45	79	231	1,597	125,139	LEITRIM.
73,115	72,826	27,895	1,617	28,415	228	275	15	21,720	226,263	LIMERICK.
148,188	286,407	3,076	629	10,346	1,385	116	381,264	64,593	25,191	LONDONDERRY.
31,753	30,525	7,196	396	11,635	71	103	780	10,825	93,010	LONGFORD.
46,155	156,798	8,117	451	1,623	1,412	112	6,293	32,475	15,292	LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.
206,995	118,035	13,035	93	25,363	548	1,134	759	23,635	102,921	MAYO.
43,174	121,649	25,464	1,509	5,983	187	874	531	28,926	132,062	MEATH.
62,593	98,734	12,931	213	4,483	526	166	199,686	46,400	39,181	MONAGHAN.
67,608	215,678	29,468	559	5,637	335	538	.	36,385	73,416	QUEEN'S.
83,593	58,775	16,452	104	15,284	156	3,727	150	12,146	170,257	ROSCOMMON.
93,448	50,915	8,060	91	11,251	376	193	176	11,695	86,924	SLIGO.
121,260	336,254	49,231	1,664	36,129	521	1,478	.	56,018	212,115	TIPPERARY.
168,219	268,226	9,007	362	13,485	1,348	203	426,431	84,933	95,484	TYRONE.
52,183	105,479	40,761	1,529	9,742	448	41	.	27,370	17,449	WATERFORD.
32,055	75,085	18,875	823	8,954	229	1,526	.	15,958	98,302	WESTMEATH.
73,510	276,807	43,238	2,420	14,090	483	100	781	71,073	35,173	WEXFORD.
36,679	95,649	13,331	536	5,092	314	232	.	23,833	55,801	WICKLOW.
										PROVINCES.
544,704	1,575,367	249,249	11,012	102,775	5,165	8,381	8,422	361,635	828,808	LEINSTER.
675,381	1,175,775	360,826	11,709	167,919	17,835	6,000	1,734	246,911	1,044,725	MUNSTER.
1,248,032	1,694,825	82,594	4,769	89,958	28,650	4,773	2,449,437	569,732	704,047	ULSTER.
596,148	402,245	76,225	1,031	88,301	1,916	24,529	1,526	70,629	656,800	CONNAUGHT.
3,064,265	4,848,212	768,894	28,521	448,953	53,566	43,683	2,461,119	1,248,907	3,234,380	TOTAL.

TABLE 7.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND UNDER

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ABBEYLEIX,	38	6,734	6,625	.	6	3	6	13,412	4,668	4,169	662
ANTRIM,	262	13,173	11	.	1	165	8	13,640	7,780	2,227	193
ARDEE,	230	9,389	4,657	.	.	25	23	14,324	2,967	3,721	229
ARMAGH,	988	26,241	14	9	67	63	6	27,388	11,484	4,526	392
ATHLONE,	100	5,360	89	.	312	1	1	5,863	4,473	1,560	523
ATHY,	473	12,296	15,191	3	139	.	.	28,102	4,482	8,238	743
BAILIEBOROUGH,	27	7,475	.	.	1	1	1	7,505	4,359	790	29
BALLINA,	46	6,069	138	4	217	.	5	6,479	5,492	1,247	199
BALLINASLOE,	44	4,874	352	3	222	3	5	5,503	3,236	1,575	322
BALLINROBE,	1,027	5,584	36	6	96	.	.	6,749	5,174	1,920	257
BALLYCASTLE,	5	8,026	447	.	7	296	.	8,781	3,953	1,574	38
BALLYMAHON,	211	3,978	2	.	51	.	.	4,242	3,084	932	287
BALLYMENA,	108	15,336	3	.	6	1	.	15,454	11,325	1,070	100
BALLYMONEY,	2	15,768	.	.	2	9	.	15,781	8,568	2,596	58
BALLYSHANNON,	74	3,028	1	2	112	55	.	3,272	3,758	558	157
BALLYVAGHAN,	150	291	280	1	2	3	.	727	714	241	68
BALROTHERY,	972	4,955	1,401	2	64	.	3	7,397	2,938	1,039	225
BALTINGLASS,	229	7,396	327	.	.	.	.	7,952	3,067	1,670	241
BANBRIDGE,	160	22,918	8	.	.	.	.	23,086	8,829	3,187	41
BANDON,	355	8,509	635	.	.	.	.	9,499	3,017	3,085	963
BANTRY,	478	1,515	1	.	3	.	1	1,998	2,191	548	142
BAWNBOY,	17	4,403	.	.	21	.	.	4,441	4,778	247	50
BELFAST,	111	3,562	13	.	.	.	1	3,687	1,673	1,166	73
BELMULLET,	.	2,897	262	3	465	.	.	3,627	3,403	411	1
BORRISOKANE,	138	3,867	6,285	.	17	.	.	10,307	2,008	3,575	402
BOYLE,	12	5,504	5	3	142	.	.	5,666	6,594	468	241
CAHERSIVEEN,	9	3,257	.	.	75	.	.	3,341	3,727	679	140
CALLAN,	828	5,154	1,486	.	.	.	.	7,468	2,373	1,487	234
CARLOW,	636	14,806	4,558	.	10	.	.	20,030	6,347	4,036	604
CARRICKMACROSS,	470	8,289	642	3	3	.	.	9,407	4,251	1,723	262
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,	21	3,296	1	7	188	.	.	3,513	4,726	321	116
CARRICK-ON-SUIR,	455	5,774	17	.	.	.	.	6,246	2,184	1,211	467
CASHEL,	852	8,178	1,709	1	1	.	.	10,741	3,671	3,089	524
CASTLEBAR,	144	5,513	18	.	210	.	.	5,885	5,316	977	53
CASTLEBLAYNEY,	6	15,989	1	.	2	3	.	16,001	6,872	1,908	91
CASTLECOMER,	20	2,706	1,260	.	.	.	.	3,986	2,114	854	158
CASTLEDERG,	20	8,565	.	.	6	.	.	8,591	3,391	1,442	6
CASTLEREAGH,	7	7,598	1	1	68	2	.	7,677	7,285	866	150
CASTLETOWN,	.	1,252	.	.	4	.	.	1,256	1,925	190	65
CAVAN,	314	11,324	15	.	133	.	1	11,787	9,246	807	221
CELBRIDGE,	539	3,594	275	3	10	.	16	4,437	1,436	1,056	355
CLAREMORRIS,	15	7,360	3	3	189	.	.	7,570	5,578	1,022	47
CLIFDEN,	.	1,810	89	5	554	.	.	2,458	3,365	133	119
CLOGHEEN,	1,497	7,209	13	.	26	.	.	8,745	3,734	1,673	198
CLOGHER,	169	10,826	.	.	15	1	.	11,011	4,933	1,636	95
CLONAKILTY,	1,115	4,232	1,598	.	1	.	.	6,946	3,450	2,312	680
CLONES,	351	4,897	.	.	119	.	1	5,368	3,449	709	228
CLONMEL,	751	3,720	25	.	.	.	.	4,496	1,962	965	169
COLERAINE,	34	17,242	674	6	30	42	1	18,029	6,482	3,458	67
COOKSTOWN,	463	13,425	2	1	168	2	1	14,062	6,832	2,418	153
COOTEHILL,	108	12,921	8	.	19	8	4	13,068	6,546	1,341	154
CORK,	209	15,789	2,876	1	8	.	3	18,886	5,350	4,584	2,222
CORROFIN,	261	731	46	.	13	.	.	1,051	877	432	124
CROOM,	710	2,732	140	.	19	.	.	3,601	2,117	776	292
DELVIN,	24	3,301	4	.	23	1	1	3,354	1,480	895	180
DINGLE,	53	2,396	237	.	161	.	.	2,847	2,331	462	156
DONEGAL,	55	4,567	17	2	47	72	2	4,762	4,499	722	64
DOWNPATRICK,	4,976	26,865	53	4	69	36	8	32,011	12,493	5,692	260
DROGHEDA,	207	7,973	3,131	.	3	6	3	11,323	2,567	2,880	199
DROMORE WEST,	158	4,596	330	2	87	.	.	5,173	3,525	1,297	164
DUBLIN, NORTH,	929	2,198	492	.	.	2	32	3,653	1,491	371	163
DUBLIN, SOUTH,	474	2,097	91	1	4	.	.	2,667	1,037	394	158
DUNDALK,	287	14,632	7,428	.	3	3	3	22,356	7,004	4,682	244
DUNFANAGHY,	.	5,019	90	.	112	1	1	5,223	3,767	701	9
DUNGANNON,	424	16,127	13	13	87	16	4	16,684	8,473	2,572	193
DUNGARVAN,	182	5,592	663	.	42	.	.	6,479	3,124	1,315	440
DUNMANWAY,	526	3,745	.	.	25	.	.	4,296	3,185	1,140	142
DUNSHAUGHLIN,	109	2,306	39	.	13	.	.	2,467	1,098	610	178
EDENDERRY,	195	5,948	1,689	2	294	.	.	8,128	3,079	1,958	505
ENNIS,	225	3,066	56	.	209	25	1	3,582	2,734	1,244	580
ENNISCORTHY,	1,230	20,380	9,822	2	.	6	.	31,440	8,281	6,427	753
ENNISKILLEN,	126	7,452	4	1	140	.	.	7,723	6,210	1,211	254
ENNISTIMON,	31	600	10	2	175	2	2	822	3,132	471	337
FERMOY,	237	14,447	303	.	.	1	1	14,989	4,548	4,133	700
GALWAY,	704	5,697	439	1	401	2	14	7,258	6,245	2,024	495
GLENNAMADDY,	4	6,613	2	5	106	.	.	6,730	4,419	889	64
GLENTIES,	.	6,131	152	2	349	.	.	6,634	7,209	243	2
GOREY,	1,012	12,210	1,388	4	.	151	.	14,765	4,030	2,951	511
GORT,	1,142	2,467	993	7	26	.	.	4,635	2,903	1,179	251

CROPS IN THE YEAR 1893; THE VALUATION IN 1893; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

GREEN CROPS.						FLAX.	EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.		TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	VALUATION IN 1893.	POPULATION IN 1891.	POOR LAW UNIONS.
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up in Rotation.*				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£		
26	192	23	29	158	9,927	.	6,441	10,019	39,799	85,075	19,080	ABBEYLEIX.
40	16	145	52	187	10,640	1,863	11,471	10,240	47,854	125,341	29,655	ANTRIM.
23	77	41	.	176	7,234	.	6,932	7,657	36,147	94,393	16,772	ARDEE.
27	106	287	51	604	17,477	2,581	14,896	12,388	74,730	205,830	53,857	ARMAGH.
19	269	17	415	293	7,569	.	1,897	14,184	29,513	88,547	29,789	ATHLONE.
30	133	53	31	118	13,828	.	9,980	15,328	67,238	110,883	25,635	ATHY.
.	187	11	54	357	5,787	949	4,279	5,329	23,849	49,387	16,751	BAILIEBOROUGH.
2	285	33	17	66	7,341	54	1,506	4,642	20,022	49,308	27,394	BALLINA.
7	210	43	500	110	6,003	.	1,953	14,316	27,775	77,789	20,739	BALLINASLOE.
4	210	15	71	248	7,899	.	2,676	5,878	23,202	60,405	24,694	BALLINROBE.
1	56	13	5	27	5,667	1,012	3,502	2,726	21,688	45,347	14,470	BALLYCASTLE.
24	235	3	5	100	4,670	.	1,913	12,983	23,808	61,641	14,640	BALLYMAHON.
2	81	15	.	45	12,638	5,146	12,172	8,375	53,785	132,752	58,897	BALLYMENA.
18	134	11	.	257	11,642	4,475	9,288	3,206	44,392	84,977	31,692	BALLYMONEY.
2	307	1	.	159	4,942	53	1,732	14,588	24,587	50,669	23,280	BALLYSHANNON.
1	36	.	12	21	1,093	.	231	1,467	3,518	19,739	4,387	BALLYVAGHAN.
133	37	7	11	213	4,603	.	4,118	11,851	27,969	96,126	17,119	BALROTHERY.
19	172	1	1	140	5,311	.	4,877	16,956	35,096	73,642	16,070	BALTINGLASS.
1	62	9	5	302	12,436	3,476	14,534	3,635	57,167	158,921	47,541	BANBRIDGE.
51	164	96	11	90	7,477	5	5,177	5,064	27,222	73,859	20,180	BANDON.
9	287	70	9	122	3,378	.	922	4,059	10,357	22,896	14,940	BANTRY.
1	338	5	1	115	5,535	4	724	13,947	24,651	40,169	20,904	BAWNBOY.
11	132	83	3	378	3,519	101	2,951	6,469	16,727	383,867	289,860	BELFAST.
.	126	.	.	1	3,942	.	130	2,116	9,815	10,808	14,333	BELMULLET.
38	118	35	43	108	6,327	.	3,975	3,584	24,193	41,613	9,180	BORRISOKANE.
3	368	13	2	92	7,781	9	786	19,881	34,123	74,478	35,352	BOYLE.
4	691	.	43	68	5,352	.	111	8,521	17,325	23,073	23,854	CAHERSIVEEN.
22	312	5	.	40	4,473	.	3,575	12,255	27,771	71,771	15,245	CALLAN.
121	574	15	44	269	12,010	.	11,099	20,529	63,668	149,977	36,067	CARLOW.
10	101	3	3	134	6,487	254	4,725	1,017	21,890	50,108	16,414	CARRICKMACROSS.
5	273	2	7	116	5,566	.	96	16,142	25,317	48,242	22,161	CARRICK-ON-SHAN.
22	309	2	1	123	4,319	.	2,888	4,989	18,442	78,386	19,699	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
33	412	3	1	52	7,785	.	5,873	15,109	39,508	107,435	22,183	CASHEL.
1	258	7	2	88	6,702	4	1,203	6,501	20,295	46,738	28,921	CASTLEBAR.
9	179	17	5	178	9,259	2,182	6,505	2,844	36,791	75,597	29,574	CASTLEBLAYNEY.
11	256	.	.	38	3,431	.	1,833	10,811	20,061	32,075	11,499	CASTLECOMER.
2	40	5	1	214	5,101	839	2,750	3,241	20,522	26,623	13,528	CASTLEDERG.
5	326	7	10	241	8,390	.	1,577	14,377	32,521	73,087	37,474	CASTLEREAGH.
.	179	6	6	1	2,372	.	194	2,694	6,516	12,102	12,389	CASTLETOWN.
15	416	21	36	418	11,180	404	4,636	25,335	53,342	114,542	41,974	CAVAN.
33	57	12	10	82	3,041	.	4,021	10,369	21,868	114,555	14,981	CELBRIDGE.
1	320	8	21	135	7,132	1	1,245	5,778	21,726	43,006	28,424	CLAREMORRIS.
.	127	.	3	66	3,813	.	184	2,801	9,256	17,589	20,569	CLIFDEN.
16	364	5	4	106	6,100	.	4,115	3,968	22,928	63,221	17,022	CLOGHEEN.
2	63	3	.	253	6,985	824	4,710	6,285	29,815	56,290	18,951	CLOGHER.
116	127	27	11	399	7,122	27	3,299	2,946	20,340	51,029	21,955	CLONAKILTY.
1	74	12	5	83	4,561	431	1,972	11,472	23,804	57,790	17,836	CLONES.
16	335	1	7	68	3,523	.	2,032	3,855	13,906	71,632	20,774	CLONMEL.
35	137	86	.	232	10,497	3,520	9,384	2,438	43,868	109,168	32,887	COLERAINE.
5	107	29	1	276	9,821	2,501	7,385	6,114	39,883	65,509	27,161	COOKSTOWN.
2	226	54	37	215	8,575	2,687	6,724	7,552	38,606	73,455	25,670	COOTEHILL.
64	404	287	109	336	13,356	.	8,232	15,827	56,301	358,880	132,792	CORK.
15	71	.	.	22	1,541	.	424	3,213	6,229	20,379	5,699	CORROFIN.
25	144	6	.	62	3,422	.	1,676	14,425	23,124	62,899	12,539	CROOM.
17	146	3	29	170	2,920	.	1,772	7,415	15,461	53,126	9,365	DELVIN.
1	198	12	7	67	3,234	.	1,269	3,202	10,552	22,973	19,021	DINGLE.
1	281	13	13	81	5,674	128	344	13,580	24,488	34,598	22,891	DONEGAL.
17	82	136	27	403	19,110	2,968	14,658	1,401	70,148	177,903	43,236	DOWNPATRICK.
15	45	71	.	165	5,942	.	6,255	8,545	32,065	125,767	29,212	DROGHEDA.
1	104	6	10	127	5,234	5	1,713	3,199	15,324	37,015	15,019	DROMORE WEST.
13	345	8	.	382	2,773	.	2,364	5,926	14,716	413,977	148,996	DUBLIN, NORTH.
7	545	13	5	371	2,530	.	2,498	5,695	13,390	716,830	200,709	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
25	77	51	16	225	12,324	384	8,598	2,811	46,473	110,205	40,144	DUNDALK.
2	268	80	.	159	4,986	28	594	808	11,639	11,449	15,674	DUNFANAGHY.
10	164	21	12	358	11,803	2,767	9,538	8,203	48,995	96,278	34,889	DUNGANNON.
22	295	9	2	123	5,330	.	2,720	1,950	16,479	53,304	17,021	DUNGARVAN.
8	241	77	17	12	4,822	4	1,752	4,003	14,877	33,721	15,197	DUNMANWAY.
9	32	.	.	67	1,994	.	1,250	13,445	19,156	105,886	9,136	DUNSHAUGHLIN.
31	143	8	192	269	6,185	1	3,277	15,725	33,316	95,432	16,621	EDENDERRY.
58	235	3	5	99	4,958	.	1,709	17,276	27,525	74,363	21,771	ENNIS.
50	450	15	13	132	16,121	.	14,224	2,985	64,770	111,030	33,841	ENNISCORTHY.
5	198	6	7	228	8,119	79	2,170	26,762	44,853	108,611	36,255	ENNISKILLEN.
5	336	.	.	67	4,348	3	86	15,929	21,188	37,004	20,108	ENNISTIMON.
69	321	91	2	76	9,940	.	7,977	5,707	38,613	103,960	25,533	FERMOY.
8	249	17	83	96	9,217	.	2,062	3,948	22,485	66,239	38,719	GALWAY.
1	205	3	213	160	5,954	1	1,227	6,249	20,161	31,763	16,486	GLENNAMADDY.
.	184	.	.	94	7,732	2	147	14,297	28,812	20,493	34,219	GLENTIES.
18	247	17	2	78	7,854	1	7,894	9,681	40,195	80.557	18,156	GOREY.
15	151	18	113	60	4,690	.	1,608	6,257	17,190	43,006	14,201	GORT.

TABLE 7.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
GRANARD,	8	7,816	.	.	33	.	1	7,858	5,580	1,180	201
INISHOWEN,	3	15,002	383	6	375	1	2	15,772	8,029	3,493	133
IRVINESTOWN,	42	6,253	6	1	66	3	.	6,371	3,460	787	65
KANTURK,	597	5,162	15	1	6	.	.	5,781	3,970	1,385	266
KELLS,	59	6,888	2	.	7	.	3	6,959	3,207	1,064	197
KENMARE,	.	2,043	1	.	42	.	.	2,086	3,017	503	88
KILKEEL,	764	7,188	.	.	1	.	.	7,953	5,327	1,054	112
KILKENNY,	571	6,242	5,610	.	.	.	.	12,423	3,576	2,143	231
KILLADYSERT,	197	964	16	1	177	.	.	1,355	1,734	295	183
KILLALA,	.	2,254	30	1	2	.	.	2,287	2,000	677	51
KILLARNEY,	284	6,783	28	7	155	.	.	7,257	5,670	1,186	137
KILMACTHOMAS,	12	4,871	36	.	1	.	.	4,920	1,672	939	407
KILMALLOCK,	320	2,671	7	.	3	.	.	3,001	2,320	531	228
KILRUSH,	254	2,295	29	3	419	5	.	3,005	5,232	693	548
KINSALE,	422	6,154	3,023	4	1	.	.	9,604	2,510	2,272	841
LARNE,	315	8,524	26	.	6	696	3	9,570	4,966	1,108	46
LETTERKENNY,	1	11,785	.	.	.	2	1	11,789	3,005	2,425	15
LIMAVADY,	61	20,053	448	.	526	139	10	21,237	6,913	4,759	33
LIMERICK,	161	4,999	249	.	94	.	.	5,503	4,810	1,772	820
LISBURN,	412	19,652	88	.	7	18	3	20,180	9,365	3,727	78
LISMORE,	160	7,043	39	1	71	1	.	7,315	3,116	1,496	338
LISNASKEA,	417	5,873	15	1	95	.	.	6,401	4,316	875	254
LISTOWEL,	478	5,787	564	.	136	11	.	6,976	5,842	1,376	570
LONDONDERRY,	43	28,993	6	.	.	135	4	29,181	7,079	7,828	76
LONGFORD,	179	5,484	6	2	169	.	.	5,840	4,827	880	184
LOUGHREA,	385	4,407	25	.	45	.	1	4,863	3,795	1,377	199
LURGAN,	906	12,692	423	4	118	69	10	14,222	7,999	2,052	148
MACROOM,	161	7,643	15	.	2	.	.	7,821	5,109	1,923	406
MAGHERAFELT,	856	18,907	21	.	129	8	1	19,922	12,118	2,574	53
MALLOW,	625	8,649	40	.	.	2	1	9,317	3,659	2,389	584
MANORHAMILTON,	2	2,628	1	.	75	.	.	2,706	4,225	415	94
MIDDLETON,	310	11,388	7,227	4	26	2	1	18,958	3,724	4,471	1,772
MILLFORD,	7	11,791	367	.	41	26	89	12,321	5,385	2,180	42
MILLSTREET,	196	2,619	1	.	8	.	.	2,824	2,162	658	54
MITCHELSTOWN,	269	3,737	10	.	1	.	.	4,017	2,903	755	193
MOHILL,	6	4,135	.	.	199	.	.	4,340	5,164	369	127
MONAGHAN,	149	17,539	23	.	40	10	.	17,761	7,871	2,754	392
MOUNTBELLEW,	202	4,193	8	.	50	.	.	4,453	3,497	843	229
MOUNTMELLICK,	16	9,761	9,554	6	5	1	1	19,344	6,775	5,638	623
MULLINGAR,	16	7,189	42	3	60	.	.	7,310	3,718	1,932	434
NAAS,	307	8,343	1,420	4	130	1	3	10,208	3,428	3,174	427
NAVAN,	196	3,532	25	.	30	.	.	3,783	1,569	924	226
NENAGH,	81	6,238	3,223	1	42	.	.	9,585	4,798	3,633	545
NEWCASTLE,	587	3,309	7	1	14	.	.	3,918	3,515	913	228
NEW ROSS,	988	16,837	9,034	1	1	.	.	26,861	7,020	6,779	975
NEWRY,	296	22,589	9	.	3	2	1	22,900	10,527	2,644	127
NEWTOWNARDS,	1,991	19,752	132	1	27	210	20	22,133	6,820	4,864	285
OLDCASTLE,	1	6,662	43	.	10	.	.	6,716	3,620	941	102
OMAGH,	8	28,275	.	4	103	3	1	28,394	10,658	3,707	69
OUGHTERARD,	291	2,149	330	.	181	.	.	2,951	3,011	217	101
PARSONSTOWN,	130	7,946	7,936	4	275	2	.	16,293	5,934	4,566	751
PORTUMNA,	562	2,108	268	1	53	.	.	2,992	1,795	825	217
RATHDOWN,	339	2,046	70	.	1	.	1	2,457	1,284	494	156
RATHDRUM,	549	10,756	296	.	8	.	.	11,609	3,724	2,586	450
RATHKEALE,	1,410	3,447	215	.	.	.	.	5,072	2,597	1,140	325
ROSCOMMON,	85	2,919	6	.	204	.	.	3,214	2,995	882	196
ROSCREA,	47	4,430	3,201	1	56	.	.	7,735	3,845	3,113	541
SCARRIFF,	95	1,617	39	2	90	.	.	1,843	2,162	517	132
SHILLELAGH,	55	9,741	462	.	7	.	.	10,265	3,717	2,439	248
SKIBBEREEN,	795	4,419	25	.	45	.	.	5,284	4,728	1,805	521
SKULL,	676	1,271	65	.	20	.	.	2,032	1,973	476	204
SLIGO,	202	4,949	33	.	112	.	.	5,296	5,188	882	242
STRABANE,	754	30,974	10	.	19	2	1	31,760	8,022	7,275	137
STRANORLAR,	16	9,733	.	.	1	.	.	9,750	3,653	1,646	68
STROKESTOWN,	50	2,444	1	.	341	5	.	2,841	3,828	513	255
SWINEFORD,	.	10,890	9	.	498	.	.	11,397	10,493	1,187	48
THOMASTOWN,	587	8,161	4,420	.	.	.	.	13,168	3,137	2,357	272
THURLES,	62	5,022	6,421	2	1	.	.	11,508	4,879	3,867	328
TIPPERARY,	260	4,725	137	.	52	.	1	5,175	4,629	1,364	362
TOBERCURRY,	7	5,181	2	1	58	.	.	5,249	4,498	572	34
TRALEE,	811	5,403	1,677	.	43	.	.	7,934	5,752	1,479	811
TRIM,	375	5,600	19	1	94	.	.	6,089	2,158	1,467	395
TUAM,	809	8,801	28	3	238	1	3	9,883	7,426	2,210	303
TULLA,	82	2,185	2	2	148	1	.	2,420	2,175	629	229
TULLAMORE,	42	9,108	6,536	3	79	.	.	15,768	5,228	3,726	593
UBLINGFORD,	69	3,937	4,048	.	.	.	.	8,054	2,588	2,364	129
WATERFORD,	297	10,655	374	.	.	.	.	11,326	3,751	2,414	1,201
WESTPORT,	108	5,303	60	.	1,060	.	.	6,531	6,474	598	80
WEXFORD,	1,150	9,411	7,874	1	25	920	1	19,382	4,571	3,947	1,016
YOUGHAL,	351	5,651	2,249	2	1	.	.	8,254	2,450	1,952	621
TOTAL,	54,998	1,248,338	168,776	195	13,461	3,283	322	1,489,373	723,735	302,774	47,034

FOR THE YEAR 1893; THE VALUATION IN 1893; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891—*continued.*

IN STATUTE ACRES.

GREEN CROPS.						FLAX.	EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.		TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	VALUATION IN 1893.	POPULATION IN 1891.	POOR LAW UNIONS.
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up in Rotation.*				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£		
12	665	8	7	226	7,879	36	2,814	16,818	35,405	85,875	26,944	GRANARD.
22	586	375	23	211	12,872	8	3,718	1,878	34,248	39,474	30,459	INISHOWEN.
4	124	7	3	68	4,518	296	2,095	7,990	21,270	49,216	15,268	IRVINESTOWN.
18	522	129	8	46	6,344	1	4,423	24,910	41,459	77,358	26,171	KANTURK.
19	133	6	20	222	4,868	18	3,511	10,917	26,273	96,710	16,875	KELLS.
2	494	16	51	7	4,178	.	234	8,380	14,878	19,578	16,319	KENMARE.
5	22	.	.	211	6,731	1,467	6,093	459	22,703	45,160	18,181	KILKEEL.
19	362	5	6	105	6,447	.	5,151	12,761	36,782	99,785	25,457	KILKENNY.
4	130	.	.	83	2,429	1	72	8,445	12,302	25,314	10,503	KILLADYSERT.
.	64	.	.	22	2,814	8	589	2,453	8,151	20,470	9,290	KILLALA.
13	890	32	85	200	8,213	3	1,973	21,183	38,629	77,042	40,558	KILLARNEY.
19	180	14	.	7	3,238	.	2,428	1,174	11,760	33,087	8,342	KILMACTHOMAS.
30	411	2	2	67	4,591	.	499	29,304	37,395	137,783	28,168	KILMALLOCK.
10	422	1	.	87	6,993	3	62	19,536	29,599	53,012	31,423	KILRUSH.
24	76	38	.	53	5,814	.	4,298	3,130	22,846	60,300	18,823	KINSALE.
4	19	33	15	92	6,283	230	7,097	10,152	33,332	108,127	33,370	LARNE.
1	141	66	5	117	5,775	1,170	2,518	1,592	22,844	31,646	13,950	LETTERKENNY.
10	184	54	1	43	11,997	1,460	7,632	922	43,248	69,928	23,369	LIMAVADY.
86	522	19	11	369	8,349	2	2,095	28,859	44,808	197,232	68,992	LIMERICK.
77	71	153	16	481	13,968	1,273	13,986	7,681	57,088	181,049	50,660	LISBURN.
30	320	22	.	68	5,390	.	3,339	1,730	17,774	50,250	15,124	LISMORE.
9	37	15	7	167	5,680	528	2,427	15,485	30,521	58,128	18,074	LISNASKEA.
22	670	10	49	43	8,582	.	2,495	26,875	44,928	68,622	39,121	LISTOWEL.
8	317	73	2	231	15,614	1,170	9,534	504	56,003	170,618	60,021	LONDONDERRY.
6	410	2	11	110	6,430	2	1,834	15,061	29,167	60,581	24,964	LONGFORD.
2	232	33	483	103	6,224	.	730	16,996	28,813	76,255	22,244	LOUGHREA.
23	50	91	12	248	10,623	142	9,160	8,087	42,234	147,442	58,155	LURGAN.
6	462	374	40	55	8,375	.	3,117	11,215	30,528	64,304	26,088	MACROOM.
2	349	6	18	491	15,611	4,700	11,454	7,718	59,405	93,845	44,976	MAGHERAFELT.
72	293	111	4	57	7,169	.	4,127	15,741	36,354	105,976	23,405	MALLOW.
6	484	8	2	95	5,324	.	178	18,332	26,540	43,810	25,465	MANORHAMILTON.
41	191	43	34	78	10,354	.	7,047	3,796	40,155	94,409	23,993	MIDDLETON.
3	424	76	.	42	8,152	455	2,421	1,401	24,750	30,026	21,808	MILLFORD.
2	241	97	24	12	3,250	.	1,351	8,120	15,545	28,252	12,163	MILLSTREET.
7	243	7	1	95	4,204	.	1,597	8,818	18,636	49,121	15,742	MITCHELSTOWN.
5	335	3	4	151	6,158	10	376	13,326	24,210	39,580	22,471	MOHILL.
7	106	43	10	327	11,510	2,801	7,456	6,297	45,525	95,368	30,452	MONAGHAN.
4	171	3	260	14	5,021	.	763	10,891	21,128	40,393	16,477	MOUNTBELLEW.
21	183	32	62	222	13,556	.	8,963	15,363	57,226	102,751	31,451	MOUNTMELLICK.
40	244	3	54	363	6,788	.	3,618	19,308	37,024	158,816	30,614	MULLINGAR.
24	228	6	17	133	7,437	.	5,410	20,066	43,121	153,524	36,978	NAAS.
26	45	1	2	131	2,924	.	2,467	12,704	21,878	99,387	16,099	NAVAN.
37	723	22	10	41	9,809	.	4,476	23,610	47,480	94,434	27,382	NENAGH.
17	687	2	13	80	5,455	.	2,669	23,757	35,799	63,298	26,505	NEWCASTLE.
60	645	14	4	120	15,617	.	10,640	2,732	55,850	104,405	33,544	NEW ROSS.
9	104	20	9	307	13,747	3,078	12,411	2,364	54,500	168,396	58,134	NEWRY.
28	224	426	54	480	13,181	1,597	11,887	1,783	50,581	149,648	41,286	NEWTOWNARDS.
18	233	15	20	193	5,142	41	3,301	8,027	23,227	62,915	17,247	OLDCASTLE.
6	441	12	11	305	15,209	2,372	9,533	8,312	64,320	107,915	44,387	OMAGH.
.	44	.	8	99	3,480	.	262	2,065	8,758	15,038	18,975	OUGHTERARD.
28	363	11	243	345	12,291	1	5,070	15,653	49,308	102,573	28,044	PARSONSTOWN.
10	94	.	262	12	3,215	9	602	10,109	16,927	35,341	10,363	PORTUMNA.
15	86	7	1	570	2,613	.	1,909	6,835	13,814	271,875	56,079	RATHDOWN.
29	132	22	10	169	7,122	.	5,937	16,084	40,752	127,977	27,626	RATHDRUM.
19	91	1	.	61	4,234	.	2,486	11,847	23,639	69,718	17,627	RATHKEALE.
2	178	7	154	107	4,521	.	1,133	12,187	21,055	64,500	17,561	ROSCOMMON.
21	304	7	49	105	7,985	.	3,623	13,734	33,077	91,311	19,359	ROSCREA.
4	203	2	12	90	3,122	.	712	9,898	15,575	26,338	11,715	SCARRIFF.
11	331	6	20	42	6,814	.	7,310	7,417	31,806	50,377	14,109	SHILLELAGH.
25	577	86	8	97	7,647	.	3,189	4,456	20,576	47,289	28,450	SKIBBEREEN.
2	76	31	10	38	2,810	.	969	2,273	8,084	15,241	11,233	SKULL.
7	386	8	2	219	6,934	.	1,615	14,245	28,090	99,612	41,154	SLIGO.
23	486	67	6	288	16,304	3,971	9,191	2,315	63,541	107,343	39,123	STRABANE.
5	192	8	.	23	5,595	1,137	2,753	4,691	23,926	30,464	15,108	STRANORLAR.
4	121	2	6	51	4,780	.	848	13,195	21,564	50,837	18,458	STROKESTOWN.
1	431	24	6	381	12,571	.	2,218	6,034	32,220	41,145	48,261	SWINEFORD.
14	368	20	.	42	6,210	.	5,282	4,749	29,409	65,995	14,876	THOMASTOWN.
17	565	8	.	101	9,765	.	5,013	13,516	39,802	90,548	25,613	THURLES.
13	760	10	.	95	7,233	.	1,706	27,323	41,437	143,241	35,786	TIPPERARY.
2	334	32	8	38	5,518	.	1,197	6,403	18,367	40,836	22,210	TOBERCURRY.
15	841	7	35	158	9,098	.	2,070	23,983	43,085	87,705	44,787	TRALEE.
41	136	13	52	120	4,382	.	3,352	14,312	28,135	109,016	16,011	TRIM.
17	450	25	470	72	10,973	.	2,264	8,705	31,825	76,751	34,630	TUAM.
12	176	.	5	177	3,403	.	968	8,442	15,233	33,467	11,695	TULLA.
39	199	54	333	505	10,677	.	4,836	11,679	42,960	83,296	24,851	TULLAMORE.
7	215	3	19	27	5,352	.	4,206	5,637	23,249	48,551	10,081	URLINGFORD.
33	466	11	1	145	8,922	.	5,844	3,487	28,679	154,619	50,308	WATERFORD.
3	285	6	2	95	7,543	.	775	8,552	23,401	44,196	37,381	WESTPORT.
114	467	6	.	124	10,245	24	7,329	7,552	44,532	108,575	35,142	WEXFORD.
87	207	21	37	161	5,536	.	2,380	2,982	19,152	59,823	16,769	YOUGHAL.
3,031	41,236	5,359	5,692	24,847	1,153,708	67,487	642,355	1,525,118	4,878,041	14,134,323	4,704,750	TOTAL.

TABLE 8.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
ABBEYLEIX,	873	118,705	115,874	.	108	42	72
ANTRIM,	5,309	241,178	225	.	20	2,475	119
ARDEE,	4,126	163,790	79,058	.	.	450	354
ARMAGH,	16,639	364,313	224	123	1,203	1,251	138
ATHLONE,	1,527	74,962	1,208	.	3,445	18	12
ATHY,	6,821	195,741	246,042	42	1,422	.	.
BAILIEBOROUGH,	351	78,742	.	.	14	16	12
BALLINA,	685	104,254	2,205	48	3,371	.	70
BALLINASLOE,	664	72,383	6,078	36	2,759	48	50
BALLINROBE,	14,775	83,791	752	96	1,009	.	.
BALLYCASTLE,	88	133,563	9,447	.	110	9,092	.
BALLYMAHON,	3,468	67,736	37	.	986	.	.
BALLYMENA,	1,699	342,267	54	.	84	20	.
BALLYMONEY,	34	233,136	.	.	26	180	.
BALLYSHANNON,	1,268	43,385	12	20	1,548	935	.
BALLYVAGHAN,	1,748	3,803	4,189	12	30	46	.
BALROTHERY,	20,694	113,715	28,342	30	951	.	24
BALTINGLASS,	3,827	128,000	6,186	.	.	.	.
BANBRIDGE,	2,290	349,177	136	.	.	.	.
BANDON,	4,935	134,629	10,080	.	.	.	.
BANTRY,	6,948	15,852	16	.	36	.	12
BAWNBOY,	271	59,541	.	.	294	.	.
BELFAST,	2,104	71,077	218	.	.	.	15
BELMULLET,	.	56,642	5,160	56	7,626	.	.
BORRISOKANE,	1,938	53,115	97,079	.	315	.	.
BOYLE,	229	91,164	65	42	2,083	.	.
CAHERSIVEEN,	133	28,555	.	.	840	.	.
CALLAN,	12,243	87,530	22,632	.	.	.	.
CARLOW,	9,320	259,848	80,431	.	141	.	.
CARRICKMACROSS,	7,742	137,582	11,355	45	42	.	.
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,	219	49,131	10	79	2,830	.	.
CARRICK-ON-SUIR,	9,135	108,338	312	.	.	.	.
CASHEL,	16,851	154,432	30,197	6	15	.	.
CASTLEBAR,	2,163	88,991	318	.	2,666	.	.
CASTLEBLAYNEY,	93	205,433	16	.	37	57	.
CASTLECOMER,	360	41,067	20,722	.	.	.	.
CASTLEDERG,	363	132,551	.	.	97	.	.
CASTLEREAGH,	106	123,158	13	16	902	32	.
CASTLETOWN,	.	6,366	.	.	43	.	.
CAVAN,	5,560	157,408	240	.	1,998	.	12
CELBRIDGE,	12,657	76,759	5,429	42	157	.	134
CLAREMORRIS,	206	117,259	42	48	2,687	.	.
CLIFDEN,	.	22,805	921	66	5,541	.	.
CLOGHEEN,	21,889	121,150	169	.	390	.	.
CLOGHER,	2,384	147,411	.	.	179	30	.
CLONAKILTY,	17,845	71,736	27,828	.	18	.	.
CLONES,	6,365	64,289	.	.	1,732	.	6
CLONMEL,	12,740	73,484	454	.	.	.	.
COLERAINE,	584	281,860	18,560	72	328	945	7
COOKSTOWN,	6,538	162,678	26	12	2,194	50	12
COOTEHILL,	2,068	156,656	128	.	311	128	48
CORK,	3,595	255,206	46,943	22	99	.	42
CORROFIN,	3,641	10,397	632	.	108	.	.
CROOM,	11,990	46,679	1,999	.	285	.	.
DELVIN,	376	49,809	72	.	271	9	6
DINGLE,	669	18,531	3,314	.	1,091	.	.
DONEGAL,	910	61,279	300	26	596	1,179	22
DOWNPATRICK,	85,456	446,046	876	48	887	576	109
DROGHEDA,	4,021	136,246	47,722	.	45	119	48
DROMORE WEST,	1,774	61,846	4,271	30	818	.	.
DUBLIN, NORTH,	21,879	55,826	10,297	.	.	26	246
DUBLIN, SOUTH,	10,401	44,263	1,990	15	60	.	.
DUNDALK,	5,571	210,451	118,905	.	51	51	56
DUNFANAGHY,	.	57,369	1,302	.	924	16	22
DUNGANNON,	5,640	192,316	169	162	1,082	210	112
DUNGARVAN,	3,700	106,031	12,338	.	544	.	.
DUNMANWAY,	7,106	55,864	.	.	276	.	.
DUNSHAUGHLIN,	2,081	53,739	740	.	195	.	.
EDENDERRY,	3,514	111,383	30,728	28	3,674	.	.
ENNIS,	3,352	43,759	1,083	.	2,920	500	13
ENNISCORTHY,	16,755	290,118	156,365	16	.	108	.
ENNISKILLEN,	1,884	117,015	58	6	1,835	.	.
ENNISTIMON,	434	8,054	153	24	2,256	40	28
FERMOY,	4,010	256,734	5,560	.	.	27	12
GALWAY,	9,669	73,702	5,555	12	4,300	40	145
GLENNAMADDY,	45	87,063	15	66	1,254	.	.
GLENTIES,	.	93,297	1,745	32	4,231	.	.
GOREY,	15,098	167,200	20,197	44	.	2,862	.
GORT,	14,143	38,133	15,823	84	386	.	.

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1893.

OF THE CROPS.										
OTHER CROPS.								HAY.		POOR LAW UNIONS.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not *Broken up in Rotation*.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
22,688	71,648	10,884	220	1,848	146	116	.	13,271	19,995	ABBEYLEIX.
37,297	44,951	2,276	985	302	2,779	520	89,280	24,660	22,609	ANTRIM.
11,964	71,834	4,615	233	839	341	.	.	12,080	12,826	ARDEE.
45,431	61,933	5,596	205	785	5,139	369	73,163	26,719	29,589	ARMAGH.
19,540	19,585	7,020	196	3,201	149	2,640	.	4,163	32,671	ATHLONE.
16,368	134,858	11,565	241	1,186	756	144	.	15,074	26,375	ATHY.
13,204	10,102	357	.	1,772	51	540	30,470	10,226	13,089	BAILIEBOROUGH.
36,055	22,994	3,646	16	3,898	242	170	585	3,816	13,133	BALLINA.
10,288	23,516	4,594	57	3,089	209	3,714	.	3,859	28,708	BALLINASLOE.
25,163	28,482	4,190	12	2,518	72	718	.	5,665	13,243	BALLINROBE.
18,082	24,072	532	12	334	81	50	33,051	6,834	5,612	BALLYCASTLE.
11,414	13,998	4,369	304	3,389	19	72	.	4,683	33,215	BALLYMAHON.
49,117	15,392	1,843	18	810	177	.	211,338	22,312	19,520	BALLYMENA.
36,727	45,167	967	148	2,477	66	.	150,653	20,131	8,213	BALLYMONEY.
17,025	10,292	3,333	16	4,357	3	.	2,263	4,572	35,512	BALLYSHANNON.
2,508	2,442	676	4	364	.	72	.	416	2,292	BALLYVAGHAN.
11,706	15,101	3,417	700	578	135	149	.	7,765	21,038	BALROTHERY.
13,779	29,630	4,542	232	1,643	10	8	.	8,753	32,731	BALTINGLASS.
35,699	44,081	474	12	617	66	35	113,924	21,416	7,069	BANBRIDGE.
13,343	52,379	17,478	581	1,684	987	66	155	10,717	8,373	BANDON.
7,778	7,089	2,263	85	2,287	1,141	57	.	2,203	7,160	BANTRY.
14,837	3,389	626	8	3,472	27	15	100	1,502	36,965	BAWNBOY.
8,673	21,116	1,268	58	2,297	1,150	35	3,030	8,138	20,081	BELFAST.
16,198	2,557	16	.	983	.	.	.	280	4,630	BELMULLET.
6,506	53,385	6,350	326	958	193	316	.	5,992	4,914	BORRISOKANE.
30,361	7,457	3,564	24	4,901	63	20	237	1,923	56,148	BOYLE.
14,772	8,625	1,788	56	7,344	.	383	.	272	14,338	CAHERSIVEEN.
8,013	20,650	3,309	155	2,816	29	.	.	7,204	24,466	CALLAN.
27,018	58,154	9,158	1,140	4,603	94	400	.	17,596	31,622	CARLOW.
14,910	21,179	3,053	76	762	18	21	9,525	12,263	2,712	CARRICKMACROSS.
19,224	4,649	1,836	44	3,920	18	55	.	222	48,688	CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.
8,286	23,262	9,631	142	3,907	16	7	.	5,995	11,671	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
17,602	54,863	9,169	367	3,795	14	8	.	11,032	33,214	CASHEL.
20,051	14,948	820	12	3,616	42	25	112	2,760	14,636	CASTLEBAR.
23,907	25,944	1,225	73	1,994	132	34	78,314	14,697	8,059	CASTLEBLAYNEY.
8,221	11,291	2,427	155	4,381	.	.	.	3,316	19,335	CASTLECOMER.
24,434	27,174	96	16	532	88	7	41,710	5,766	8,077	CASTLEDERG.
25,368	17,018	3,103	52	5,731	44	94	.	3,600	34,368	CASTLEREAGH.
5,914	1,534	639	.	1,108	60	42	.	371	4,476	CASTLETOWN.
30,291	11,562	3,247	149	4,030	123	318	13,926	10,454	60,458	CAVAN.
7,375	16,587	6,060	287	875	92	57	.	6,584	16,887	CELBRIDGE.
19,939	15,686	714	8	3,771	24	111	10	2,737	14,204	CLAREMORRIS.
14,729	1,046	994	.	1,071	.	21	.	412	5,863	CLIFDEN.
16,358	24,947	2,835	141	2,699	22	36	.	6,948	8,658	CLOGHEEN.
16,321	30,062	1,470	16	392	18	.	25,597	10,877	16,624	CLOGHER.
15,296	37,360	12,206	1,012	1,090	188	74	1,100	7,462	4,628	CLONAKILTY.
7,528	11,009	3,437	4	398	75	44	15,438	5,502	25,369	CLONES.
7,402	14,343	2,603	120	2,854	8	56	.	3,876	6,665	CLONMEL.
31,548	80,756	1,195	381	1,636	741	.	130,992	22,627	5,037	COLERAINE.
24,363	27,142	1,632	30	1,103	187	9	83,784	17,404	17,296	COOKSTOWN.
19,034	20,506	2,301	16	2,534	327	194	97,652	14,745	17,876	COOTEHILL.
23,590	69,083	43,170	579	2,777	2,661	428	.	14,129	21,673	CORK.
2,557	4,610	1,508	124	605	.	.	.	800	6,207	CORROFIN.
8,927	11,827	4,321	230	1,754	31	.	.	3,464	26,704	CROOM.
4,654	15,107	3,162	148	1,720	30	302	.	3,192	15,494	DELVIN.
12,320	6,573	2,532	12	1,578	120	49	.	2,683	5,712	DINGLE.
22,474	8,950	942	12	2,794	78	87	4,672	698	34,949	DONEGAL.
65,854	96,292	4,158	109	690	1,216	250	106,562	27,263	2,490	DOWNPATRICK.
8,903	53,432	3,609	90	389	774	.	.	11,922	15,190	DROGHEDA.
20,116	22,076	3,049	12	1,105	39	100	69	3,690	7,152	DROMORE WEST.
7,597	7,013	4,000	84	6,968	64	.	.	4,998	11,179	DUBLIN, NORTH.
6,395	5,462	2,247	32	8,339	90	35	.	4,802	8,859	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
35,660	65,447	3,444	186	681	309	112	13,949	15,501	4,770	DUNDALK.
15,378	8,861	75	20	2,572	238	.	1,176	1,066	1,482	DUNFANAGHY.
30,887	37,134	2,702	84	1,639	126	69	78,410	20,675	20,683	DUNGANNON.
14,153	21,322	8,173	190	1,627	76	9	.	4,977	2,629	DUNGARVAN.
12,354	18,713	2,992	72	3,089	677	200	120	3,555	5,403	DUNMANWAY.
7,090	11,728	3,843	73	364	.	.	.	2,940	28,130	DUNSHAUGHLIN.
12,000	31,394	8,903	337	1,410	71	1,459	25	6,660	34,589	EDENDERRY.
12,630	21,534	10,730	702	2,958	21	33	.	4,688	41,300	ENNIS.
30,215	95,140	11,400	401	3,270	125	67	.	30,702	5,111	ENNISCORTHY.
22,812	19,220	3,579	44	2,622	48	65	2,433	5,766	66,552	ENNISKILLEN.
12,657	5,006	3,840	65	3,053	.	.	97	236	32,064	ENNISTIMON.
23,059	70,969	13,456	639	3,155	474	16	.	12,347	9,771	FERMOY.
26,732	29,817	9,108	64	2,346	102	710	.	3,928	8,019	GALWAY.
13,583	12,741	872	22	2,028	14	1,097	20	2,287	15,785	GLENNAMADDY.
38,041	2,863	20	.	1,351	.	.	60	294	24,385	GLENTIES.
14,213	44,918	9,134	132	3,174	163	9	31	12,111	13,568	GOREY.
11,463	19,306	3,707	153	1,457	108	1,200	.	2,927	13,448	GORT.

TABLE 8.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
GRANARD,	102	112,775	.	.	315	.	12
INISHOWEN,	27	211,897	5,556	91	4,200	8	30
IRVINESTOWN,	607	75,399	84	12	738	48	.
KANTURK,	10,660	99,686	256	15	78	.	.
KELLS,	1,236	112,019	26	.	91	.	36
KENMARE,	.	23,957	14	.	504	.	.
KILKEEL,	14,445	102,200	.	.	12	.	.
KILKENNY,	8,830	95,740	95,228	.	.	.	.
KILLADYSERT,	2,516	12,965	136	12	2,164	.	.
KILLALA,	.	35,003	424	12	35	.	.
KILLARNEY,	2,869	85,073	399	74	2,415	.	.
KILMACTHOMAS,	219	88,258	691	.	6	.	.
KILMALLOCK,	6,261	53,574	122	.	45	.	.
KILRUSH,	2,454	25,842	248	36	3,724	100	.
KINSALE,	6,026	98,454	47,168	60	13	.	.
LARNE,	9,296	187,215	477	.	108	20,061	48
LETTERKENNY,	24	203,274	.	.	.	32	15
LIMAVADY,	1,177	350,434	8,282	.	9,981	2,888	140
LIMERICK,	2,502	74,493	3,159	.	1,182	.	.
LISBURN,	7,279	328,792	1,535	.	96	286	51
LISMORE,	2,670	119,104	758	12	632	15	.
LISNASKEA,	7,519	75,300	198	6	1,116	.	.
LISTOWEL,	6,728	91,004	9,127	.	1,750	84	.
LONDONDERRY,	812	457,887	98	.	.	2,558	60
LONGFORD,	2,660	67,019	90	30	2,293	.	.
LOUGHREA,	5,766	64,451	379	.	572	.	10
LURGAN,	13,136	163,549	5,848	56	1,859	913	160
MACROOM,	2,548	111,369	275	.	19	.	.
MAGHERAFELT,	12,103	239,073	336	.	2,056	150	7
MALLOW,	10,243	164,628	680	.	.	54	12
MANORHAMILTON,	35	39,067	21	.	950	.	.
MIDDLETON,	4,577	176,525	118,131	60	344	36	6
MILLFORD,	112	129,609	4,337	.	500	416	509
MILLSTREET,	2,910	44,625	8	.	99	.	.
MITCHELSTOWN,	4,710	79,899	155	.	13	.	.
MOHILL,	91	53,332	.	.	2,113	.	.
MONAGHAN,	2,674	228,832	427	.	606	279	.
MOUNTBELLEW,	2,607	66,207	123	.	644	.	.
MOUNTMELLICK,	269	154,458	155,799	84	71	21	6
MULLINGAR,	302	128,686	1,037	39	927	.	.
NAAS,	6,052	162,085	28,009	56	1,684	17	36
NAVAN,	4,292	71,996	510	.	397	.	.
NENAGH,	1,213	94,455	56,102	18	570	.	.
NEWCASTLE,	14,735	68,582	127	13	168	.	.
NEW ROSS,	14,390	240,231	138,820	16	14	.	.
NEWRY,	4,697	294,939	144	.	52	32	12
NEWTOWNARDS,	32,545	295,112	1,875	13	360	3,444	197
OLDCASTLE,	18	99,988	746	.	190	.	.
OMAGH,	112	437,793	.	52	1,533	70	12
OUGHTERARD,	5,015	27,658	3,357	.	1,834	.	.
PARSONSTOWN,	1,941	142,872	153,561	55	3,237	32	.
PORTUMNA,	9,287	33,681	4,646	12	922	.	.
RATHDOWN,	6,384	31,714	1,272	.	22	.	15
RATHDRUM,	9,901	159,380	4,906	.	200	.	.
RATHKEALE,	19,344	51,852	3,456	.	.	.	.
ROSCOMMON,	1,405	45,186	102	.	3,212	.	.
ROSCREA,	809	91,098	59,362	61	1,002	.	.
SCARRIFF,	1,704	28,290	750	24	946	.	.
SHILLELAGH,	866	130,937	7,477	.	105	.	.
SKIBBEREEN,	11,831	76,582	319	.	385	.	.
SKULL,	10,688	20,468	869	.	240	.	.
SLIGO,	3,851	90,482	562	.	1,751	.	.
STRABANE,	10,728	483,606	179	.	224	40	12
STRANORLAR,	207	141,314	.	.	14	.	.
STROKESTOWN,	729	32,331	19	.	4,770	88	.
SWINEFORD,	.	182,050	189	.	7,875	.	.
THOMASTOWN,	8,303	110,351	66,865	.	.	.	.
THURLES,	1,040	82,516	111,592	18	12	.	.
TIPPERARY,	5,498	100,059	3,217	.	797	.	6
TOBERCURRY,	105	78,329	30	12	599	.	.
TRALEE,	8,766	82,082	23,175	.	690	.	.
TRIM,	5,947	103,149	315	21	1,127	.	.
TUAM,	12,057	144,988	275	42	4,192	8	35
TULLA,	971	31,547	32	24	1,698	20	.
TULLAMORE,	662	145,987	107,615	42	1,124	.	.
URLINGFORD,	1,708	70,726	76,414	.	.	.	.
WATERFORD,	5,561	180,435	7,777	.	.	.	.
WESTPORT,	2,184	93,158	794	.	14,946	.	.
WEXFORD,	12,919	100,704	81,746	11	143	9,777	10
YOUGHAL,	5,703	85,913	39,499	24	18	.	.
TOTAL,	892,259	19,395,794	2,769,977	2,619	178,100	63,055	3,395

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1893—*continued.*

OF THE CROPS.										
OTHER CROPS.								HAY.		POOR LAW UNIONS.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not *Broken up in Rotation.*	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones (14 lbs.)	Tons.	Tons.	
17,422	18,166	3,329	114	7,200	58	49	1,285	5,948	40,964	GRANARD.
48,570	69,269	1,960	178	9,174	4,613	164	355	7,172	3,913	INISHOWEN.
8,730	9,919	862	32	1,280	39	21	9,953	4,172	19,103	IRVINESTOWN.
16,118	20,469	4,389	151	4,791	961	64	30	10,140	48,398	KANTURK.
13,297	20,869	3,784	211	1,792	38	179	504	6,813	21,987	KELLS.
12,799	4,855	1,084	16	4,009	96	224	.	504	10,943	KENMARE.
31,200	13,516	1,793	40	220	.	.	69,463	10,793	812	KILKEEL.
12,609	31,074	3,394	164	3,580	44	49	.	9,280	25,510	KILKENNY.
5,445	4,410	3,048	46	1,648	.	.	37	120	21,048	KILLADYSERT.
10,709	8,769	731	.	625	.	.	72	1,132	5,558	KILLALA.
23,977	16,602	1,642	86	9,772	157	599	75	4,000	35,947	KILLARNEY.
6,791	18,966	8,251	272	1,421	116	.	.	5,541	2,076	KILMACTHOMAS.
15,645	9,039	3,813	348	5,420	15	17	.	1,086	62,467	KILMALLOCK.
22,949	9,532	8,319	80	3,828	6	.	90	152	46,976	KILRUSH.
9,075	36,381	14,698	226	545	231	.	.	7,530	4,047	KINSALE.
26,488	20,492	829	32	195	250	155	9,078	15,149	24,420	LARNE.
16,937	46,161	310	8	2,347	482	38	41,673	4,420	3,873	LETTERKENNY.
40,255	90,902	597	136	2,174	758	10	60,921	12,413	1,483	LIMAVADY.
19,132	28,619	13,872	887	7,504	160	85	30	4,213	59,483	LIMERICK.
43,911	58,763	1,125	566	593	1,555	115	46,421	27,317	15,768	LISBURN.
13,459	26,524	6,918	287	3,125	168	.	.	5,743	3,559	LISMORE.
14,052	16,377	5,081	72	322	93	52	17,106	4,706	29,475	LISNASKEA.
29,070	18,581	7,270	194	6,275	63	402	.	6,255	54,760	LISTOWEL.
34,073	164,771	1,518	68	5,228	360	14	40,310	13,770	1,063	LONDONDERRY.
13,501	11,463	2,672	66	4,358	35	88	80	3,594	40,027	LONGFORD.
14,472	20,184	2,992	20	2,498	205	4,531	.	1,514	32,148	LOUGHREA.
37,664	36,750	2,781	362	555	691	306	4,406	19,216	21,168	LURGAN.
21,550	25,901	6,416	77	4,682	4,020	295	.	6,946	19,469	MACROOM.
52,133	33,850	606	20	3,865	36	92	151,500	19,725	17,330	MAGHERAFELT.
13,699	36,171	9,656	693	3,136	1,401	20	.	7,416	27,087	MALLOW.
17,247	5,016	1,213	48	5,657	12	10	.	384	39,649	MANORHAMILTON.
17,762	69,593	33,121	443	2,823	314	204	.	11,484	5,545	MIDDLETON.
24,022	27,064	517	36	4,001	366	.	15,252	5,273	3,201	MILLFORD.
9,402	9,990	879	22	2,094	1,216	232	.	2,825	16,118	MILLSTREET.
12,124	12,669	3,275	49	2,796	63	3	.	3,505	19,049	MITCHELSTOWN.
15,740	4,818	1,776	71	3,943	9	24	231	685	31,930	MOHILL.
20,187	36,658	5,142	65	747	355	83	77,000	14,711	13,078	MONAGHAN.
11,671	11,305	3,196	52	2,088	24	1,964	.	1,366	23,138	MOUNTBELLEW.
30,757	99,400	11,271	211	1,678	167	249	.	16,508	32,058	MOUNTMELLICK.
11,431	35,420	7,831	380	3,125	28	464	.	7,700	44,400	MULLINGAR.
14,823	57,735	8,874	269	1,839	44	128	.	8,188	36,325	NAAS.
6,220	19,663	4,728	466	412	12	17	.	5,323	26,274	NAVAN.
15,699	58,113	8,036	297	7,597	135	53	.	8,854	47,308	NENAGH.
14,104	14,412	3,586	191	8,042	16	81	.	9,063	45,912	NEWCASTLE.
24,930	100,853	13,423	758	5,691	172	24	.	18,343	4,800	NEW ROSS.
52,899	42,955	2,272	76	844	168	87	96,852	21,312	3,511	NEWRY.
25,915	81,462	5,028	246	3,082	4,848	718	86,857	28,539	3,338	NEWTOWNARDS.
11,417	18,154	1,925	166	2,152	102	194	1,500	6,842	18,797	OLDCASTLE.
41,839	61,040	1,377	48	3,945	72	54	109,596	19,220	23,854	OMAGH.
14,383	4,048	1,681	.	769	.	67	.	641	3,910	OUGHTERARD.
23,828	75,357	11,346	217	2,955	48	1,550	12	9,762	34,874	PARSONSTOWN.
7,047	11,005	2,819	97	1,273	.	2,895	190	1,088	18,327	PORTUMNA.
5,539	7,235	2,974	120	1,056	137	7	.	3,527	11,203	RATHDOWN.
13,708	44,341	7,700	223	1,251	154	84	.	8,587	15,471	RATHDRUM.
11,500	13,746	4,203	154	767	9	.	.	4,951	21,756	RATHKEALE.
11,510	12,864	2,559	16	2,214	30	1,069	.	2,519	31,183	ROSCOMMON.
19,769	47,731	8,136	163	4,389	40	329	.	6,985	28,471	ROSCREA.
7,610	7,489	1,895	28	2,032	25	71	.	1,814	22,501	SCARRIFF.
15,796	39,454	3,683	91	2,643	38	140	.	11,923	8,739	SHILLELAGH.
18,066	27,311	11,976	223	4,347	1,074	84	.	7,564	8,565	SKIBBEREEN.
8,981	7,940	4,105	17	972	597	190	.	2,463	4,804	SKULL.
32,029	14,937	3,428	47	4,673	43	13	.	3,824	41,562	SLIGO.
41,175	143,435	2,683	184	7,335	932	36	166,562	13,172	4,687	STRABANE.
16,453	19,825	761	60	1,464	51	.	38,895	5,459	10,538	STRANORLAR.
16,840	7,385	4,099	32	2,187	12	60	.	2,350	37,030	STROKESTOWN.
51,875	17,751	914	8	6,905	122	65	.	5,212	16,594	SWINEFORD.
10,572	29,111	3,467	114	2,207	224	.	.	8,710	7,797	THOMASTOWN.
22,781	61,493	5,083	148	4,875	42	.	.	9,106	36,601	THURLES.
22,098	23,881	6,776	157	11,421	54	.	.	3,648	66,130	TIPPERARY.
20,872	7,648	327	16	2,910	258	80	.	2,428	16,002	TOBERCURRY.
26,848	17,311	7,055	93	7,291	42	263	.	3,994	49,340	TRALEE.
6,992	27,433	7,732	467	1,717	65	552	.	5,906	28,656	TRIM.
31,353	32,039	4,743	111	4,895	153	3,606	.	4,834	22,556	TUAM.
9,004	9,960	3,447	120	2,054	.	33	.	1,872	22,336	TULLA.
20,499	54,627	9,399	328	2,263	368	1,887	.	10,644	23,634	TULLAMORE.
10,603	31,382	1,549	71	1,625	16	76	.	7,763	12,545	URLINGFORD.
11,573	39,840	21,821	234	4,056	92	5	.	11,658	7,036	WATERFORD.
27,976	8,816	1,695	25	3,290	37	25	.	1,586	19,389	WESTPORT.
15,417	52,075	11,636	1,215	4,165	32	.	750	14,065	14,008	WEXFORD.
11,178	22,787	7,907	635	1,168	80	219	.	3,754	4,252	YOUGHAL.
3,064,265	4,848,212	768,394	28,521	448,953	53,566	43,683	2,461,119	1,248,907	3,234,380	TOTAL.

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893.														
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.							OTHER CROPS.							TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			Wheat	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	TOTAL.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	TOTAL.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM:	1884	20,504	1,685	73,439	908	5	29	2,334	78,400	42,964	10,131	241	2,007	55,363	10,851	83,322	227,936
	1885	20,480	1,998	73,567	1,164	1	20	1,915	78,673	43,651	9,791	254	2,139	55,835	11,999	86,911	233,418
	1886	20,465	2,342	71,811	1,281	7	32	1,831	77,304	44,630	10,185	211	2,027	57,053	14,608	88,712	237,677
	1887	20,398	2,140	70,511	1,093	6	41	2,214	76,010	44,470	10,153	310	2,429	57,362	16,202	96,960	246,534
Area, 711,276 Acres.	1888	20,283	2,363	70,594	959	5	64	1,805	75,790	44,467	10,129	306	2,559	57,461	13,726	95,228	242,205
	1889	20,516	2,034	70,661	895	12	24	1,324	74,950	42,572	10,683	229	1,804	55,288	15,498	100,225	245,961
	1890	20,417	2,114	69,047	823	5	53	1,218	73,260	42,673	10,121	323	1,723	54,840	16,156	97,698	241,954
	1891	20,112	1,967	67,540	979	2	38	1,361	71,887	41,598	10,402	457	1,534	53,991	15,010	90,163	231,051
	1892	20,145	1,913	68,452	870	2	37	1,423	72,697	41,174	10,484	476	1,780	53,914	12,664	95,269	234,544
	1893	20,155	940	69,629	773	.	26	1,234	72,602	40,933	10,835	492	1,679	53,939	12,290	96,823	235,654
ARMAGH:	1884	18,686	2,327	55,897	84	5	42	622	58,977	26,807	8,747	275	1,977	37,806	10,854	46,889	154,526
	1885	18,701	2,933	53,529	65	8	37	540	57,112	26,505	8,363	396	2,168	37,432	11,790	47,867	154,201
	1886	18,744	3,502	52,620	94	5	41	236	56,498	27,511	7,716	382	2,170	37,779	13,346	48,060	155,683
	1887	18,596	2,623	54,231	74	.	45	419	57,392	26,884	8,022	525	2,186	37,617	12,737	51,963	159,709
Area, 313,036 Acres.	1888	18,441	4,007	54,019	89	1	144	165	58,425	27,648	7,418	577	1,701	37,344	9,321	54,576	159,666
	1889	18,575	2,600	51,727	53	11	156	194	54,741	27,574	8,425	595	1,800	38,394	8,566	55,483	157,184
	1890	18,446	3,279	50,708	101	10	172	253	54,523	26,384	7,670	753	1,703	36,510	6,907	53,063	151,003
	1891	18,358	2,758	51,055	56	8	103	179	54,159	26,434	8,049	708	1,944	37,135	4,966	49,971	146,231
	1892	18,353	2,676	52,568	31	23	156	225	55,679	25,744	8,067	673	1,858	36,342	4,781	50,385	147,187
	1893	18,429	1,684	53,171	54	13	180	129	55,231	24,877	8,005	580	1,676	35,138	5,448	50,658	146,475
CARLOW:	1884	4,565	1,003	21,555	4,783	.	3	1	27,345	9,509	5,058	627	1,240	16,425	.	30,628	74,398
	1885	4,561	920	20,496	5,077	2	.	.	26,195	9,096	4,714	654	1,182	15,646	.	31,185	73,326
	1886	4,573	1,049	21,313	5,068	1	2	5	27,438	9,457	4,879	739	1,327	16,422	1	31,363	75,224
	1887	4,579	899	22,090	4,391	.	1	.	27,381	9,490	4,776	716	1,294	16,276	.	33,100	76,757
Area, 221,295 Acres.	1888	4,571	1,676	20,923	4,609	.	19	.	27,227	9,138	4,685	673	1,388	15,884	.	33,362	76,473
	1889	4,602	1,813	19,546	5,522	1	.	.	26,882	9,649	4,945	640	1,225	16,459	.	33,780	77,121
	1890	4,592	2,220	20,218	5,299	9	3	2	27,751	9,615	4,627	658	1,313	16,213	.	32,719	76,683
	1891	4,624	1,483	20,174	5,157	1	7	.	26,822	9,532	5,192	793	1,459	16,976	.	31,045	74,843
	1892	4,622	1,162	20,744	4,988	1	8	.	26,903	9,331	5,292	847	1,187	16,657	.	32,837	76,397
	1893	4,668	657	20,664	4,667	.	10	.	25,998	8,653	5,176	725	1,194	15,948	.	32,634	74,580
CAVAN:	1884	18,868	173	42,367	16	3	25	8	42,592	26,410	2,720	279	2,529	31,938	4,437	61,495	140,462
	1885	18,811	133	41,957	24	1	35	2	42,152	26,275	2,717	331	2,364	31,687	6,385	62,586	142,810
	1886	18,912	259	41,434	68	8	74	8	41,851	27,362	2,639	345	2,358	32,704	8,460	64,302	147,317
	1887	18,996	217	38,450	16	8	67	5	38,763	26,132	2,603	346	2,705	31,786	8,190	68,992	147,731
Area, 467,025 Acres.	1888	18,969	376	39,949	23	2	103	9	40,467	27,916	2,718	422	2,756	33,812	6,724	69,859	150,862
	1889	19,030	389	39,084	55	10	192	10	39,740	27,943	2,861	469	2,942	34,215	5,706	70,887	150,548
	1890	18,990	473	38,542	28	6	162	4	39,215	28,215	3,083	521	2,921	34,740	5,016	71,145	150,116
	1891	19,061	474	39,647	17	11	167	10	40,326	26,939	3,421	674	2,614	33,648	3,332	70,167	147,473
	1892	19,009	479	37,597	73	.	237	5	38,391	26,814	3,093	662	3,632	34,201	2,834	70,069	145,495
	1893	18,945	465	36,766	29	.	165	15	37,440	25,941	3,012	458	2,671	32,082	2,781	71,131	143,434
CLARE:	1884	16,633	1,710	15,399	1,116	14	654	350	19,243	26,400	6,034	2,004	2,574	37,012	85	90,507	146,847
	1885	16,630	1,577	15,549	873	11	702	174	18,886	24,936	5,977	2,283	2,675	35,871	74	90,333	145,164
	1886	16,668	1,783	14,720	585	4	1,197	128	18,417	24,262	6,031	2,644	2,424	35,361	147	92,567	146,492
	1887	16,685	1,744	14,104	516	9	1,280	86	17,739	23,221	5,466	2,388	3,056	34,131	42	93,309	145,221
Area, 768,265 Acres.	1888	16,721	2,249	13,002	646	21	1,320	53	17,291	22,842	5,110	2,716	2,646	33,314	28	94,368	145,001
	1889	16,732	2,748	13,783	692	4	1,455	40	18,722	23,039	5,487	2,835	2,917	34,278	19	91,972	144,991
	1890	16,708	2,519	12,530	640	24	1,061	73	16,847	21,880	5,381	2,704	2,675	32,640	22	90,420	139,929
	1891	16,862	2,025	13,100	414	6	1,160	72	16,777	20,665	5,410	2,871	2,332	31,278	11	90,525	138,591
	1892	16,935	1,598	13,184	395	28	1,113	73	16,391	20,793	5,388	2,609	2,341	31,131	22	93,897	141,441
	1893	16,916	1,271	13,384	449	9	1,266	39	16,418	20,234	5,055	2,403	2,546	30,238	8	96,624	143,288
CORK:	1884	31,833	11,345	102,347	18,619	10	129	24	132,474	63,876	32,484	6,678	7,376	110,414	47	156,505	399,440
	1885	31,965	11,082	101,258	19,179	54	142	12	131,727	63,414	32,524	6,994	8,317	111,249	55	162,730	405,761
	1886	31,961	9,373	104,972	18,528	11	192	26	133,102	64,039	32,063	7,018	8,225	111,345	55	171,578	416,080
	1887	31,990	8,594	105,764	15,384	2	105	27	129,876	64,221	30,961	7,758	8,821	111,761	41	180,466	422,144
Area, 1,838,921 Acres.	1888	32,055	12,189	99,302	16,644	39	279	26	128,479	64,316	30,068	8,334	9,070	111,788	56	183,843	424,166
	1889	31,996	12,122	96,862	16,049	8	225	22	125,288	62,004	29,684	8,033	9,107	108,878	86	184,189	418,441
	1890	31,662	12,091	94,775	17,076	8	239	12	124,201	60,732	30,860	8,663	9,427	109,682	200	169,129	403,212
	1891	32,064	10,353	93,598	17,506	6	314	22	121,799	56,986	31,984	9,441	8,742	107,153	40	169,726	398,718
	1892	32,006	9,737	97,206	16,057	44	346	8	123,398	55,668	31,639	9,854	7,854	105,015	37	178,791	407,241
	1893	32,179	7,104	102,400	17,350	10	150	12	127,026	54,795	33,135	10,089	8,225	106,244	37	182,284	415,591
DONEGAL:	1884	30,124	254	93,913	1,624	23	654	287	96,755	44,569	16,375	578	3,688	65,210	5,250	53,029	220,244
	1885	30,001	268	91,637	1,576	44	727	290	94,542	44,734	16,477	627	3,927	65,765	8,809	54,057	223,173
	1886	30,062	302	88,268	1,668	8	790	233	91,269	45,375	16,800	605	4,287	67,067	10,771	57,603	226,710
	1887	30,130	546	91,306	1,807	6	904	240	94,809	44,997	17,410	729	4,777	67,913	10,202	62,993	235,917
Area, 1,190,268 Acres	1888	30,011	471	88,551	1,707	36	957	259	91,981	45,172	18,352	850	3,679	68,053	12,151	61,335	233,520
	1889	30,252	591	86,406	1,724	28	1,316	354	90,419	44,979	17,618	817	4,564	67,978	10,489	68,508	237,394
	1890	29,928	545	89,625	1,322	14	1,631	356	93,493	45,437	18,297	725	4,877	69,336	7,690	66,095	236,614
	1891	29,960	468	90,627	1,250	45	1,199	326	93,915	43,340	18,778	690	3,720	66,528	5,093	66,055	231,591
	1892	29,983	409	91,693	1,237	78	804	393	94,614	43,523	18,749	623	3,874	66,769	5,731	64,646	231,760
	1893	29,952	273	91,420	1,025	10	939	339	94,006	42,223	18,514	519	4,068	65,324	5,558	63,999	228,887
DOWN:	1884	25,185	14,366	106,656	420	9	114	1,022	122,587	48,414	18,904	809	3,419	71,546	19,197	66,338	279,668
	1885	25,112	13,913	105,743	351	1	102	941	121,051	48,464	18,362	1,231	3,967	72,025	22,287	69,080	284,443
	1886	24,986	14,694	102,983	407	10	110	719	118,923	47,884	18,868	937	4,159	71,848	25,063	70,754	286,588
	1887	25,044	14,126	103,358	402	13	95	808	118,802	48,525	19,936	1,203	4,206	73,870	25,264	75,246	293,182
Area, 611,927 Acres.	1888	25,100	17,591	103,949	360	19	173	689	122,781	49,514	18,737	1,203	4,121	73,575	19,398	80,061	295,815
	1889	25,367	12,752	102,848	584	19	67	465	116,735	47,735	19,989	965	3,813	72,502	20,945	83,573	293,755
	1890	25,223	13,951	100,762	383	20	69	455	115,640	48,123	18,206	940	3,586	70,855	16,522	80,761	283,778
	1891	25,194	13,277	101,060	383	.	65	519	115,304	48,305	17,957	893	3,946	71,101	12,968	73,367	272,740
	1892	25,106	12,835	103,186	429	.	73	424	116,947	47,576	19,462	933	3,754	71,725	11,875	75,831	276,428
	1893	24,986	8,663	105,471	588	5	108	277	115,112	46,919	19,676	870	3,624	71,089	12,157	77,460	275,818

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893.													TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						OTHER CROPS.							
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Totals.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Totals.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
DUBLIN:	1884	6,060	3,935	13,610	1,952	13	20	40	19,570	8,991	2,357	703	3,139	15,190	1	43,654	78,415
	1885	6,092	3,876	12,849	1,738	1	43	62	18,569	8,591	2,132	755	3,153	14,631	.	45,394	78,594
	1886	6,128	3,836	13,550	1,737	1	43	77	19,244	8,604	2,447	744	3,184	14,979	.	45,924	80,147
	1887	6,099	3,459	14,154	1,638	1	55	70	19,377	8,962	2,365	853	3,175	15,355	.	46,522	81,254
Area, 226,821 Acres.	1888	6,108	4,964	14,077	2,017	5	107	116	21,286	8,997	2,237	871	3,276	15,381	.	50,050	86,717
	1889	6,137	4,288	13,546	2,576	8	74	83	20,575	8,699	2,668	836	3,371	15,574	.	46,430	82,579
	1890	6,062	4,218	12,496	1,991	5	114	102	18,926	8,240	2,432	940	3,048	14,660	.	43,205	76,791
	1891	6,052	4,023	11,915	2,197	1	123	115	18,374	8,053	2,315	1,003	2,700	14,076	.	41,048	73,498
	1892	6,073	3,801	11,531	1,988	4	108	81	17,513	7,521	2,557	908	2,756	13,742	.	47,282	78,537
	1893	6,039	2,980	12,247	2,197	3	69	53	17,549	7,069	2,531	836	2,722	13,158	.	45,259	75,966
FERMANAGH:	1884	12,770	486	20,498	7	4	150	52	21,197	15,133	2,769	535	957	19,394	1,839	55,312	97,742
	1885	12,785	497	21,159	11	9	179	23	21,878	15,144	2,867	570	1,093	19,674	2,198	58,392	102,142
	1886	12,818	586	20,833	21	11	257	35	21,743	15,569	2,842	553	937	19,901	3,061	58,995	103,700
	1887	12,781	722	20,136	19	10	223	16	21,126	15,425	2,772	554	1,021	19,772	3,075	63,374	107,347
Area, 417,665 Acres.	1888	12,903	1,015	20,107	23	20	418	25	21,608	15,798	2,909	688	1,053	20,448	2,705	59,643	104,404
	1889	12,876	950	19,638	36	23	457	33	21,137	15,726	2,908	735	973	20,342	2,743	64,089	108,311
	1890	12,764	937	19,420	37	23	282	13	20,712	15,806	3,220	748	1,241	21,015	2,435	66,016	110,178
	1891	12,855	872	19,676	23	8	347	22	20,948	15,401	3,081	854	1,155	20,491	1,455	65,083	107,977
	1892	12,848	918	19,061	24	9	381	6	20,399	15,373	3,008	790	984	20,155	1,511	63,826	105,891
	1893	12,857	807	19,277	24	3	380	3	20,494	14,900	2,891	708	887	19,386	950	65,865	106,695
GALWAY:	1884	33,626	1,951	49,522	4,947	19	1,186	117	57,742	45,307	12,912	1,460	5,935	65,614	32	79,338	202,726
	1885	33,850	1,970	50,631	4,934	16	1,436	124	59,111	45,505	13,307	1,753	6,052	66,617	32	86,385	212,145
	1886	33,749	2,435	48,855	5,018	15	1,406	103	57,832	44,393	13,187	1,767	5,920	65,267	24	87,705	210,828
	1887	33,577	3,317	46,982	3,816	23	1,562	169	55,869	44,308	13,009	2,074	6,021	65,412	9	91,217	212,507
Area, 1,502,362 Acres.	1888	33,638	5,763	44,961	3,649	16	1,977	118	56,484	44,389	12,136	2,329	5,783	64,637	15	95,110	216,246
	1889	33,867	6,095	43,973	3,662	41	2,767	111	56,649	43,251	12,498	2,393	6,039	64,181	6	88,860	209,696
	1890	33,517	6,229	43,559	3,264	60	2,096	73	55,281	43,262	12,255	2,441	6,448	64,406	7	86,017	205,711
	1891	34,159	5,258	42,962	2,627	39	1,846	30	52,762	41,621	12,594	3,161	6,145	63,521	7	91,220	207,510
	1892	33,762	4,673	42,991	2,658	17	1,693	24	52,056	41,515	12,209	2,791	5,934	62,449	1	93,987	208,493
	1893	33,858	4,203	42,511	2,313	27	1,840	29	50,923	39,613	10,893	2,272	5,250	58,028	10	93,528	202,489
KERRY:	1884	17,859	675	25,412	3,298	10	239	40	29,674	28,063	4,678	1,200	4,606	38,547	71	84,670	152,962
	1885	17,927	788	25,884	3,071	25	336	20	30,124	28,943	5,122	1,296	5,269	40,630	81	92,397	163,232
	1886	17,954	742	25,698	3,361	16	360	10	30,187	28,612	4,838	1,378	4,741	39,569	43	91,982	161,781
	1887	18,016	1,136	25,452	2,458	9	538	12	29,605	28,476	4,771	1,534	4,940	39,721	29	91,257	160,612
Area, 1,159,356 Acres.	1888	18,059	1,900	26,162	1,900	30	716	1	30,709	29,763	5,015	1,604	5,502	41,884	20	102,232	174,845
	1889	18,193	2,131	24,494	2,048	21	605	14	29,313	28,177	5,266	1,870	5,269	40,582	10	99,096	169,001
	1890	18,283	2,177	24,177	2,425	4	522	24	29,329	28,104	5,235	2,206	5,679	41,224	35	92,418	163,006
	1891	18,780	2,042	25,661	2,609	44	550	46	30,952	27,906	6,071	2,237	5,480	41,694	25	95,862	168,533
	1892	18,659	2,057	24,961	2,338	1	454	12	29,863	26,627	5,318	2,018	4,756	38,719	6	98,319	166,907
	1893	18,760	1,609	25,105	2,507	7	602	11	29,841	25,740	5,571	1,864	4,627	37,802	3	97,135	164,781
KILDARE:	1884	7,340	1,854	24,173	9,814	12	179	1	36,033	8,342	11,680	1,029	1,079	22,130	3	52,054	110,220
	1885	7,441	1,730	24,696	12,860	2	172	6	39,466	8,869	11,873	1,048	1,320	23,110	1	56,884	119,461
	1886	7,514	1,287	24,201	12,732	3	225	5	38,453	8,922	11,557	1,228	1,153	22,860	.	60,350	121,663
	1887	7,417	1,366	25,384	13,164	3	236	9	40,162	8,967	12,167	1,248	1,027	23,409	.	59,345	122,916
Area, 418,496 Acres.	1888	7,304	2,045	24,269	14,133	13	444	2	40,906	8,760	11,870	1,397	1,390	23,417	.	65,247	129,570
	1889	7,319	2,013	21,825	13,454	28	389	9	37,718	8,179	11,224	1,216	1,083	21,702	.	58,253	117,673
	1890	7,320	1,980	20,617	12,745	29	357	29	35,757	8,749	10,752	1,250	1,180	21,931	.	53,979	111,667
	1891	7,386	1,365	20,440	12,313	10	231	3	34,362	7,559	10,863	1,241	1,133	20,796	.	51,473	106,631
	1892	7,405	1,697	21,086	12,963	7	305	7	36,065	7,630	10,821	1,196	884	20,531	.	55,662	112,258
	1893	7,346	1,166	21,822	12,796	7	370	5	36,166	7,912	11,108	1,349	943	21,312	.	57,626	115,104
KILKENNY:	1884	12,070	4,026	35,547	14,782	6	.	1	54,362	16,293	9,876	1,210	2,071	29,450	.	60,167	143,979
	1885	12,056	5,289	33,752	16,114	1	1	3	55,160	16,372	9,321	1,235	2,313	29,241	.	62,679	147,080
	1886	12,161	5,691	35,356	17,565	.	2	3	58,617	17,418	10,264	1,280	2,357	31,319	.	66,279	156,215
	1887	12,157	4,695	35,852	16,004	1	.	2	56,554	17,293	10,236	1,561	2,548	31,638	.	67,246	155,438
Area, 507,254 Acres.	1888	12,108	8,534	33,375	15,245	1	7	5	57,167	17,346	9,565	1,719	2,546	31,176	1	68,780	157,124
	1889	12,139	6,519	31,469	17,788	.	8	.	55,784	16,886	9,454	1,571	2,424	30,335	1	66,240	152,360
	1890	12,115	6,848	31,476	17,533	8	.	9	55,874	16,941	9,770	1,675	2,283	30,669	.	62,405	148,948
	1891	12,151	5,197	30,612	16,459	.	1	6	52,275	15,616	9,586	1,778	2,326	29,306	.	61,207	142,788
	1892	12,035	4,308	31,981	16,879	.	3	2	53,173	15,707	9,987	1,997	2,452	30,143	.	63,933	147,249
	1893	12,065	2,361	33,728	17,120	.	.	.	53,209	15,515	10,666	1,716	2,271	30,168	.	66,128	149,505
KING'S:	1884	9,538	814	22,886	12,242	33	253	9	36,237	14,951	9,578	1,294	1,876	27,699	1	48,354	112,291
	1885	9,591	653	22,375	13,923	24	330	36	37,341	15,145	9,554	1,429	2,005	28,133	1	49,436	114,911
	1886	9,585	263	21,822	15,590	19	381	5	38,080	14,548	10,031	1,412	2,014	28,005	3	50,348	116,436
	1887	9,551	350	21,979	15,290	25	372	12	38,028	14,806	10,013	1,805	2,080	28,704	4	50,312	117,048
Area, 493,263 Acres.	1888	9,417	580	21,222	16,712	16	620	5	39,155	15,380	10,180	1,915	2,284	29,759	.	51,940	120,854
	1889	9,399	349	20,373	19,423	23	755	6	40,929	15,437	10,121	1,715	2,460	29,733	1	51,515	122,178
	1890	9,462	498	19,628	18,887	39	745	.	39,797	15,009	9,914	1,742	2,640	29,305	.	47,300	116,402
	1891	9,544	317	19,898	18,010	20	552	.	38,797	14,411	10,326	1,823	2,225	28,785	2	46,255	113,839
	1892	9,472	379	20,179	17,669	15	609	.	38,851	14,185	9,912	1,930	2,145	28,172	.	49,644	116,667
	1893	9,436	198	20,515	16,515	9	520	.	37,757	13,772	9,833	1,676	2,345	27,626	2	50,623	116,008
LEITRIM:	1884	14,041	78	12,780	19	3	170	4	13,054	17,930	1,238	232	2,321	21,721	54	51,866	86,695
	1885	13,959	57	12,462	13	6	191	2	12,731	17,764	1,282	177	1,989	21,212	59	50,110	84,112
	1886	14,033	53	12,312	9	2	379	2	12,757	17,451	1,355	249	1,841	20,896	110	48,991	82,754
	1887	13,930	63	12,587	9	2	236	2	12,949	17,407	1,480	243	1,957	21,087	117	48,853	83,006
Area, 376,510 Acres.	1888	13,894	47	12,152	2	8	385	1	12,595	17,549	1,305	383	1,829	21,066	90	49,785	83,536
	1889	13,874	70	11,859	5	4	350	1	12,289	16,804	1,036	325	1,651	19,816	52	49,444	81,601
	1890	13,805	34	11,196	13	5	408	3	11,659	16,645	1,118	372	1,901	20,036	28	49,606	81,329
	1891	14,032	37	11,687	12	3	472	.	12,211	16,302	1,490	609	1,794	20,195	16	50,113	82,535
	1892	14,024	21	11,005	2	3	463	1	11,495	15,651	1,288	448	1,900	19,287	10	48,214	79,006
	1893	13,938	10	11,093	2	5	416	.	11,526	15,399	1,101	300	1,695	18,495	10	51,776	81,807

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued*.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893.														
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						OTHER CROPS.							TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
LIMERICK:	1884	14,062	1,892	22,480	1,586	.	28	5	25,991	22,095	4,914	1,048	2,656	30,713	6	112,769	169,479
	1885	14,011	2,788	21,456	1,602	6	25	5	25,882	21,597	4,670	1,141	2,934	30,342	9	118,846	175,079
	1886	14,200	2,729	22,184	1,535	.	19	1	26,468	22,070	4,782	1,307	2,843	31,002	2	118,506	175,978
Area,	1887	14,132	3,404	21,179	986	1	15	.	25,585	21,862	5,373	1,524	3,189	31,948	6	117,617	175,156
662,973	1888	14,068	5,245	18,698	825	1	41	2	24,812	20,915	4,815	1,724	2,808	30,262	9	121,409	176,492
Acres.	1889	14,213	5,750	17,671	1,239	2	71	8	24,741	20,833	5,114	1,768	3,033	30,748	1	115,685	171,175
	1890	14,066	5,775	16,447	912	2	70	4	23,210	19,662	5,188	1,823	3,264	29,937	4	105,269	158,420
	1891	14,046	5,066	16,620	896	3	84	1	22,670	18,846	4,937	2,159	3,017	28,959	.	109,624	161,253
	1892	14,081	4,558	16,663	815	.	56	2	22,094	17,579	5,079	2,122	2,894	27,674	.	114,398	164,166
	1893	14,064	3,243	17,040	615	1	147	.	21,046	16,962	4,816	1,779	2,922	26,479	1	120,053	167,579
LONDONDERRY:	1884	15,703	1,028	73,209	1,434	33	494	380	76,578	32,020	14,118	494	4,221	50,853	12,937	38,772	179,140
	1885	15,600	1,093	72,797	1,567	17	577	385	76,436	32,281	13,644	835	3,775	50,535	15,673	37,625	180,269
	1886	15,731	1,219	71,549	1,639	23	567	413	75,410	31,485	13,294	252	2,343	47,374	16,696	38,097	177,577
Area,	1887	15,578	1,130	72,868	1,256	4	297	454	76,009	31,643	14,353	187	2,593	48,976	18,250	46,147	189,382
513,388	1888	15,635	1,314	73,329	1,282	8	548	328	76,809	32,937	14,090	237	2,310	49,574	16,163	45,078	187,624
Acres.	1889	15,715	1,276	70,936	1,200	31	614	207	74,314	31,762	14,456	271	2,809	49,298	16,148	47,217	186,977
	1890	15,676	1,305	71,069	952	1	473	172	73,972	31,503	13,981	232	2,146	47,862	14,412	48,327	184,573
	1891	15,809	1,114	69,090	1,034	11	581	227	72,057	30,236	14,249	337	2,241	47,063	11,920	43,829	174,869
	1892	15,751	1,252	69,473	1,218	5	596	255	72,799	30,364	14,246	444	2,272	47,326	11,648	43,670	175,443
	1893	15,674	963	72,177	959	6	684	228	75,017	30,712	14,554	195	2,253	47,714	10,700	46,302	179,733
LONGFORD:	1884	7,860	56	16,160	35	5	102	29	16,387	11,846	2,562	285	1,479	16,172	57	34,881	67,497
	1885	7,867	48	15,998	67	.	156	27	16,296	11,475	2,609	370	1,417	15,871	72	35,783	68,022
	1886	7,875	131	14,999	22	6	178	26	15,362	11,788	2,243	320	1,328	15,679	40	36,518	67,599
Area,	1887	7,920	116	14,354	30	1	156	16	14,673	11,569	2,227	386	1,380	15,562	34	37,436	67,705
257,770	1888	7,900	321	14,294	24	9	244	8	14,900	11,389	2,296	413	1,343	15,441	33	38,886	69,260
Acres.	1889	7,842	320	13,479	18	5	248	.	14,070	10,999	2,327	449	1,470	15,245	49	36,423	65,787
	1890	7,902	347	13,523	19	7	133	2	14,031	11,345	2,284	482	1,384	15,495	36	36,007	65,569
	1891	8,039	397	14,158	25	3	199	8	14,790	11,782	2,666	668	1,623	16,739	53	39,236	70,818
	1892	7,974	375	12,790	9	1	97	1	13,273	10,806	2,295	506	1,552	15,159	26	39,291	67,749
	1893	7,962	370	13,029	8	2	217	.	13,626	10,622	2,219	491	1,464	14,796	19	39,911	68,352
LOUTH AND DROGHEDA CO. OF TOWN:	1884	6,639	1,592	27,831	14,574	8	1	335	44,341	11,526	11,227	506	1,315	24,574	793	22,821	92,529
	1885	6,663	1,389	27,904	14,588	2	65	158	44,106	11,123	9,550	497	1,224	22,394	878	24,168	91,546
	1886	6,620	1,036	26,380	14,903	20	17	162	42,518	10,895	9,154	488	1,384	21,921	707	24,971	90,117
Area,	1887	6,592	728	27,165	13,271	15	36	212	41,447	11,527	8,989	630	1,365	22,511	607	25,079	89,644
201,618	1888	6,555	1,255	25,992	14,162	2	27	171	41,609	11,905	8,926	643	1,434	22,908	431	26,631	91,579
Acres.	1889	6,602	1,131	23,469	15,155	5	13	73	39,846	11,545	8,977	639	1,298	22,459	728	26,782	89,815
	1890	6,526	1,043	24,219	14,803	3	18	68	40,154	11,378	8,889	501	1,172	21,940	329	26,569	88,992
	1891	6,580	1,048	24,080	14,125	15	8	75	39,357	10,824	8,391	587	794	20,596	114	23,493	83,560
	1892	6,565	1,120	24,024	15,211	1	3	71	40,430	10,485	8,998	614	944	21,041	135	25,636	87,242
	1893	6,548	534	25,362	14,369	.	3	53	40,321	10,041	9,442	504	837	20,824	182	26,228	87,555
MAYO:	1884	34,366	765	55,838	1,053	2	1,536	16	59,210	50,576	9,231	223	4,352	64,382	88	46,820	170,500
	1885	34,119	856	54,971	844	39	1,857	11	58,578	50,906	8,428	303	4,531	64,168	112	51,528	174,386
	1886	34,321	892	56,061	947	4	2,283	12	60,199	51,423	8,625	356	4,404	64,808	162	50,936	176,105
Area,	1887	34,065	1,098	54,166	970	27	2,402	25	58,688	50,138	8,210	432	4,008	62,788	245	51,954	173,675
1,318,130	1888	34,077	1,662	51,170	932	24	2,442	18	56,248	49,401	8,216	850	3,690	62,157	143	53,215	171,763
Acres.	1889	34,090	1,829	49,470	1,154	46	3,117	51	55,667	48,097	8,077	744	4,356	61,274	123	51,265	168,329
	1890	34,296	1,628	48,634	740	5	3,172	33	54,212	46,576	7,639	718	3,503	58,436	118	47,040	159,806
	1891	34,726	1,700	45,326	748	16	2,537	25	50,352	43,473	7,695	1,055	3,027	55,250	55	48,020	153,677
	1892	34,490	1,450	45,357	535	26	2,892	17	50,277	43,572	7,502	1,250	3,275	55,599	31	52,301	158,208
	1893	34,406	1,306	46,048	488	18	2,657	5	50,522	44,106	7,934	746	3,242	56,028	66	53,640	160,256
MEATH:	1884	10,115	1,149	28,742	1,036	3	79	24	31,033	12,168	6,562	1,125	2,015	21,870	37	76,878	129,818
	1885	10,136	1,073	28,832	787	3	75	19	30,789	11,694	6,070	1,085	1,870	20,719	80	83,332	134,920
	1886	10,176	1,105	29,114	792	.	78	23	31,112	11,900	6,327	961	1,834	21,022	126	85,618	137,878
Area,	1887	10,134	970	27,410	933	1	102	24	29,440	11,351	6,328	1,082	2,029	21,290	135	79,575	130,440
578,298	1888	10,145	1,478	26,407	949	6	242	9	29,091	11,794	6,064	1,238	2,046	21,142	80	91,079	141,392
Acres.	1889	10,082	1,151	25,488	1,050	5	192	6	27,892	11,192	5,986	961	1,526	19,665	65	80,926	128,548
	1890	10,131	1,433	23,926	1,056	6	211	20	26,652	11,194	6,138	1,155	1,774	20,261	40	78,342	125,295
	1891	10,107	1,397	23,681	913	3	162	21	26,177	10,941	5,728	1,341	1,568	19,578	19	78,984	124,758
	1892	10,177	1,281	25,095	861	10	176	7	27,430	10,717	5,925	1,255	1,440	19,337	22	84,259	131,048
	1893	10,195	928	25,673	890	1	172	13	27,677	10,786	6,181	1,258	1,456	19,681	19	81,626	129,003
MONAGHAN:	1884	16,907	437	52,693	807	7	57	55	54,061	20,526	7,588	479	1,296	29,889	9,829	32,814	126,593
	1885	16,875	386	49,218	937	9	71	58	50,679	20,367	7,448	490	1,538	29,843	11,154	33,640	125,316
	1886	16,801	446	49,563	1,256	3	72	39	51,379	20,847	7,426	570	1,298	30,141	14,084	34,693	130,297
Area,	1887	16,857	594	49,506	660	7	69	28	50,864	21,534	7,539	511	1,668	31,252	14,619	38,378	135,113
318,806	1888	16,794	998	47,984	709	8	114	37	49,850	21,727	7,837	772	1,490	31,826	12,141	38,797	132,614
Acres.	1889	16,899	753	49,246	787	9	96	14	50,905	22,828	8,412	885	1,948	34,073	12,532	43,315	140,825
	1890	16,737	921	45,305	856	2	74	33	47,191	22,460	8,336	1,057	1,864	33,717	9,565	39,623	130,096
	1891	16,766	935	46,046	1,013	12	69	56	48,131	21,960	7,422	910	1,446	31,738	6,913	38,260	125,042
	1892	16,700	982	45,938	672	8	81	35	47,716	22,098	7,128	1,010	1,517	31,753	6,559	37,453	123,481
	1893	16,604	785	45,544	713	3	120	14	47,179	21,310	7,264	951	1,395	30,920	5,777	37,385	121,261
QUEEN'S:	1884	9,599	639	24,467	17,639	4	1	5	42,755	15,883	12,077	1,582	1,234	30,781	.	56,081	129,617
	1885	9,520	444	22,781	19,813	5	6	.	43,049	15,306	11,866	1,425	1,102	29,699	.	57,811	130,559
	1886	9,585	457	22,741	20,128	7	32	5	43,370	15,709	11,803	1,453	994	29,959	.	63,147	136,476
Area,	1887	9,502	332	23,383	19,311	5	23	1	43,055	15,849	12,463	1,587	1,267	31,166	.	60,387	134,608
424,853	1888	9,497	962	23,125	21,799	9	42	2	45,939	16,303	12,340	1,845	1,463	31,951	.	61,300	139,190
Acres.	1889	9,456	659	19,739	22,415	10	21	4	42,848	15,561	11,898	1,544	1,397	30,400	.	61,804	135,052
	1890	9,401	937	20,919	23,408	25	21	2	45,312	15,648	11,779	1,746	1,477	30,650	.	55,718	131,680
	1891	9,508	618	21,566	22,433	13	32	1	44,663	15,162	12,412	2,065	1,304	30,943	1	55,941	131,548
	1892	9,443	352	21,079	21,063	3	7	14	42,518	14,958	12,599	1,588	1,255	30,400	.	56,795	129,713
	1893	9,378	176	21,598	21,623	9	10	11	43,427	14,397	12,607	1,722	1,294	30,020	.	58,556	132,003

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893.														
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.							OTHER CROPS.							TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ROSCOMMON:	1884	19,475	133	26,246	118	4	429	1	26,931	26,178	5,236	482	2,222	34,118	6	69,371	130,426
	1885	19,454	195	25,743	94	5	586	1	26,624	26,498	4,931	440	2,375	34,244	3	68,384	129,255
	1886	19,350	264	24,139	205	8	960	1	25,577	25,511	4,832	558	2,263	33,164	13	72,883	131,637
	1887	19,347	188	23,611	161	2	934	7	24,903	25,518	4,632	713	2,555	33,418	3	68,521	126,845
Area, 585,407 Acres.	1888	19,385	372	22,393	162	2	1,310	5	24,244	25,210	4,559	770	2,430	32,969	1	73,188	130,402
	1889	19,303	457	23,113	267	13	1,404	10	25,264	25,067	4,666	797	2,529	33,059	1	71,392	129,716
	1890	19,239	437	22,219	161	8	1,251	2	24,078	24,518	4,712	959	2,560	32,749	3	65,489	122,319
	1891	19,269	455	21,815	189	2	1,242	5	23,708	23,547	4,820	1,138	2,812	32,317	.	68,227	124,252
	1892	19,194	306	20,231	322	2	1,042	2	21,905	21,846	4,202	1,209	2,447	29,704	.	68,985	120,594
	1893	19,165	262	20,082	354	6	1,088	7	21,799	21,391	4,013	1,127	2,308	28,839	5	69,961	120,604
SLIGO:	1884	14,600	278	23,055	714	51	213	13	24,324	19,835	3,827	435	1,800	25,897	24	36,120	86,365
	1885	14,655	235	22,709	577	1	183	4	23,709	19,726	3,824	513	2,053	26,116	24	36,067	85,916
	1886	14,614	183	21,820	623	8	290	10	22,934	20,007	3,392	597	2,179	26,175	24	37,497	86,630
	1887	14,514	537	21,261	833	9	208	5	22,853	19,659	3,189	640	2,011	25,499	35	35,244	83,631
Area, 451,815 Acres.	1888	14,524	340	19,983	691	1	350	13	21,378	19,236	3,237	707	1,994	25,174	14	38,861	85,427
	1889	14,638	784	20,369	595	3	442	6	22,199	19,362	3,192	683	2,022	25,259	23	38,630	86,111
	1890	14,313	604	18,668	559	11	432	3	20,277	18,417	3,312	731	1,832	24,292	7	36,220	80,796
	1891	14,239	387	17,892	384	.	277	7	18,947	16,382	2,959	696	1,579	21,616	8	33,534	74,105
	1892	14,510	405	17,980	333	2	226	2	18,948	16,747	2,683	670	1,532	21,632	13	35,690	76,283
	1893	14,555	402	18,298	434	4	377	.	19,515	17,155	3,113	535	1,580	22,383	10	37,177	79,085
TIPPERARY:	1884	21,446	4,581	53,139	16,017	34	77	8	73,856	33,199	20,264	1,950	4,632	60,045	2	125,305	259,208
	1885	21,540	5,474	50,196	17,998	30	46	9	73,753	33,042	19,196	2,096	4,499	58,833	6	127,478	260,070
	1886	21,651	4,957	53,028	18,274	27	85	6	76,377	32,818	20,388	2,211	4,568	59,985	3	131,570	267,935
	1887	21,627	4,858	52,038	16,805	43	73	10	73,827	32,813	19,997	2,779	4,677	60,266	7	127,578	261,678
Area, 1,048,968 Acres.	1888	21,541	8,382	47,973	17,542	45	126	21	74,089	32,926	19,868	2,896	4,901	60,591	1	137,898	272,579
	1889	21,599	8,029	42,761	20,590	46	96	15	71,537	31,985	19,495	2,639	4,688	58,807	.	126,084	256,428
	1890	21,563	7,652	42,190	21,677	27	103	2	71,651	31,569	19,924	2,587	5,389	59,469	.	123,238	254,358
	1891	21,435	6,275	40,888	21,602	39	105	4	68,913	30,316	20,189	3,180	5,155	58,840	.	116,673	244,426
	1892	21,259	5,452	41,891	21,940	82	119	24	69,508	29,224	20,010	3,425	4,794	57,453	1	127,516	254,478
	1893	21,472	4,080	43,690	20,620	5	160	3	68,558	28,125	20,885	2,954	4,637	56,601	.	130,242	255,401
TYRONE:	1884	26,006	1,009	102,796	36	5	142	54	104,042	41,118	14,976	379	2,833	59,306	12,723	54,699	230,770
	1885	26,037	1,013	104,040	29	6	168	87	105,343	40,649	15,581	487	2,670	59,387	16,364	56,434	237,528
	1886	25,973	1,216	101,168	20	14	315	73	102,806	41,186	15,630	522	2,549	59,887	20,340	59,118	242,151
	1887	25,943	1,282	98,772	34	12	396	63	100,559	41,107	15,570	486	3,305	60,468	20,428	70,192	251,647
Area, 778,943 Acres.	1888	25,802	1,828	99,724	73	16	399	55	102,095	42,598	15,553	633	3,302	62,086	20,361	68,888	253,430
	1889	25,766	1,506	96,250	56	8	341	27	98,188	41,801	15,928	476	3,683	61,888	19,859	71,768	251,703
	1890	25,686	1,570	96,335	41	3	430	24	98,403	42,905	16,037	629	3,829	63,400	17,307	73,703	252,813
	1891	25,715	1,363	95,455	106	8	648	77	97,657	42,458	16,017	704	3,780	62,959	12,636	75,258	248,510
	1892	25,726	1,551	97,146	39	9	611	30	99,386	42,315	16,497	941	3,202	62,955	12,719	78,023	253,083
	1893	25,634	1,771	97,550	16	18	397	41	99,793	40,749	16,311	608	3,139	60,807	11,429	76,752	248,781
WATERFORD:	1884	7,919	1,903	30,714	1,039	2	45	2	33,705	14,041	6,815	1,840	1,887	24,583	.	21,937	80,225
	1885	7,955	2,053	30,278	1,170	.	21	7	33,529	14,318	6,666	1,828	2,232	25,044	1	22,845	81,419
	1886	7,971	1,326	32,795	1,308	3	28	1	35,461	14,361	6,171	1,618	2,288	24,438	.	24,069	83,968
	1887	7,887	1,081	31,701	1,240	4	35	3	34,064	14,295	6,731	2,023	2,342	25,391	.	26,536	85,991
Area, 456,198 Acres.	1888	7,914	2,252	29,367	1,324	1	37	1	32,982	14,668	6,213	1,916	2,538	25,335	.	25,763	84,080
	1889	8,017	1,985	28,104	1,565	4	75	.	31,733	14,040	5,929	1,851	2,247	24,067	.	24,640	80,440
	1890	8,116	1,425	27,386	1,469	.	45	.	30,325	14,116	6,012	1,971	2,469	24,568	.	22,721	78,114
	1891	8,160	1,170	28,167	1,275	.	57	.	30,669	13,165	6,274	2,167	2,218	23,824	.	23,209	77,702
	1892	8,051	961	29,153	1,476	1	94	1	31,686	12,976	6,532	2,350	2,131	23,989	.	24,121	79,796
	1893	8,160	690	29,616	1,574	3	115	1	31,999	12,860	6,647	2,354	2,025	23,886	.	24,255	80,140
WESTMEATH:	1884	9,641	49	20,085	94	1	78	9	20,316	10,820	5,378	794	1,555	18,547	1	50,004	88,868
	1885	9,649	53	20,706	169	4	72	.	21,004	11,260	5,259	1,038	1,637	19,194	.	53,554	93,752
	1886	9,705	33	19,969	233	10	127	3	20,375	11,106	5,362	1,129	1,695	19,292	1	56,619	96,287
	1887	9,671	65	19,497	190	.	164	.	19,916	10,950	5,297	1,176	1,822	19,245	1	54,383	93,545
Area, 434,018 Acres.	1888	9,622	69	18,865	238	8	242	1	19,423	11,086	5,080	1,195	1,782	19,143	.	56,659	95,225
	1889	9,591	49	17,897	440	5	196	7	18,594	10,755	5,004	1,163	1,814	18,736	.	53,114	90,444
	1890	9,524	89	17,024	373	4	194	2	17,686	10,354	4,975	1,267	1,986	18,582	1	51,950	88,219
	1891	9,622	91	16,757	327	1	237	3	17,416	10,251	4,692	1,169	1,692	17,804	.	48,384	83,604
	1892	9,636	120	16,323	313	3	256	.	17,015	9,717	4,482	1,250	1,672	17,121	1	52,634	86,771
	1893	9,636	83	16,168	245	3	232	5	16,736	9,190	4,402	1,098	1,756	16,446	.	51,638	84,820
WEXFORD:	1884	14,381	4,442	49,580	35,549	14	20	2,873	92,478	22,091	18,864	3,154	2,376	46,485	.	60,096	199,059
	1885	14,434	5,137	48,188	37,087	.	30	2,217	92,659	22,359	17,957	2,911	2,758	45,985	.	62,556	201,200
	1886	14,454	4,541	50,381	35,036	43	11	2,500	92,512	21,857	18,888	2,848	2,374	45,967	.	64,064	202,543
	1887	14,527	3,927	50,786	28,730	8	50	2,086	85,587	21,981	17,892	2,900	2,539	45,312	.	64,079	194,978
Area, 578,597 Acres.	1888	14,454	5,725	50,903	31,007	8	37	1,869	89,549	22,754	17,508	3,146	3,160	46,568	1	67,995	204,113
	1889	14,428	5,501	49,170	34,068	37	20	1,262	90,058	22,480	18,351	3,091	2,960	46,882	1	66,051	202,992
	1890	14,552	5,945	49,985	31,914	.	25	1,377	89,246	22,883	17,894	3,130	2,957	46,864	55	63,471	199,636
	1891	14,588	5,984	50,717	32,405	18	24	1,514	90,662	23,057	18,942	3,411	3,006	48,416	21	58,471	197,570
	1892	14,397	5,596	52,288	31,412	22	25	1,288	90,631	21,839	19,226	3,269	2,416	46,750	20	61,180	198,581
	1893	14,547	4,262	53,420	26,992	8	26	1,078	85,786	21,287	18,680	3,062	2,309	45,338	25	58,539	189,688
WICKLOW:	1884	7,025	1,255	25,403	699	4	.	8	27,369	11,055	4,851	611	1,222	17,739	.	58,991	104,099
	1885	7,092	1,096	25,508	831	11	.	3	27,449	11,283	4,901	687	1,306	18,177	.	58,291	103,917
	1886	7,159	814	25,344	945	1	23	2	27,129	10,847	5,304	711	1,261	18,123	.	60,390	105.642
	1887	7,111	874	24,998	673	1	4	1	26,551	10,859	5,193	830	1,304	18,186	2	59,557	104,296
Area, 499,822 Acres.	1888	7,096	1,040	24,037	492	.	3	4	25,576	10,722	5,201	777	1,319	18,019	.	60,914	104,509
	1889	7,021	1,101	23,646	618	1	.	.	25,366	10,273	5,234	766	1,359	17,632	.	59,882	102,880
	1890	6,972	1,117	23,888	551	6	7	.	25,569	10,458	5,345	808	1,567	18,178	1	57,971	101,719
	1891	7,030	954	23,480	479	5	6	.	24,924	10,264	5,414	932	1,498	18,108	.	55,106	98,138
	1892	7,061	984	23,388	358	1	6	.	24,737	9,950	5,769	896	1,403	18,018	.	58,226	100,981
	1893	7,016	752	23,840	467	.	15	.	25,074	9,347	5,704	793	1,125	16,969	.	55,655	97,698

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued*.

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893.														
			Corn, Beans, and Pease.							Other Crops.							Total extent under Crops.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
LEINSTER:	1884	104,833	20,814	310,039	113,199	103	736	3,335	448,226	153,471	100,070	12,920	20,601	287,062	893	594,609	1,330,790
	1885	105,102	21,708	304,085	123,054	55	950	2,531	452,383	152,573	95,806	13,134	21,287	282,800	1,032	621,073	1,357,288
	1886	105,535	20,243	305,170	124,751	111	1,119	2,816	454,210	153,051	98,259	13,333	20,905	285,548	878	645,591	1,386,227
	1887	105,260	17,781	307,072	113,625	61	1,199	2,433	442,171	154,104	97,946	14,774	21,830	288,654	783	637,021	1,368,629
Area, 4,842,105 Acres.	1888	104,777	28,649	297,489	121,387	77	2,034	2,192	451,828	155,574	95,952	15,832	23,431	290,789	546	672,843	1,416,006
	1889	104,618	24,894	279,647	132,527	128	1,916	1,450	440,562	151,655	96,189	14,591	22,387	284,822	845	641,200	1,367,429
	1890	104,559	26,675	277,919	128,579	141	1,828	1,613	436,755	151,814	94,799	15,354	22,781	284,748	462	609,636	1,331,601
	1891	105,311	22,874	277,484	124,843	90	1,582	1,746	428,619	147,452	96,527	16,816	21,328	282,123	210	590,643	1,301,595
	1892	104,861	21,175	280,508	123,714	68	1,603	1,471	428,539	142,846	97,863	16,356	20,106	277,071	204	627,369	1,333,183
	1893	104,836	14,467	288,066	117,889	42	1,644	1,218	423,326	138,791	98,549	15,230	19,716	272,286	247	624,423	1,320,282
MUNSTER:	1884	109,752	22,106	249,491	41,675	70	1,172	429	314,943	187,674	75,189	14,720	23,731	301,314	211	591,693	4,208,161
	1885	110,028	23,762	244,621	43,893	126	1,272	227	313,901	186,250	74,155	15,638	25,926	301,969	226	614,629	1,230,725
	1886	110,405	20,910	253,397	43,591	61	1,881	172	320,012	186,162	74,273	16,176	25,089	301,700	250	630,272	1,252,234
	1887	110,337	20,817	250,238	37,389	58	2,046	138	310,696	184,888	73,299	18,006	27,025	303,218	125	636,763	1,250,802
Area, 5,934,681 Acres.	1888	110,358	32,217	234,504	38,831	137	2,519	104	308,362	185,430	71,089	19,190	27,465	303,174	114	665,513	1,277,163
	1889	110,660	32,765	223,675	42,183	35	2,527	99	301,334	180,078	70,975	19,046	27,261	297,360	116	641,666	1,240,476
	1890	110,398	31,639	218,005	44,199	65	2,040	115	296,063	176,063	72,600	19,954	28,903	297,520	261	603,195	1,197,039
	1891	111,347	26,931	218,034	44,302	98	2,270	145	291,780	167,884	74,865	22,055	26,944	291,748	76	605,619	1,189,223
	1892	110,991	24,363	223,058	43,021	156	2,222	120	292,940	162,867	73,966	22,378	24,770	283,981	66	637,042	1,214,029
	1893	111,551	17,997	231,235	43,115	35	2,440	66	294,888	158,716	76,109	21,443	24,982	281,250	49	650,593	1,226,780
ULSTER:	1884	184,753	21,765	621,473	5,336	94	1,707	4,814	655,189	297,981	96,328	4,069	22,927	421,305	87,917	492,670	1,657,081
	1885	184,402	22,234	613,647	5,724	96	1,924	4,241	647,866	298,070	95,251	5,221	23,641	422,183	106,659	506,592	1,683,300
	1886	184,492	24,566	600,229	6,454	89	2,258	3,587	637,183	301,849	95,400	4,377	22,128	423,754	126,429	520,334	1,707,700
	1887	184,323	23,380	599,138	5,366	66	2,137	4,247	634,334	300,917	98,358	4 851	24,890	429,016	128,967	574,245	1,766,562
Area, 5,322,334 Acres.	1888	184,038	29,963	598,206	5,225	115	2,925	3,372	639,806	307,777	97,743	5,688	22,971	434,179	112,690	573,465	1,760,140
	1889	184,996	22,851	586,846	5,390	151	3,263	2,628	621,129	302,920	101,280	5,442	24,336	433,978	112,486	605,065	1,772,658
	1890	183,867	25,095	580,813	4,543	84	3,346	2,528	616,409	303,506	98,951	5,928	23,890	432,275	96,010	596,431	1,741,125
	1891	183,929	23,228	580,196	4,861	105	3,217	2,777	614,384	296,671	99,376	6,227	22,380	424,654	74,293	572,153	1,685,484
	1892	183,621	23,015	585,114	4,593	134	2,976	2,796	618,628	294,981	100,734	6,552	22,873	425,140	70,322	579,222	1,693,312
	1893	183,236	16,351	591,005	4,181	58	2,999	2,280	616,874	288,564	101,062	5,381	21,392	416,399	67,090	586,375	1,686,738
CONNAUGHT:	1884	116,108	3,205	167,441	6,851	79	3,534	151	181,261	159,826	32,444	2,832	16,630	211,732	204	283,515	676,712
	1885	116,037	3,313	166,516	6,462	67	4,253	142	180,753	160,399	31,772	3,186	17,000	212,357	230	292,474	685,814
	1886	116,067	3,327	163,187	6,802	37	5,318	128	179,299	158,785	31,391	3,527	16,607	210,310	333	298,012	687,954
	1887	115,433	5,203	158,607	5,789	63	5,392	208	175,262	157,030	30,520	4,102	16,552	208,204	409	295,789	679,664
Area, 4,234,224 Acres.	1888	115,518	8,134	150,659	5,436	51	6,464	155	170,949	155,785	29,453	5,039	15,726	206,003	263	310,159	687,374
	1889	115,772	9,235	148,784	5,683	107	8,080	179	172,068	152,581	29,469	4,942	16,597	203,589	205	299,591	675,453
	1890	115,170	8,932	144,276	4,737	89	7,359	114	165,507	149,418	29,036	5,221	16,244	199,919	163	284,372	649,961
	1891	116,425	7,837	139,682	3,960	60	6,374	67	157,980	141,325	29,558	6,659	15,357	192,899	86	291,114	642,079
	1892	115,980	6,855	137,564	3,850	50	6,316	46	154,681	139,331	27,884	6,368	15,088	188,671	55	299,177	642,584
	1893	115,922	6,183	138,032	3,591	60	6,378	41	154,285	137,664	27,054	4,980	14,075	183,773	101	306,082	644,241

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

——	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893.														
			Corn, Beans, and Pease.							Other Crops.							Total extent under Crops.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TOTAL OF IRELAND:	1884	515,446	67,890	1,348,444	167,061	346	7,149	8,729	1,599,619	798,952	304,031	34,541	83,889	1,221,413	89,225	1,962,487	4,872,744
	1885	515,569	71,017	1,328,869	179,133	344	8,399	7,141	1,594,903	797,292	296,984	37,179	87,854	1,219,309	108,147	2,034,768	4,957,127
	1886	516,499	69,546	1,321,983	181,598	298	10,576	6,703	1,590,704	799,847	299,323	37,413	84,729	1,221,312	127,890	2,094,209	5,034,115
	1887	515,353	67,181	1,315,055	162,169	258	10,774	7,026	1,562,463	796,939	300,123	41,733	90 297	1,229,092	130,284	2,143,818	5,065,657
Area, 20,333,344 Acres.	1888	514,691	99,013	1,280,858	170,929	380	13,942	5,823	1,570,945	804.566	294,237	45,749	89,593	1,234,145	113,613	2,221,980	5.140,683
	1889	516,046	89,745	1,238,952	185,783	471	15,786	4,356	1,535,093	787,234	297,913	44,021	90,581	1,219,749	113,652	2,187,522	5,056,016
	1890	513,994	92,341	1,221,013	182,058	379	14,573	4,370	1,514,734	780,801	295,386	46,457	91,818	1,214,462	96,896	2,093,634	4,919,726
	1891	517,012	80,870	1,215,396	177,966	353	13,443	4,735	1,492,763	758,332	300,326	51,757	86,009	1,191,424	74,665	2,059,529	4,818,381
	1892	515,453	75,408	1,226,244	175,178	408	13,117	4,433	1,494,788	740,025	300,447	51,554	82,837	1,174,863	70,647	2,142,810	4,883,108
	1893	515,545	54,998	1,248,338	168,776	195	13,461	3,605	1,489,373	723,735	302,774	47,054	80.165	1,153,708	67,487	2,167,473	4,878,041

TABLE 10.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE OF CROPS TO THE STATUTE ACRE, IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1884 to 1893.

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
ANTRIM,	1884	13·8	15·3	20·0	13·0	18·4	18·0	12·6	4·0	12·7	13·4	9·8	28·1	2·1
	1885	14·2	16·1	21·5	14·0	13·2	18·2	14·1	4·6	12·4	14·2	8·4	35·5	2·1
	1886	14·4	16·1	21·6	13·0	10·8	18·5	16·5	3·7	13·7	12·5	10·6	33·7	2·2
	1887	16·9	15·1	19·9	14·2	15·4	13·9	15·6	4·6	13·6	14·6	8·4	23·2	2·1
	1888	13·1	17·9	15·9	14·0	12·0	15·6	13·2	3·0	7·5	8·9	7·5	34·5	2·3
	1889	13·1	15·2	17·0	14·0	14·8	18·7	14·8	3·9	11·6	13·6	8·7	32·7	2·4
	1890	18·8	18·1	21·9	15·4	14·7	27·2	13·9	3·4	14·8	15·7	7·0	39·9	2·5
	1891	17·0	16·3	16·8	14·0	13·7	24·7	13·4	4·0	14·3	16·1	10·7	31·5	2·3
	1892	15·7	17·7	19·5	14·0	16·8	21·3	15·0	3·6	12·8	14·1	9·5	23·3	2·2
	1893	20·9	18·6	22·3	.	15·6	26·8	15·7	4·8	17·6	14·9	13·4	39·0	2·2
ARMAGH,	1884	11·6	10·9	11·2	11·0	10·8	14·1	12·1	3·6	8·7	9·7	9·3	23·0	2·0
	1885	15·3	11·3	14·1	12·0	11·8	12·0	10·8	4·4	6·9	9·4	8·3	24·1	2·0
	1886	14·3	12·3	14·0	12·0	16·9	15·4	26·0	3·1	11·1	9·8	6·8	26·2	2·1
	1887	12·2	9·3	13·8	.	11·6	7·1	12·9	4·6	6·9	9·3	7·0	13·5	1·8
	1888	13·9	12·3	14·3	14·0	12·4	19·3	14·2	3·1	8·6	9·2	7·0	29·7	2·5
	1889	13·5	11·9	16·1	13·9	15·3	13·2	12·4	3·2	9·9	11·3	8·5	23·4	2·4
	1890	15·3	13·7	14·1	5·6	15·3	19·3	16·5	3·3	12·5	13·6	8·4	32·4	2·3
	1891	14·8	13·0	20·4	13·7	15·8	15·6	11·1	3·8	11·6	12·1	8·3	27·9	2·0
	1892	15·1	12·8	15·1	12·3	13·7	18·2	12·0	3·6	9·7	9·9	7·1	20·2	2·0
	1893	16·0	13·3	16·1	13·8	16·7	16·9	18·2	4·2	14·6	15·9	7·9	30·7	2·1
CARLOW,	1884	16·2	15·7	17·7	.	19·7	12·0	.	5·0	13·2	14·8	8·0		1·7
	1885	14·1	14·4	16·5	10·0	.	.	.	4·0	13·3	13·7	9·4	.	1·9
	1886	15·4	14·5	15·5	14·0	14·0	13·3	10·0	4·1	15·2	15·3	10·6	36·0	2·0
	1887	14·6	8·5	9·9	.	14·0	.	.	4·6	5·3	9·0	6·1	.	1·5
	1888	15·3	13·9	15·8	.	14·0	.	.	4·5	12·1	14·2	8·7	.	2·7
	1889	16·5	15·5	17·0	11·0	.	.	.	4·4	14·4	15·3	8·9	.	2·0
	1890	13·7	14·6	15·6	11·0	11·0	18·0	.	2·8	13·6	13·9	8·6	.	2·0
	1891	17·5	16·6	18·7	12·0	15·0	.	.	4·4	12·8	13·8	9·1	.	2·0
	1892	14·8	16·0	17·4	12·0	14·0	.	.	5·1	14·9	14·8	10·2	.	2·0
	1893	14·1	16·4	17·2	.	14·1	.	.	4·5	14·6	15·5	8·6	.	1·6
CAVAN,	1884	14·6	11·8	16·2	15·0	13·8	17·0	10·5	3·2	11·4	11·9	8·4	28·4	2·2
	1885	13·2	11·2	13·8	17·0	22·2	17·0	.	3·4	10·8	12·4	9·4	30·1	2·1
	1886	15·9	11·4	14·4	16·5	12·4	14·6	12·0	3·1	12·6	12·8	12·0	28·8	2·3
	1887	13·4	8·0	15·0	14·4	16·0	14·5	9·0	4·3	6·4	10·5	6·2	13·4	1·7
	1888	12·8	11·6	15·1	14·0	9·9	14·0	10·0	2·5	10·4	12·4	9·3	25·6	2·6
	1889	14·1	10·9	18·3	14·7	15·4	14·7	13·5	3·3	15·0	17·1	13·6	26·3	2·7
	1890	15·3	13·7	15·2	15·2	13·6	14·0	12·0	2·0	14·4	13·2	9·4	27·3	2·5
	1891	17·9	13·2	20·2	12·2	15·8	22·6	.	3·5	14·5	15·2	11·3	26·5	2·3
	1892	14·0	11·6	14·8	.	14·7	28·0	27·0	3·1	11·8	12·9	7·9	17·1	2·3
	1893	17·7	13·0	16·0	.	15·1	16·0	12·0	3·2	14·3	14·9	10·6	33·2	2·4
CLARE,	1884	12·8	13·1	12·2	12·0	8·9	17·0	15·0	3·1	11·3	12·9	10·1	25·9	2·1
	1885	14·0	13·9	14·8	12·5	11·2	20·5	10·0	3·3	11·9	12·9	12·4	25·8	2·3
	1886	14·1	14·3	15·9	13·5	9·7	14·8	11·0	2·9	12·2	12·6	10·3	21·5	2·3
	1887	11·5	9·9	10·1	10·6	9·5	12·3	9·0	4·3	9·5	11·9	8·4	31·5	1·7
	1888	13·2	14·1	11·6	12·0	10·7	15·3	10·0	3·3	12·7	13·6	10·7	28·5	2·6
	1889	14·2	14·8	16·8	12·8	11·9	23·8	12·0	3·2	12·1	12·8	10·3	26·7	2·2
	1890	13·9	14·0	16·6	10·8	10·2	18·4	12·0	1·6	11·5	11·8	9·3	26·0	2·1
	1891	14·3	14·8	16·2	5·7	13·5	23·0	13·0	3·9	13·2	13·7	10·1	38·1	2·0
	1892	13·8	17·2	16·6	11·0	12·6	18·2	.	3·8	13·0	13·6	9·0	27·2	2·1
	1893	12·8	13·8	14·8	12·0	11·2	19·6	13·7	4·0	14·6	15·4	10·5	29·9	2·3
CORK,	1884	14·7	14·0	16·6	15·6	14·7	15·8	10·6	4·1	10·2	13·1	8·3	29·0	1·7
	1885	14·6	14·9	16·1	14·0	11·7	15·8	12·6	4·1	11·9	14·8	8·2	30·9	1·9
	1886	12·2	14·1	14·6	14·2	11·1	16·0	12·8	3·4	11·7	13·9	8·3	26·0	1·9
	1887	15·4	12·8	15·7	22·5	12·7	14·2	12·0	4·5	8·1	13·3	6·8	17·6	1·6
	1888	12·9	13·8	13·8	15·3	11·2	15·2	12·0	3·2	12·0	13·8	8·7	36·4	2·1
	1889	16·8	16·1	17·8	15·0	11·6	14·8	12·9	3·9	13·2	15·1	9·8	39·7	2·1
	1890	13·1	14·2	15·4	14·4	11·3	15·3	12·3	1·5	12·9	14·7	7·7	38·1	2·0
	1891	18·2	17·4	19·8	15·3	13·0	15·7	11·9	4·7	14·5	16·9	9·4	25·9	1·8
	1892	15·7	16·4	16·1	16·8	12·3	15·0	13·0	3·2	14·1	16·3	8·1	34·5	1·8
	1893	15·6	16·6	16·4	15·7	11·1	23·4	12·0	4·2	15·6	18·3	9·7	38·0	1·8
DONEGAL,	1884	13·9	12·7	12·1	7·9	9·2	20·0	10·2	3·6	14·9	13·0	10·5	33·8	2·0
	1885	14·5	11·8	10·3	11·3	8·3	18·5	9·0	4·2	14·1	15·1	10·0	34·6	2·0
	1886	15·2	13·7	13·4	10·6	9·7	17·7	11·7	3·5	17·6	16·2	11·6	30·4	2·0
	1887	16·7	12·1	15·8	10·3	11·4	14·5	8·6	4·4	16·4	16·8	10·4	27·7	2·0
	1888	13·3	12·3	17·8	13·9	11·8	15·3	11·6	2·5	11·9	10·7	9·9	29·0	2·1
	1889	16·9	13·1	15·4	14·2	11·7	19·0	10·3	3·6	15·2	15·0	11·9	30·9	2·1
	1890	17·6	12·5	12·2	14·5	7·0	17·8	20·3	2·0	14·0	12·5	8·8	33·1	2·0
	1891	15·6	14·7	17·0	13·3	13·1	15·2	27·7	4·2	15·7	14·6	10·6	31·1	2·0
	1892	16·0	12·5	11·2	14·7	10·7	19·3	10·8	2·8	14·1	15·3	9·7	26·7	2·2
	1893	16·0	14·4	13·2	14·9	11·3	17·1	6·6	5·0	17·5	16·7	12·3	37·1	2·0
DOWN,	1884	14·3	13·0	15·2	14·0	14·2	18·3	14·1	4·2	11·1	11·0	8·8	27·5	1·8
	1885	15·8	13·2	16·8	15·0	13·5	18·1	16·3	4·8	10·6	11·2	9·2	28·7	1·9
	1886	14·5	13·4	15·0	15·0	12·6	17·7	13·6	3·4	12·2	11·6	12·5	27·4	2·0
	1887	15·9	11·8	17·0	11·7	12·6	16·0	12·7	5·2	10·2	10·8	8·3	11·6	1·7
	1888	12·3	12·5	15·5	13·3	13·3	12·2	9·4	3·0	8·6	9·3	10·0	27·4	2·0
	1889	15·0	13·0	14·9	12·2	11·9	19·8	12·0	4·1	11·0	10·9	10·5	21·5	2·0
	1890	17·5	14·1	14·9	12·0	12·7	20·4	16·5	3·9	13·8	14·9	11·8	34·9	2·1
	1891	17·0	14·5	17·2	.	14·2	19·5	16·8	3·7	13·0	15·3	11·9	30·8	2·1
	1892	16·0	14·0	17·0	.	14·1	16·9	14·4	4·4	12·2	12·0	10·7	26·2	2·1
	1893	17·1	15·7	14·3	12·2	13·0	16·3	11·3	4·8	16·3	16·5	12·5	38·4	1·9

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
DUBLIN,	1884	21·8	19·1	20·3	16·9	16·4	20·2	17·5	5·6	11·3	15·3	17·0	30·0	1·9
	1885	25·0	21·4	21·9	17·0	12·0	19·9	16·3	5·3	14·0	16·2	15·7	.	1·9
	1886	22·7	21·2	20·0	16·0	9·1	19·6	19·8	4·9	18·1	19·3	15·2	.	2·0
	1887	22·7	17·3	20·5	16·0	13·9	18·1	21·1	4·8	8·5	12·0	12·2	.	1·4
	1888	19·7	19·4	20·9	18·0	14·7	22·8	16·8	5·0	13·6	15·0	16·8	.	2·1
	1889	23·3	22·0	21·8	11·3	8·7	23·0	16·2	4·7	13·0	15·3	21·3	.	2·1
	1890	22·8	20·1	21·5	11·2	8·1	20·1	14·6	4·1	14·1	15·0	16·3	.	2·2
	1891	22·2	20·1	21·1	15·0	10·0	13·6	12·6	5·0	14·5	15·3	17·7	.	1·9
	1892	24·4	20·6	21·6	15·8	15·6	18·0	18·1	5·3	15·0	15·9	14·9	.	1·9
	1893	22·4	22·5	20·7	15·0	15·0	13·0	8·0	4·8	14·8	16·9	16·8	.	1·8
FERMANAGH,	1884	14·0	10·2	16·1	14·3	13·6	10·7	11·7	3·0	12·1	12·0	9·5	30·0	1·9
	1885	12·9	10·5	11·6	12·1	13·7	18·6	13·5	3·8	11·8	13·4	13·4	33·5	1·9
	1886	13·5	10·3	11·1	10·2	12·8	12·4	12·8	2·8	12·5	13·0	8·7	28·3	2·0
	1887	15·9	10·9	12·0	10·5	12·6	11·4	12·2	4·2	12·2	14·8	9·2	21·7	1·8
	1888	12·0	11·7	15·0	11·4	12·4	15·0	12·0	2·7	7·6	10·1	8·4	25·2	2·5
	1889	14·5	11·7	11·8	9·5	11·6	12·6	9·7	3·1	13·7	14·7	8·3	25·8	2·2
	1890	16·3	12·0	14·6	12·5	13·8	15·2	12·0	1·8	13·9	14·9	11·5	26·8	2·4
	1891	13·4	11·9	11·3	12·6	12·7	14·0	12·4	3·0	13·6	15·2	8·9	25·0	2·1
	1892	12·9	11·5	11·8	12·0	11·5	10·8	16·0	2·6	12·9	11·6	7·0	14·2	2·2
	1893	16·5	13·1	13·6	8·0	12·5	14·0	6·0	3·3	15·5	15·7	10·0	32·1	2·2
GALWAY,	1884	12·4	13·4	12·6	12·4	12·1	22·3	9·9	3·9	11·8	12·3	11·3	26·5	1·9
	1885	12·8	14·0	14·9	12·9	11·7	20·6	9·4	3·6	11·4	11·6	10·8	21·9	2·0
	1886	13·2	13·7	16·1	12·9	10·9	18·0	15·4	3·4	13·0	13·6	10·0	27·3	2·1
	1887	13·8	11·1	8·8	12·1	9·4	17·4	11·8	4·9	9·2	10·1	9·3	24·1	1·8
	1888	13·7	15·0	11·7	9·4	14·1	16·0	10·4	3·6	12·7	12·6	11·2	29·0	2·2
	1889	14·3	14·7	13·9	12·7	13·0	11·7	8·9	3·6	14·0	14·2	10·3	22·0	2·2
	1890	11·9	13·8	15·8	12·3	12·0	12·2	8·2	1·9	12·9	13·8	9·0	25·1	2·1
	1891	13·7	15·4	16·1	12·5	12·5	9·1	9·0	4·3	14·0	15·1	10·7	25·7	2·1
	1892	13·6	15·5	16·1	12·0	16·0	9·0	9·9	3·7	12·8	13·6	11·0	25·0	2·0
	1893	14·4	14·6	14·6	12·7	12·0	16·0	10·4	4·0	14·7	15·2	11·1	21·0	2·1
KERRY,	1884	15·0	12·2	15·2	12·4	10·7	14·0	9·9	3·6	12·8	14·3	7·2	23·3	1·9
	1885	19·7	13·5	20·2	14·7	10·7	15·4	17·8	3·6	10·5	12·1	6·8	18·8	1·9
	1886	16·3	12·5	15·3	12·2	11·8	24·0	12·0	3·4	10·9	12·2	7·9	14·8	1·9
	1887	14·2	12·0	9·2	10·6	10·7	14·3	9·5	4·4	7·6	9·8	5·5	17·3	1·5
	1888	17·7	13·5	15·9	11·8	12·0	16·0	.	3·6	10·9	11·9	7·6	20·1	2·2
	1889	16·3	14·0	16·3	12·3	11·7	17·8	.	3·8	11·5	13·0	8·2	29·0	2·0
	1890	15·5	11·9	14·4	15·0	10·8	20·2	15·0	1·3	9·8	10·9	7·6	25·3	2·0
	1891	20·8	16·2	22·2	12·0	13·1	18·0	12·0	5·1	13·3	15·2	8·2	21·6	2·0
	1892	16·5	15·6	19·9	18·0	12·3	16·1	14·4	3·4	13·3	15·1	7·7	29·0	2·1
	1893	11·7	12·8	14·4	10·6	11·9	7·6	.	4·6	12·8	11·2	9·6	25·0	1·9
KILDARE,	1884	15·7	15·8	16·4	16·0	14·4	.	12·0	3·7	12·0	13·0	7·1	23·0	1·8
	1885	16·4	15·2	16·9	14·0	16·2	14·0	12·0	3·2	15·1	13·4	9·5	24·0	1·9
	1886	18·7	16·6	18·6	16·3	12·9	12·0	10·0	3·1	17·0	15·6	10·8	.	2·0
	1887	15·7	12·2	13·0	20·0	13·1	18·0	17·5	3·0	7·4	8·4	4·3	.	1·5
	1888	16·2	16·0	15·6	16·0	16·2	.	12·0	3·4	13·4	12·4	8·4	.	2·3
	1889	18·2	16·0	17·3	14·8	13·6	18·0	12·0	3·1	14·8	14·3	13·5	.	1·9
	1890	17·9	17·8	17·1	14·7	12·8	17·7	10·0	2·4	17·7	16·8	12·0	.	2·1
	1891	19·1	17·0	18·0	14·5	15·2	17·0	10·0	3·3	17·3	16·0	7·4	.	2·0
	1892	19·1	17·5	15·3	14·0	15·4	15·2	18·0	3·3	15·7	14·6	10·7	.	1·9
	1893	17·7	18·2	16·5	14·0	12·2	17·0	11·5	3·9	16·7	17·4	9·6	.	1·8
KILKENNY,	1884	13·0	12·6	14·3	15·3	.	.	13·0	4·0	8·6	10·2	8·0	.	1·7
	1885	13·9	13·6	13·7	14·0	17·0	.	10·7	3·7	9·2	11·2	6·6	.	1·9
	1886	13·2	13·7	13·8	.	17·0	12·0	13·5	3·2	10·6	12·9	6·7	.	2·0
	1887	12·6	8·0	9·4	9·0	.	10·5	.	3·8	4·2	6·8	3·7	.	1·4
	1888	13·2	13·5	14·2	14·0	10·1	14·0	12·0	3·3	10·5	12·9	8·2	30·0	2·3
	1889	15·4	14·7	17·3	.	15·3	.	.	3·7	11·1	12·9	7·0	30·0	2·0
	1890	14·6	14·7	14·7	14·0	.	14·0	12·0	2·1	14·3	14·3	8·5	.	1·9
	1891	16·3	15·8	16·7	.	14·0	.	19·0	3·5	13·5	16·2	7·8	.	2·0
	1892	14·9	15·1	15·9	.	14·0	14·0	20·0	3·5	13·1	14·0	7·3	.	1·9
	1893	15·8	15·9	16·9	.	.	.	.	3·5	14·2	16·6	9·9	.	1·9
KING'S,	1884	16·9	16·3	18·4	13·8	14·3	15·8	11·4	3·7	11·6	13·4	8·6	30·0	1·9
	1885	17·2	14·7	17·0	14·0	12·9	13·9	10·8	3·5	12·4	12·4	9·1	25·0	2·0
	1886	15·8	15·9	17·5	15·6	13·8	13·8	15·0	3·3	15·2	14·9	10·2	27·0	2·1
	1887	15·2	11·6	13·3	14·0	12·9	15·5	9·7	3·4	5·3	9·2	7·1	26·5	1·6
	1888	17·4	15·9	17·7	13·8	15·1	15·5	11·3	3·8	13·8	14·6	9·5	.	2·3
	1889	20·9	16·2	18·7	15·3	16·9	18·5	13·5	3·3	15·8	16·2	10·0	25·0	2·2
	1890	17·8	16·7	18·6	14·9	16·3	.	.	2·5	18·2	18·1	9·8	.	2·2
	1891	19·4	16·8	18·3	14·2	17·9	.	.	3·6	15·2	16·0	10·7	25·0	2·1
	1892	18·7	16·6	17·9	12·8	14·6	.	.	3·5	15·8	16·1	9·7	.	2·1
	1893	15·7	17·5	17·7	19·3	12·6	.	.	3·9	15·6	15·7	8·6	18·5	2·1
LEITRIM,	1884	13·8	12·0	12·1	11·3	11·3	14·0	9·0	2·8	11·8	12·8	10·7	33·5	2·2
	1885	14·5	11·5	12·7	10·2	12·3	14·0	.	3·7	11·0	11·4	11·3	32·8	2·3
	1886	13·7	11·2	11·7	12·5	13·2	.	12·0	2·8	11·7	13·0	10·7	30·1	2·4
	1887	13·7	11·7	10·9	10·5	12·8	16·5	.	4·9	9·7	14·0	8·5	22·5	2·1
	1888	11·9	13·7	11·0	11·8	15·6	16·0	.	2·6	11·5	13·0	10·0	22·1	2·7
	1889	14·8	14·0	10·8	10·8	13·0	14·0	.	3·3	13·5	14·1	11·7	29·7	2·8
	1890	14·7	12·0	10·3	12·2	13·2	14·0	.	1·5	12·8	13·3	11·6	26·1	2·6
	1891	14·3	14·3	9·0	10·0	15·1	.	.	4·2	12·9	13·6	11·2	32·4	2·5
	1892	15·0	13·5	9·0	10·0	13·4	.	12·0	3·3	12·2	11·4	10·5	27·7	2·5
	1893	15·5	13·7	15·5	9·0	12·5	.	.	3·6	13·1	14·1	12·2	23·1	2·4

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
LIMERICK,	1884	13·0	13·4	10·8	.	9·8	6·7	9·0	4·6	8·9	9·9	9·3	28·5	2·1
	1885	16·3	16·3	13·7	14·5	11·5	17·0	15·0	4·1	12·7	13·7	10·3	30·8	2·4
	1886	15·4	16·6	15·0	.	11·7	.	9·0	3·3	12·8	13·5	9·8	19·0	2·4
	1887	15·9	11·9	8·4	6·0	9·6	.	.	4·4	7·3	9·8	8·7	18·8	1·6
	1888	13·8	14·8	13·7	16·0	10·5	16·0	10·0	3·6	13·6	14·6	8·6	23·6	2·7
	1889	15·8	16·3	15·1	16·0	13·8	19·3	12·0	4·0	12·9	14·3	10·0	32·0	2·4
	1890	13·7	14·9	15·8	16·0	14·5	23·0	.	1·9	13·6	13·5	8·6	30·0	2·3
	1891	16·5	17·2	16·6	16·0	15·6	.	11·0	4·1	15·5	15·7	10·4	.	2·1
	1892	16·0	17·8	16·8	.	21·9	18·0	18·0	4·4	15·3	15·7	12·0	.	2·2
	1893	17·3	17·6	14·3	13·0	13·9	.	.	4·3	15·1	15·7	13·4	15·0	2·1
LONDONDERRY,	1884	13·5	13·8	20·4	13·8	10·8	19·5	11·4	3·9	15·7	18·6	10·8	30·6	2·0
	1885	15·8	15·2	22·3	13·9	13·7	20·2	11·2	4·3	11·3	15·1	12·0	27·8	2·2
	1886	15·3	15·5	18·6	14·1	11·2	17·2	11·7	3·9	17·3	16·1	12·3	29·9	2·1
	1887	12·1	13·2	21·7	14·7	7·0	11·9	9·8	4·3	15·3	11·9	11·0	24·1	2·0
	1888	13·9	15·6	16·6	12·0	10·8	17·1	11·5	2·9	8·3	9·9	6·0	28·4	2·1
	1889	14·6	14·6	18·4	9·0	10·9	18·2	16·9	4·1	14·5	12·1	11·8	32·6	2·1
	1890	16·1	15·1	18·0	9·0	10·2	18·0	17·0	3·5	17·6	13·8	13·8	36·2	2·1
	1891	16·3	16·0	16·7	10·0	11·6	22·1	15·4	4·1	16·6	15·8	10·5	28·6	2·1
	1892	13·9	13·8	20·1	11·0	7·9	17·8	15·0	4·0	13·8	16·3	10·3	21·4	2·0
	1893	14·7	15·7	22·7	12·0	18·1	20·6	12·8	4·8	19·7	15·8	12·2	35·6	1·9
LONGFORD,	1884	14·6	13·7	15·7	11·8	11·0	16·9	11·9	3·8	9·8	11·1	9·5	24·1	2·3
	1885	15·3	12·0	13·9	.	11·3	17·8	12·2	3·1	9·0	10·3	7·7	31·9	1·9
	1886	11·4	11·9	14·0	10·8	11·8	15·3	12·1	3·1	9·3	11·3	8·3	31·7	2·4
	1887	20·5	10·8	12·4	9·0	12·2	.	11·6	4·4	7·1	8·9	6·4	25·7	1·8
	1888	15·1	12·9	13·0	12·4	11·3	16·7	11·5	2·8	10·6	10·5	9·6	33·9	2·6
	1889	16·1	15·1	11·2	10·4	17·9	.	.	3·3	12·8	12·2	11·6	33·6	2·5
	1890	14·1	15·4	15·4	7·4	10·3	16·0	.	2·1	12·8	13·2	11·4	29·9	2·4
	1891	18·5	14·8	15·6	15·0	13·7	20·0	10·8	3·6	11·7	12·8	11·9	37·0	2·2
	1892	13·5	12·6	11·0	15·0	14·2	.	15·0	3·3	8·7	9·5	9·4	24·0	2·3
	1893	15·5	13·7	15·9	15·0	14·0	.	.	3·0	13·8	14·7	10·8	41·1	2·6
LOUTH AND DROGHEDA, CO. OF TOWN,	1884	15·6	14·7	16·0	13·1	14·0	11·9	17·1	4·2	11·3	12·5	7·9	18·9	1·7
	1885	17·1	13·4	17·1	13·0	14·8	17·4	19·1	4·6	10·0	12·0	10·0	24·6	1·8
	1886	14·7	13·8	13·4	12·9	13·2	9·6	12·5	3·3	15·0	14·2	9·8	27·3	2·0
	1887	17·3	11·7	13·7	11·2	12·9	8·7	6·7	5·8	9·0	10·1	5·4	11·8	1·7
	1888	17·0	13·1	16·9	13·0	12·7	13·9	11·7	3·6	11·9	13·1	5·3	30·6	2·0
	1889	19·8	14·9	17·6	10·0	15·2	13·3	23·6	3·8	10·2	10·8	4·1	21·8	2·2
	1890	21·2	16·5	20·0	11·7	17·5	15·9	15·8	4·2	16·1	15·4	9·6	30·5	2·1
	1891	17·9	14·8	18·0	11·0	17·0	23·2	16·0	3·5	13·0	13·3	8·6	23·8	1·8
	1892	16·3	15·4	17·2	12·0	16·3	21·7	15·3	4·4	14·3	13·5	6·9	30·6	1·8
	1893	18·6	16·1	16·1	.	17·0	18·1	16·7	4·6	16·6	16·1	9·8	34·6	1·8
MAYO,	1884	12·6	14·1	15·9	15·0	9·3	20·0	12·8	3·5	11·8	12·3	9·9	20·5	2·1
	1885	13·2	13·4	13·0	12·7	15·0	17·5	11·6	3·4	11·0	12·8	10·8	30·0	2·1
	1886	14·0	13·7	13·9	10·5	12·6	14·0	12·6	3·3	12·3	14·1	10·2	24·3	2·2
	1887	15·6	13·2	13·4	9·7	10·1	12·3	14·7	4·9	9·7	12·9	8·3	19·1	2·1
	1888	15·8	15·0	14·9	10·4	15·5	12·0	10·6	3·4	12·9	14·2	10·2	27·7	2·5
	1889	18·2	14·4	14·4	12·0	13·0	16·8	11·9	3·5	13·9	14·1	11·1	24·9	2·4
	1890	14·5	15·6	15·1	10·8	11·2	.	11·2	1·6	13·3	14·2	10·6	26·8	2·1
	1891	16·5	15·5	15·1	15·9	11·3	16·0	9·7	4·2	14·0	15·8	12·1	23·9	2·2
	1892	13·8	15·8	14·3	16·9	9·8	17·0	8·7	3·0	12·8	13·2	10·9	26·0	2·2
	1893	15·0	16·7	18·4	4·2	14·6	.	14·0	4·7	14·9	17·5	13·0	11·5	2·4
MEATH,	1884	16·3	16·9	18·1	14·0	15·9	11·2	10·6	3·6	14·8	15·3	13·3	29·9	1·9
	1885	17·2	15·4	16·6	15·0	12·6	16·0	18·3	3·6	13·7	15·2	10·9	29·7	1·8
	1886	17·2	15·0	16·0	.	11·9	13·1	15·0	3·2	16·1	15·9	15·3	29·5	1·9
	1887	16·0	12·1	16·0	11·0	12·6	16·4	11·6	4·4	10·5	11·8	9·0	18·8	1·5
	1888	16·7	14·9	16·5	14·0	15·7	16·0	12·0	2·8	15·2	15·8	11·7	29·5	2·1
	1889	18·8	14·8	19·6	14·0	16·0	17·3	.	3·1	15·9	16·6	12·9	24·0	2·0
	1890	19·9	18·0	18·4	14·6	15·2	26·2	12·0	2·3	19·8	19·3	15·2	33·1	2·1
	1891	18·6	17·1	21·8	14·0	17·8	20·8	12·5	3·5	17·0	18·3	14·2	27·8	2·0
	1892	18·6	16·0	17·6	10·8	16·0	14·0	16·5	3·1	16·8	16·6	14·0	21·5	2·0
	1893	18·4	17·7	17·0	21·0	12·7	20·0	12·6	4·0	19·7	20·2	12·5	27·9	2·0
MONAGHAN,	1884	13·2	9·7	12·7	12·9	11·7	13·3	13·0	2·9	9·7	10·4	6·5	26·2	2·0
	1885	13·6	9·7	11·8	12·9	12·4	12·9	11·4	3·8	8·8	10·6	7·9	32·5	2·3
	1886	13·1	10·4	10·6	12·0	10·6	18·1	12·5	2·8	10·7	11·0	6·8	26·6	2·0
	1887	15·1	7·3	9·9	13·6	12·5	19·9	13·0	3·2	6·7	9·7	5·6	12·5	1·8
	1888	13·0	9·7	15·8	13·0	11·9	17·4	11·1	2·7	6·4	7·5	5·5	25·2	2·3
	1889	14·2	9·9	15·2	14·3	10·4	17·0	11·0	2·1	10·3	12·5	5·5	22·2	2·3
	1890	14·3	11·6	15·5	21·0	14·2	20·9	13·1	2·2	12·7	11·1	7·2	28·3	2·2
	1891	14·5	12·1	14·2	15·0	12·7	20·9	13·3	3·1	11·4	11·2	9·5	25·9	2·0
	1892	12·0	10·6	17·0	15·0	12·6	19·6	13·6	2·6	8·6	10·6	8·0	15·6	2·2
	1893	18·0	13·7	17·6	15·0	15·8	26·1	.	2·9	13·6	13·6	8·9	34·6	2·3
QUEEN'S,	1884	15·2	16·4	17·0	15·0	16·0	8·4	.	5·2	12·0	13·6	8·2	.	1·8
	1885	14·9	15·2	15·9	14·0	11·0	.	.	4·4	14·4	14·6	11·4	.	1·9
	1886	15·9	16·7	16·9	13·0	11·2	18·0	.	4·6	14·4	13·4	12·1	.	2·1
	1887	15·6	12·1	14·1	14·2	10·7	.	10·0	4·4	6·3	9·2	7·1	.	1·3
	1888	16·4	16·0	15·6	10·0	14·3	15·0	.	4·0	13·0	13·0	8·4	.	2·2
	1889	17·2	17·5	18·7	13·8	14·5	10·7	16·0	4·3	14·4	14·4	12·8	.	2·0
	1890	15·8	15·8	16·7	18·4	15·4	14·0	.	2·7	15·7	14·1	11·2	.	1·9
	1891	18·9	17·2	19·2	13·2	23·4	.	12·0	4·6	15·7	16·5	10·5	30·0	2·0
	1892	16·9	16·4	16·3	16·3	16·0	17·1	12·9	4·1	14·4	14·4	8·7	.	1·9
	1893	17·0	17·1	16·9	14·0	18·0	15·8	11·1	4·7	17·1	17·1	9·8	.	1·9

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
	1884	14·4	13·0	13·3	15·8	11·5	16·0	.	3·2	10·3	10·6	9·4	22·8	2·1
	1885	15·5	12·6	17·6	13·8	12·3	18·0	.	3·5	11·0	11·3	12·4	31·0	2·2
	1886	13·6	13·0	14·6	14·4	11·8	.	8·0	3·5	12·4	11·8	11·1	29·3	2·3
	1887	12·6	11·3	14·8	11·0	12·8	14·5	8·0	4·2	9·3	12·1	8·0	33·7	1·9
	1888	14·5	14·0	17·5	9·0	14·4	16·0	12·0	2·9	12·3	12·9	11·8	30·0	2·5
ROSCOMMON. . .	1889	14·2	12·7	16·0	12·0	12·9	16·0	.	3·5	12·1	13·1	11·6	28·0	2·3
	1890	16·5	13·4	21·6	14·0	13·3	17·0	11·0	1·5	13·0	12·3	10·7	30·0	2·5
	1891	19·3	17·5	13·9	14·0	17·9	16·0	11·0	4·2	13·7	13·5	11·9	.	2·3
	1892	14·0	14·4	23·2	9·5	14·8	.	12·5	3·5	10·6	11·4	10·9	.	2·5
	1893	14·9	14·8	15·3	12·0	13·5	17·1	.	3·9	14·6	14·6	14·7	30·0	2·6
	1884	15·4	14·3	14·1	13·9	12·9	16·6	12·5	3·5	14·7	13·7	13·5	32·2	2·3
	1885	13·4	15·9	16·7	12·0	15·2	17·5	10·5	4·3	11·9	13·4	13·1	18·8	2·7
	1886	18·4	14·2	23·3	12·1	13·1	14·5	12·0	3·3	14·5	14·1	12·5	30·3	2·4
	1887	12·5	13·0	10·8	12·3	10·6	12·7	13·5	5·4	12·2	13·8	10·3	16·5	2·1
	1888	16·4	12·9	11·4	11·0	13·7	16·0	12·0	2·9	12·4	13·7	11·1	28·9	2·7
SLIGO, . . .	1889	16·5	15·6	14·1	12·0	15·0	12·3	11·5	3·9	16·1	15·7	11·5	31·2	2·5
	1890	13·2	14·1	17·4	11·5	13·1	10·0	8·0	2·0	14·9	14·9	13·4	32·1	2·5
	1891	16·7	15·7	15·2	.	14·9	11·7	7·0	5·3	16·1	16·7	13·1	29·2	2·3
	1892	16·1	17·7	17·2	14·0	14·5	15·0	.	2·9	15·0	13·3	11·2	24·0	2·4
	1893	15·5	16·1	13·3	15·0	13·4	.	.	5·4	16·4	15·1	10·7	17·6	2·7
	1884	15·1	13·6	16·8	15·8	10·4	13·4	9·0	4·5	9·6	10·3	7·8	26·5	1·8
	1885	13·6	15·1	17·5	15·6	13·5	12·3	10·7	3·9	12·0	12·4	8·4	22·0	2·0
	1886	14·0	15·4	17·0	16·5	11·3	21·0	9·5	3·4	11·8	12·9	9·3	25·0	2·1
	1887	14·6	10·7	14·7	14·4	10·6	17·2	11·0	4·4	5·5	8·7	6·6	25·9	1·5
	1888	13·2	14·9	16·7	16·8	11·9	16·3	11·6	3·6	12·7	13·2	8·7	25·0	2·4
TIPPERARY, . .	1889	15·1	16·3	17·8	17·1	15·2	16·4	11·3	3·7	13·0	14·2	9·2	.	2·2
	1890	14·3	16·8	18·5	16·1	14·1	16·0	16·0	2·2	14·5	14·8	10·4	.	2·3
	1891	18·6	17·7	19·6	12·7	14·9	.	11·0	4·0	14·1	15·1	10·0	.	2·1
	1892	15·8	16·7	15·9	17·0	12·8	16·0	11·1	3·9	12·6	14·5	9·6	25·0	2·2
	1893	17·0	17·8	17·2	10·8	14·8	16·0	6·0	4·3	16·1	16·7	10·3	.	2·1
	1884	13·7	12·4	12·2	11·2	13·3	16·7	12·0	3·4	14·1	14·9	7·9	30·1	2·2
	1885	14·6	12·2	12·4	14·0	15·7	17·0	11·3	4·7	12·5	14·1	7·5	32·6	2·3
	1886	13·8	12·9	13·0	12·0	10·9	13·3	11·6	3·1	12·9	9·3	8·1	31·5	2·3
	1887	12·8	11·6	12·1	12·0	10·0	11·5	11·0	4·1	12·6	11·3	6·8	23·1	1·9
	1888	13·1	12·0	12·3	11·6	10·5	13·2	11·7	2·8	8·3	8·9	6·3	30·9	2·3
TYRONE, . .	1889	14·1	13·2	14·9	12·0	10·4	17·2	12·0	3·3	15·1	12·5	7·8	28·3	2·5
	1890	15·3	13·9	15·3	14·0	13·2	24·9	12·0	2·7	14·3	12·7	7·6	29·5	2·3
	1891	16·5	14·3	14·2	12·0	11·9	20·2	24·0	3·4	14·0	13·0	9·4	29·8	2·9
	1892	14·4	12·4	12·5	10·9	11·1	29·0	12·0	3·1	12·8	9·9	6·7	20·8	2·2
	1893	14·0	14·0	13·0	12·6	13·3	17·4	21·1	4·1	16·4	14·8	10·9	37·3	2·4
	1884	15·0	14·5	16·4	14·0	10·4	20·0	12·0	4·4	11·5	14·0	6·9	.	2·0
	1885	14·6	15·2	15·5	.	10·0	13·0	12·5	4·1	10·8	13·1	5·3	37·0	2·0
	1886	13·9	14·5	15·4	11·7	8·0	10·0	.	3·0	11·3	13·8	5·0	.	2·0
	1887	15·3	10·9	13·2	12·0	5·6	16·0	.	4·7	6·4	10·5	4·1	.	1·7
	1888	14·1	13·6	15·2	12·0	7·3	15·0	.	3·4	10·6	12·9	5·6	.	2·1
WATERFORD, .	1889	18·3	16·8	18·1	12·0	6·0	.	.	3·7	12·7	16·2	6·9	.	2·1
	1890	16·5	16·2	15·0	.	6·7	.	.	1·7	14·2	15·3	6·3	.	2·1
	1891	16·4	17·1	17·1	.	14·0	.	.	4·0	13·5	17·0	6·4	.	2·0
	1892	15·6	17·3	18·4	16·0	7·7	.	12·0	4·1	15·2	15·0	6·3	.	2·0
	1893	17·5	17·0	18·7	12·0	10·4	15·0	.	4·1	15·9	17·3	7·1	.	1·9
	1884	17·2	14·6	14·0	21·0	14·0	18·2	11·3	3·4	12·0	13·4	11·4	22·0	2·1
	1885	15·5	14·1	16·8	14·0	13·2	.	.	3·3	12·6	13·3	10·7	.	2·0
	1886	18·2	15·5	13·7	13·8	13·6	22·0	9·0	3·0	14·4	13·6	13·2	16·0	2·2
	1887	14·3	10·9	12·4	.	14·9	.	.	4·1	10·1	11·7	9·5	31·0	1·5
	1888	14·3	14·4	16·5	14·0	13·9	17·0	.	2·6	12·1	12·3	11·4	.	2·3
WESTMEATH, .	1889	17·3	14·4	14·8	15·4	12·1	16·0	12·0	2·6	14·6	13·9	13·1	.	2·1
	1890	16·9	15·2	17·9	16·8	12·6	16·0	.	2·0	14·2	13·4	13·2	30·0	2·2
	1891	16·1	15·9	17·6	15·0	14·8	18·7	.	3·4	13·5	13·6	11·0	.	2·1
	1892	15·0	16·0	16·2	17·3	13·9	.	.	3·0	11·9	12·5	10·7	37·0	2·2
	1893	17·9	16·8	17·3	15·0	14·0	13·5	10·0	3·5	17·1	17·2	13·4	.	2·2
	1884	12·5	12·1	15·0	15·0	12·0	14·7	12·2	4·0	8·7	10·6	6·0	.	1·8
	1885	13·4	13·7	15·2	.	10·2	18·8	12·0	3·8	14·3	14·6	8·2	.	2·2
	1886	12·2	12·7	12·4	15·0	10·0	14·7	12·0	2·8	11·0	12·1	7·8	.	2·1
	1887	12·5	9·6	10·2	11·1	10·5	7·2	12·2	4·0	6·6	9·6	5·3	.	1·7
	1888	12·9	14·1	16·2	12·0	7·6	7·9	10·4	3·4	12·8	12·6	8·1	30·0	2·4
WEXFORD, . .	1889	14·8	14·6	16·3	12·0	8·2	18·2	11·0	3·8	10·8	12·0	8·4	30·0	2·4
	1890	12·4	13·3	15·2	.	7·8	24·0	11·0	2·3	13·9	14·5	7·6	36·0	2·3
	1891	17·7	17·2	18·8	12·8	14·0	25·9	.	4·2	15·6	16·1	9·3	30·0	2·4
	1892	12·5	14·7	15·6	13·3	8·0	20·7	25·3	3·6	15·3	15·6	7·5	30·8	2·2
	1893	13·5	13·4	14·0	10·9	6·0	11·8	10·0	3·5	14·8	14·1	9·0	31·2	1·8
	1884	15·9	14·9	18·3	16·0	.	16·3	12·6	4·2	13·8	16·5	7·9	.	1·8
	1885	16·9	14·2	17·0	15·5	.	12·0	13·5	3·8	13·6	14·7	7·3	.	1·8
	1886	16·6	14·1	17·2	14·0	12·3	18·0	18·0	2·7	14·9	15·4	7·3	.	2·0
	1887	18·3	12·4	14·5	14·0	10·5	.	12·0	4·4	8·9	9·9	6·7	15·5	1·2
	1888	13·8	13·5	14·4	.	10·0	15·0	14·0	2·7	13·2	13·3	7·6	.	2·1
WICKLOW, . .	1889	16·2	13·5	16·0	16·0	.	.	.	3·4	14·5	15·7	10·0	.	2·0
	1890	17·4	14·2	17·8	17·3	8·3	.	.	2·1	15·5	16·3	8·6	30·0	2·1
	1891	22·1	14·5	18·7	16·0	11·7	.	.	3·6	17·8	19·7	8·9	.	2·0
	1892	19·0	15·8	19·3	24·0	11·8	.	.	3·5	16·1	16·2	6·9	.	1·9
	1893	17·7	14·6	16·8	.	20·3	.	.	3·9	16·8	16·8	9·0	.	1·4

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

AVERAGE OF PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
LEINSTER,	1884	15·8	14·8	16·1	14·8	14·0	11·8	15·4	4·2	11·2	12·9	9·5	19·8	1·9
	1885	16·6	14·5	15·9	14·2	13·2	18·7	16·1	3·8	12·9	13·7	9·4	25·5	1·9
	1886	15·8	14·7	15·0	14·3	12·8	14·6	15·1	3·4	14·0	14·1	10·0	27·8	2·1
	1887	15·7	11·0	12·1	13·1	13·0	7·5	13·4	4·2	7·1	9·6	6·7	13·7	1·5
	1888	15·2	14·6	16·1	13·7	14·6	8·4	14·6	3·5	12·8	13·3	9·5	30·6	2·3
	1889	17·5	15·4	17·6	13·4	15·3	18·0	16·9	3·6	13·2	14·0	10·7	22·7	2·1
	1890	16·4	15·6	16·8	14·7	14·0	23·6	14·6	2·6	15·7	15·4	10·3	31·3	2·1
	1891	18·5	16·4	18·4	14·8	15·9	25·7	13·1	3·9	15·2	16·0	10·5	28·2	2·1
	1892	16·8	15·8	16·5	13·5	14·7	20·7	17·5	3·7	14·8	14·8	9·4	28·8	2·0
	1893	16·9	16·2	16·3	14·9	13·0	12·1	10·9	3·9	16·0	16·4	10·7	34·1	1·9
MUNSTER,	1884	14·5	13·7	16·2	14·5	10·1	16·7	10·4	4·0	10·3	12·7	8·1	25·8	1·9
	1885	14·7	14·9	16·8	14·4	11·2	19·7	13·5	3·9	11·8	13·7	8·3	24·7	2·1
	1886	13·5	14·5	15·7	14·5	10·3	15·4	11·7	3·3	11·7	13·4	8·5	21·4	2·1
	1887	14·9	11·8	14·5	13·3	10·0	13·1	11·6	4·5	7·3	11·5	6·6	22·7	1·6
	1888	13·5	14·0	15·2	14·5	11·1	15·5	11·5	3·4	12·2	13·5	8·3	30·5	2·3
	1889	16·1	16·0	17·6	15·2	11·9	20·1	12·0	3·7	12·9	14·5	9·1	36·6	2·2
	1890	13·9	14·7	16·9	13·9	10·7	18·5	13·7	1·7	13·2	13·8	8·4	35·3	2·1
	1891	17·8	17·1	19·7	12·2	13·5	21·4	11·9	4·4	14·2	15·9	9·2	25·1	2·0
	1892	15·7	16·7	16·3	15·9	12·5	17·8	12·1	3·6	13·7	15·4	8·7	31·4	2·0
	1893	15·8	16·4	16·7	12·6	11·7	17·3	11·9	4·3	15·4	16·8	10·2	35·4	2·0
ULSTER,	1884	13·9	12·6	16·0	12·0	11·1	17·6	12·4	3·6	12·7	12·8	9·3	28·2	2·0
	1885	15·4	12·7	16·6	12·3	11·9	17·4	13·2	4·3	11·4	12·8	9·7	30·5	2·1
	1886	14·4	13·3	15·9	13·0	11·0	17·8	13·4	3·3	13·9	12·3	10·8	29·3	2·1
	1887	15·2	11·5	17·3	12·4	11·0	13·4	12·0	4·4	12·2	12·2	8·5	18·6	1·9
	1888	12·7	13·1	16·6	12·9	11·6	15·3	11·1	2·8	8·9	9·6	8·5	29·0	2·3
	1889	14·6	13·0	16·2	12·1	11·7	18·4	11·8	3·6	13·0	13·2	10·7	27·3	2·3
	1890	16·9	14·1	16·1	12·5	9·9	23·6	17·4	2·9	14·4	13·4	9·3	33·4	2·3
	1891	16·4	14·4	16·3	13·2	12·8	22·0	19·3	3·7	14·2	14·1	10·3	29·5	2·2
	1892	15·3	13·3	16·7	13·7	11·0	19·9	12·3	3·4	12·5	12·1	8·7	21·9	2·2
	1893	16·7	14·9	18·0	13·0	14·1	23·1	10·2	4·3	16·8	15·3	11·4	36·5	2·2
CONNAUGHT,	1884	12·8	13·6	13·3	13·6	10·8	17·6	10·3	3·5	11·9	12·3	10·8	26·4	2·1
	1885	13·5	13·7	14·3	12·6	13·4	19·1	9·6	3·6	11·3	11·9	11·4	28·5	2·2
	1886	13·7	13·5	16·4	12·8	12·1	15·3	14·9	3·3	12·8	13·4	10·7	27·0	2·2
	1887	14·0	12·1	10·0	11·0	10·6	14·7	12·1	4·9	9·7	11·5	8·3	20·1	2·0
	1888	14·3	14·5	12·4	10·3	14·8	14·4	10·5	3·2	12·6	13·1	10·8	25·9	2·5
	1889	15·3	14·3	14·1	12·2	13·1	14·5	9·8	3·6	13·9	14·2	11·1	26·7	2·4
	1890	12·7	14·3	16·1	12·3	12·0	12·3	9·5	1·7	13·2	13·7	10·8	26·9	2·3
	1891	14·8	15·7	15·7	13·3	13·4	12·8	9·2	4·4	14·1	15·0	11·6	25·9	2·3
	1892	13·8	15·5	16·5	14·4	12·7	13·8	9·8	3·3	12·7	12·9	10·9	25·8	2·3
	1893	14·6	15·5	15·0	13·3	13·5	16·6	11·1	4·3	14·9	15·3	12·2	15·1	2·4

AVERAGE OF IRELAND.

——	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
IRELAND,	1884	14·6	13·4	16·0	13·7	11·1	15·2	12·6	3·8	11·5	12·7	9·2	28·1	1·9
	1885	15·4	13·6	16·1	13·4	12·7	18·0	13·4	4·0	11·9	13·4	9·4	30·4	2·0
	1886	14·5	13·9	15·3	13·8	11·6	16·3	14·0	3·3	13·3	13·5	9·7	29·2	2·1
	1887	15·2	11·5	12·8	12·5	10·8	11·3	12·4	4·5	9·1	10·9	7·4	18·6	1·7
	1888	13·8	13·8	15·8	13·3	13·4	12·6	11·8	3·1	11·3	12·9	9·1	29·0	2·3
	1889	16·0	14·2	17·5	13·0	12·9	18·2	12·2	3·6	13·1	14·1	10·2	27·3	2·2
	1890	15·3	14·6	16·8	13·5	11·6	23·4	15·7	2·3	14·4	14·3	9·4	33·4	2·2
	1891	17·3	15·5	18·6	13·4	13·6	23·3	16·3	4·0	14·5	15·6	10·1	29·5	2·1
	1892	15·7	14·7	16·4	14·6	12·5	20·1	13·4	3·5	13·5	14·5	9·3	21·9	2·1
	1893	16·2	15·5	16·4	13·4	13·2	19·2	10·5	4·2	16·0	16·3	10·9	36·5	2·1

TABLE 11.—Showing the NUMBER of STOCKHOLDERS, and the QUANTITY of LIVE STOCK in each COUNTY and PROVINCE of IRELAND, in 1893.

COUNTIES.	Number of Stockholders.	No. of HORSES.						No. of MULES.	No. of ASSES.	No. of CATTLE.					No. of SHEEP.				No. of PIGS.			No. of GOATS.	No. of POULTRY.				
		Two years old and upwards, kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	TOTAL.			Milch Cows.	Other descriptions of Cattle.			TOTAL.	One year old and upwards.		Under one year.	TOTAL.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	TOTAL.		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	TOTAL.
		Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.							Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.		Ewes.	Tups and Wethers.											
Antrim,	24,898	20,711	5,802	1,363	2,519	2,053	32,448	97	719	65,202	22,360	34,528	37,193	159,283	48,496	12,873	47,406	108,775	6,849	49,042	55,891	5,805	29,188	46,633	122,080	378,814	576,715
Armagh,	20,450	10,820	836	595	1,072	1,031	14,354	228	2,340	31,797	14,957	22,913	20,968	90,635	9,347	1,619	10,940	21,906	2,891	22,712	25,603	10,218	26,349	27,426	96,101	388,385	538,261
Carlow,	5,806	5,275	219	558	1,768	1,248	9,068	349	2,785	11,976	14,467	12,592	9,705	48,740	42,738	18,089	40,913	101,740	2,187	19,131	21,318	3,403	19,409	26,219	25,557	148,870	220,055
Cavan,	20,143	8,128	250	250	1,627	2,061	12,316	947	8,707	44,836	19,548	25,597	29,674	119,655	9,699	2,540	11,031	23,270	7,080	34,888	41,968	18,404	27,739	55,835	108,163	429,898	621,635
Clare,	18,671	11,154	564	549	3,795	3,124	19,186	730	10,715	54,201	39,181	39,104	40,294	172,780	53,893	24,977	55,091	133,961	5,340	33,170	38,510	18,315	26,032	119,309	79,567	213,074	438,582
Cork,	37,603	33,258	2,905	2,607	10,512	8,707	57,989	2,690	15,008	179,857	60,962	79,463	103,706	423,988	168,570	41,242	156,848	366,660	18,123	112,029	130,152	25,124	117,140	240,647	191,109	666,059	1,214,955
Donegal,	31,440	18,538	581	264	1,532	1,882	22,797	16	2,395	68,187	34,223	42,194	43,857	188,461	97,797	31,816	79,497	209,110	3,311	21,048	27,359	3,504	27,512	83,659	163,514	439,145	713,830
Down,	30,849	21,498	2,266	1,110	3,568	2,994	34,436	114	1,422	54,855	26,153	38,620	36,639	156,276	44,106	11,300	46,920	102,326	5,515	36,651	42,166	12,749	55,066	39,132	126,137	573,850	794,185
Dublin,	16,266	5,182	12,226	3,811	1,324	933	23,476	309	1,889	17,458	29,850	13,185	7,674	68,167	27,953	13,838	22,483	64,274	1,167	9,561	10,728	5,684	14,601	9,644	42,113	208,280	274,638
Fermanagh,	13,500	5,924	157	257	991	807	8,136	151	4,530	40,194	15,226	17,236	25,873	98,529	7,485	2,051	8,379	17,915	2,403	16,447	18,850	4,892	32,503	44,942	76,707	279,767	433,919
Galway,	36,086	16,762	899	1,052	5,995	5,870	30,578	1,968	17,253	46,402	71,254	49,764	32,504	199,924	247,711	167,446	227,183	642,340	6,480	51,360	57,840	13,751	40,259	156,108	167,843	490,178	854,388
Kerry,	20,674	10,386	521	376	1,846	2,297	15,426	2,446	12,212	103,044	35,927	38,293	55,380	232,644	60,465	20,832	51,186	132,483	5,974	40,066	46,040	26,862	27,293	128,435	106,203	291,867	553,798
Kildare,	8,950	7,307	924	1,751	3,350	2,176	15,508	606	4,344	13,579	52,507	21,938	12,251	100,275	64,192	32,836	54,664	151,692	1,903	11,296	13,199	3,880	26,707	21,850	38,613	146,503	233,673
Kilkenny,	14,005	11,837	506	684	4,623	3,178	20,828	1,099	6,080	37,415	30,633	33,905	29,544	131,497	45,856	22,895	44,716	113,467	4,376	31,684	36,060	8,190	45,155	44,408	53,369	310,298	453,230
King's,	11,366	9,002	429	612	3,262	2,372	15,677	1,149	6,881	16,388	31,570	20,658	12,492	81,108	39,489	30,809	41,693	111,991	2,675	21,717	24,392	6,653	32,136	54,380	59,102	166,381	311,999
Leitrim,	14,540	2,748	155	127	895	726	4,651	283	8,932	35,096	14,944	18,254	22,568	90,862	8,875	2,825	9,734	21,434	2,460	17,562	20,022	9,488	23,192	56,547	77,396	206,803	363,938
Limerick,	17,455	10,123	1,246	1,182	3,270	2,335	18,156	2,334	11,194	96,928	34,089	33,180	61,694	225,891	26,886	16,233	22,899	66,018	5,115	41,047	46,162	13,987	30,934	131,860	84,130	219,893	466,757
Londonderry,	17,753	15,806	1,215	650	1,861	2,054	21,586	50	526	42,408	16,039	28,415	28,541	115,403	24,507	9,581	27,006	61,094	4,042	32,450	36,492	5,812	26,976	46,742	94,293	326,599	494,610
Longford,	8,916	4,719	289	212	1,692	1,557	8,469	532	3,896	16,315	15,864	15,251	13,266	60,696	13,374	5,392	13,297	32,063	1,954	16,180	18,134	9,728	14,000	36,560	58,315	161,802	270,677
Louth and Drogheda, Co. of Town.	8,324	6,662	664	603	1,647	1,426	11,002	231	1,572	10,249	16,355	12,549	7,693	46,846	22,895	4,733	19,669	47,297	1,382	15,031	16,413	5,584	13,528	17,999	54,099	188,118	273,744
Mayo,	36,451	10,895	670	418	2,402	3,404	17,789	2,387	23,377	56,964	56,329	38,087	33,950	185,330	142,170	65,990	132,587	340,747	5,334	44,262	49,596	7,811	19,371	132,072	161,883	432,546	745,872
Meath,	12,522	8,968	741	2,338	4,148	2,494	18,689	514	3,283	15,384	128,956	36,463	14,272	195,075	80,360	39,774	72,887	193,021	1,318	14,076	15,394	8,891	36,331	21,197	74,895	255,327	387,750
Monaghan,	17,827	9,517	273	254	1,286	1,376	12,706	511	4,353	31,653	13,443	21,197	21,618	88,211	7,214	1,464	9,455	18,133	3,312	24,889	28,201	13,311	34,966	46,662	105,301	362,979	549,908
Queen's,	10,817	9,156	347	767	3,031	2,081	15,382	1,109	5,905	20,381	27,734	21,884	14,898	84,897	31,865	20,676	32,132	84,673	3,352	27,526	30,878	5,313	25,083	50,665	52,427	177,936	306,111
Roscommon,	20,223	5,660	334	519	2,774	1,851	11,138	1,582	10,853	30,405	35,036	29,500	23,256	118,197	73,593	44,618	70,354	188,565	3,013	28,820	31,833	14,827	26,763	88,929	111,016	304,733	531,441
Sligo,	15,564	4,880	307	400	1,826	1,359	8,772	560	8,769	31,447	21,370	21,139	23,252	97,508	32,952	13,852	32,762	79,566	2,265	19,123	21,388	6,690	22,810	57,815	76,077	213,268	369,970
Tipperary,	24,750	18,356	1,161	1,630	7,289	5,021	33,457	2,291	15,392	83,929	65,690	61,092	63,224	273,935	100,212	48,907	109,116	258,235	8,878	63,188	72,066	15,912	59,142	143,730	115,741	395,124	713,737
Tyrone,	27,969	20,384	646	538	1,636	1,827	25,031	83	1,150	70,025	20,727	35,371	47,252	173,375	34,649	9,357	32,930	76,936	4,561	32,510	37,071	9,446	44,213	77,878	171,569	571,149	864,809
Waterford,	11,077	8,307	916	760	3,793	2,348	16,124	1,097	5,416	40,480	22,004	24,215	24,941	111,640	33,089	8,855	36,223	78,167	4,119	29,546	33,665	7,382	24,716	38,019	44,742	187,978	295,455
Westmeath,	11,342	7,173	315	963	3,030	2,307	13,788	589	4,931	14,325	50,401	27,302	14,917	106,945	46,391	42,532	52,890	141,813	964	15,582	16,546	6,922	27,162	37,671	57,569	181,624	304,026
Wexford,	16,575	18,839	665	1,193	7,078	4,648	32,423	1,826	8,348	36,802	35,674	35,042	27,570	135,088	85,991	34,405	90,437	210,833	7,560	60,661	68,221	8,142	43,664	65,781	85,014	480,206	674,695
Wicklow,	8,383	7,215	635	749	2,406	1,536	12,541	324	3,543	23,147	23,945	19,762	15,322	82,176	89,079	54,924	76,947	220,950	3,153	17,106	20,259	6,493	11,414	28,743	28,678	181,263	250,098
PROVINCES.																											
LEINSTER,	133,272	101,335	17,960	14,241	37,359	25,956	196,851	8,637	53,457	233,419	457,956	270,531	179,604	1,141,510	590,183	320,963	562,728	1,473,814	31,991	259,551	291,542	78,883	309,190	415,117	629,781	2,606,608	3,960,696
MUNSTER,	130,230	91,584	7,313	7,104	30,505	23,832	160,338	11,588	69,937	558,439	257,853	275,347	349,239	1,440,878	443,115	161,046	431,363	1,035,524	47,549	319,046	366,595	107,582	285,857	801,940	621,492	1,973,995	3,683,284
ULSTER,	204,829	134,326	12,026	5,281	16,092	16,085	183,810	2,197	26,142	449,157	182,676	266,380	291,615	1,189,828	283,300	82,601	273,564	639,465	39,964	273,637	313,601	84,141	304,512	468,909	1,063,865	3,750,586	5,587,872
CONNAUGHT,	122,864	40,945	2,365	2,516	13,892	13,210	72,928	6,780	69,184	200,314	198,933	157,044	135,550	691,841	505,301	294,731	472,620	1,272,652	19,552	161,127	180,679	52,567	132,395	491,471	594,215	1,647,528	2,865,609
Total of Ireland,	591,195	368,190	39,664	29,142	97,848	79,083	613,927	29,202	218,720	1,441,329	1,097,418	969,302	956,008	4,464,057	1,821,899	859,281	1,740,275	4,421,455	139,056	1,013,361	1,152,417	323,173	1,031,954	2,177,437	2,909,353	9,978,717	16,097,461

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION OF IRELAND, IN 1893.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Stockholders in each Union.	No. of HORSES.						No. of MULES.	No. of ASSES.	No. of CATTLE.					No. of SHEEP.				No. of PIGS.			No. of GOATS.	No. of POULTRY.				
		Two years old and upwards kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	TOTAL.			Milch Cows.	Other descriptions of Cattle.			TOTAL.	One year old and upwards.		Under one year.	TOTAL.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	TOTAL.		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	TOTAL.
		Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.							Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.		Ewes.	Tups and Wethers.											
Abbeyleix,	3,425	2,765	110	255	846	610	4,586	290	1,812	6,049	8,762	5,686	4,454	24,951	11,520	7,570	12,049	31,139	912	8,464	9,376	1,700	6,161	14,349	16,533	51,604	88,647
Antrim,	3,756	3,795	136	101	223	181	4,436	3	115	12,050	5,060	6,190	6,622	29,922	3,299	718	4,178	8,195	919	6,664	7,583	745	5,874	7,276	16,257	59,856	89,263
Ardee,	2,595	2,452	94	296	742	566	4,150	78	373	3,339	13800	6,431	2,952	26,522	11,633	2,091	10,544	24,268	3?2	3,863	4,255	1,816	5,651	6,456	19,021	68,834	99,962
Armagh,	8,830	5,228	322	366	458	344	6,718	61	884	15,976	8,033	11,344	10,005	44,458	4,278	928	4,925	10,131	1,262	9,448	10,710	3,467	11,973	9,653	41,926	178,063	241,615
Athlone,	4,873	2,233	68	161	667	579	3,708	486	2,736	5,971	10287	7,375	5,206	28,839	27,507	23,722	26,569	77,798	627	7,165	7,792	2,724	5,813	16,778	24,044	73,122	120,657
Athy,	3,846	3,841	307	366	1385	882	6,781	342	2,049	6,313	10458	8,090	5,391	30,252	19,106	9,946	17,251	46,303	991	7,098	8,089	1,646	11,679	12,638	17,951	77,883	120,151
Bailieborough,	3,037	1,704	31	26	352	511	2,624	79	919	5,516	2,796	3,689	3,868	15,869	1,577	164	2,052	3,793	1,159	5,575	6,734	2,730	3,961	8,132	16,620	69,317	98,830
Ballina,	4,293	1,650	129	104	557	538	2,978	222	2,698	6,782	6,714	5,229	4,590	23,315	14,968	4,078	14,782	33,828	753	6,126	6,879	698	3,946	18,548	19,129	56,355	97,978
Ballinasloe,	3,310	2,164	116	261	844	612	3,997	296	2,052	4,451	10772	5,330	3,189	23,742	32,451	27,803	30,302	90,556	653	5,309	5,962	1,104	7,312	20,636	19,363	52,730	100,041
Ballinrobe,	4,718	1,806	72	88	468	617	3,051	66	2,688	5,136	8,141	5,327	3,792	22,396	41,274	26,644	42,321	110,239	582	6,737	7,319	1,163	4,318	19,190	22,297	58,950	104,755
Ballycastle,	2,263	2,432	75	37	454	437	3,435	.	76	5,507	2,568	3,746	3,710	15,531	15,476	5,177	13,667	34,320	812	6,503	7,315	726	3,931	8,124	14,261	37,385	63,701
Ballymahon,	2,874	1,860	80	101	654	625	3,320	111	1,920	3,899	9,045	6,475	3,993	23,412	10,212	5,162	10,855	26,229	269	4,358	4,627	2,678	6,554	12,862	17,153	51,279	87,848
Ballymena,	5,580	4,750	336	204	634	507	6,431	22	92	16,379	4,140	7,944	9,616	38,079	8,858	1,834	9,068	19,760	2,352	13,056	15,408	1,633	6,150	12,454	36,388	85,790	140,782
Ballymoney,	4,201	4,190	115	173	563	571	5,612	2	86	11,386	3,576	6,853	7,766	29,581	6,443	1,402	7,305	15,150	1,253	10,638	11,891	1,279	7,964	11,454	27,012	75,135	121,565
Ballyshannon,	4,235	1,151	121	38	170	99	1,579	16	1,088	10,934	5,214	5,753	7,061	28,962	3,766	915	4,614	9,295	304	2,232	2,536	1,249	4,014	11,608	18,310	60,071	94,003
Ballyvaghan,	772	402	72	7	130	92	703	30	439	1,244	3,073	1,705	990	7,012	8,007	3,875	7,739	19,621	203	1,089	1,292	2,262	1,102	4,060	2,257	7,442	14,861
Balrothery,	2,562	1,947	155	517	478	346	3,443	49	411	2,430	14270	4,363	1,957	23,020	10,624	4,110	8,868	23,602	151	1,946	2,097	1,225	7,972	3,826	11,650	38,700	62,148
Baltinglass,	2,785	2,253	94	170	889	562	3,968	103	1,090	7,263	10518	7,673	5,363	30,817	22,539	10,015	20,430	52,984	763	6,234	6,997	1,681	4,915	10,447	8,665	57,751	81,778
Banbridge,	6,482	4,463	287	149	672	405	5,976	18	267	10,6?9	6,866	9,106	7,2?5	33,876	5,773	603	6,981	13,357	1,145	7,244	8,389	3,118	11,979	8,883	27,542	142,748	191,152
Bandon,	1,842	2,297	72	160	750	552	3,831	113	632	9,992	4,035	5,289	7,023	26,339	13,104	2,465	12,751	28,320	1,036	5,812	6,848	1,058	14,193	13,318	11,282	47,668	86,461
Bantry,	1,791	1,078	91	36	241	261	1,707	14	369	9,180	3,039	3,461	3,790	19,470	4,240	1,456	3,400	9,096	487	3,791	4,278	1,413	2,066	9,046	6,908	25,566	43,586
Bawnboy,	3,821	960	33	51	186	225	1,455	83	2,905	10,511	3,923	5,031	5,591	25,056	1,196	300	1,519	3,015	1,018	7,009	8,027	2,393	10,364	15,654	25,386	69,864	121,268
Belfast,	4,854	1,379	5566	767	175	74	7,961	52	266	7,681	1,861	1,959	1,441	12,942	1,074	272	843	2,189	155	4,081	4,236	638	1,559	1,109	7,459	42,761	52,888
Belmullet,	2,263	768	16	14	89	191	1,078	25	1,105	4,420	5,680	2,780	2,813	15,693	9,473	3,314	7,383	20,170	153	956	1,109	361	272	11,252	6,284	24,483	42,291
Borrisokane,	1,705	1,650	123	142	788	399	3,102	150	1,007	2,327	4 683	3,370	1,521	11,901	8,561	5,954	9,258	23,773	537	4,128	4,665	707	5,085	9,889	7,615	28,961	51,550
Boyle,	6,205	1,140	73	146	460	328	2,147	327	3,504	12,303	8,658	8,746	9,108	38,815	4,851	3,548	5,708	14,107	993	9,742	10,735	4,933	8,614	26,071	30,211	93,963	158,859
Cahersiveen,	3,171	1,115	76	19	96	109	1,415	551	1,455	13,923	7,029	7,615	8,716	37,283	10,767	5,063	8,906	24,736	544	4,101	4,645	6,340	1,409	12,856	14,593	37,771	66,629
Callan,	2,972	2,088	121	103	878	541	3,731	269	1,468	9,041	7,163	7,993	7,396	31,593	5,517	2,100	5,849	13,466	506	3,826	4,332	1,790	7,721	10,255	10,118	60,520	88,614
Carlow,	4,899	4,105	252	580	1759	990	7,686	329	2,231	10,093	14459	11,423	8,050	44,025	29,568	15,175	29,863	74,606	1,749	13,576	15,325	2,660	16,129	20,080	20,799	114,993	172,001
Carrickmacross,	3,784	2,126	51	52	545	514	3,288	240	1,086	5,099	3,402	4,258	3,676	16,435	2,836	430	3,309	6,575	773	5,833	6,606	2,963	4,893	8,646	21,552	63,610	98,701
Carrick-on-Shan.	4,064	855	39	65	509	312	1,780	116	2,385	8,550	6,269	6,710	6,469	27,998	4,454	1,648	5,310	11,412	722	6,560	7,282	3,753	5,709	16,046	20,121	50,831	92,707
Carrick-on-Suir,	2,660	1,981	199	113	853	571	3,717	401	1,498	12,777	6,718	7,561	7,943	34,999	4,495	2,544	5,090	12,129	1,059	6,942	8,001	2,318	8,903	10,045	10,844	55,427	85,219
Cashel,	3,204	2,613	157	297	1209	717	4,993	217	2,237	12,168	12814	10,045	9,560	44,587	16,787	6,791	19,277	42,855	823	6,824	7,647	2,338	8,206	18,029	15,080	57,132	98,447
Castlebar,	4,961	1,385	56	50	381	478	2,350	67	3,490	7,342	8,327	5,093	4,502	25,264	14,573	6,550	14,749	35,877	788	6,548	7,336	1,259	2,814	16,513	19,833	54,462	93,622
Castleblayney,	5,846	3,152	154	37	381	566	4,290	187	999	10,100	3,942	7,471	6,687	28,200	1,802	237	2,484	4,523	1,094	7,633	8,727	4,717	12,109	16,681	35,441	112,291	176,522
Castlecomer,	2,022	1,228	56	90	307	321	2,002	74	716	5,034	2,981	3,805	3,668	15,488	2,753	1,171	3,051	6,975	822	5,225	6,047	1,191	4,345	7,495	4,987	35,796	53,623
Castlederg,	1,895	1,732	1	3	66	136	1,938	1	45	7,157	1,096	2,737	4,973	15,963	3,303	1,817	3,233	8,353	529	2,556	3,085	505	3,965	9,175	17,088	34,143	64,371
Castlereagh,	6,784	942	115	121	532	290	2,000	705	4,019	9,728	10024	7,837	6,222	33,811	12,261	5,440	11,589	29,290	1,010	8,532	9,542	3,869	8,378	27,619	31,540	98,841	166,378
Castletown,	1,634	646	9	6	46	127	834	20	381	6,265	2,154	2,627	2,661	13,707	5,571	2,404	3,799	11,774	251	2,264	2,515	497	433	3,866	4,504	17,749	26,552
Cavan,	7,407	2,720	146	111	549	605	4,131	441	3,379	17,018	6,630	9,082	11,431	44,161	2,845	1,042	3,090	6,977	3,073	13,895	16,968	7,128	10,035	20,591	39,598	149,959	220,183

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION OF IRELAND, IN 1893—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Stockholders in each Union.	No. of HORSES.						No. of MULES.	No. of ASSES.	No. of CATTLE.					No. of SHEEP.				No. of PIGS.			No. of GOATS.	No. of POULTRY.				
		Two years old and upwards, kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	TOTAL.			Milch Cows.	Other descriptions of Cattle.			TOTAL.	One year old and upwards.		Under one year.	TOTAL.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year	TOTAL.		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	TOTAL.
		Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.							Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.		Ewes.	Tups and Wethers.											
Celbridge,	1,803	1,364	233	745	593	396	3,331	90	377	3,112	18,663	5,225	3,261	30,261	12,471	7,215	11,111	30,797	539	1,820	2,359	620	6,125	2,970	7,404	28,435	44,934
Claremorris,	4,518	1,127	22	19	300	309	1,777	1,099	3,439	6,725	5,656	4,842	4,533	21,756	13,373	8,028	15,724	37,125	1,161	7,267	8,428	496	2,427	16,092	30,499	59,939	108,948
Clifden,	3,348	1,273	87	38	322	506	2,226	3	1,046	5,501	5,561	4,103	3,588	18,753	17,222	7,886	13,408	38,516	363	2,501	2,864	593	1,221	11,903	10,659	33,437	57,220
Clogheen,	2,456	1,776	123	183	583	470	3,135	329	1,689	7,883	3,996	4,671	6,033	22,583	18,813	6,676	19,630	45,119	990	7,585	8,575	1,949	7,479	13,118	15,110	47,175	82,882
Clogher,	4,044	2,628	54	65	318	395	3,460	11	360	8,551	3,061	4,731	6,250	22,593	2,330	422	3,127	5,879	709	5,897	6,606	1,575	8,943	11,454	28,495	78,880	127,772
Clonakilty,	2,549	2,257	97	88	519	516	3,477	43	1,139	10,105	2,126	4,937	6,701	23,869	11,294	1,308	11,579	24,181	1,141	6,849	7,990	962	11,144	13,782	15,791	52,836	93,553
Clones,	3,398	1,277	62	51	232	205	1,827	83	1,386	7,396	2,339	3,707	5,010	18,446	1,419	328	1,879	3,626	594	4,512	5,106	2,087	7,452	7,945	18,052	60,439	93,888
Clonmel,	2,043	1,411	205	275	444	344	2,679	219	1,178	7,011	5,833	4,230	4,387	21,461	7,364	4,608	7,233	19,205	762	4,568	5,330	1,118	5,612	7,015	9,159	34,259	56,045
Coleraine,	3,623	3,852	262	223	706	461	5,504	1	88	9,283	3,317	7,052	6,611	26,263	3,004	912	3,643	7,559	679	6,764	7,443	1,311	6,746	9,777	18,381	66,302	101,206
Cookstown,	5,128	3,955	110	73	304	265	3,807	8	174	9,626	3,425	5,376	6,299	24,726	2,091	552	2,388	5,031	726	5,017	5,743	1,844	5,655	7,822	21,942	95,154	130,573
Cootehill,	5,314	2,380	16	46	242	341	3,025	199	1,833	10,735	3,019	5,721	7,349	26,824	1,055	74	1,423	2,552	1,144	6,928	8,072	4,339	6,783	12,689	29,237	132,506	181,215
Cork,	4,408	4,086	1568	771	1191	963	8,579	478	1,433	16,190	7,865	8,526	8,695	41,276	20,241	5,660	16,630	42,531	1,897	11,408	13,305	1,876	10,957	19,223	19,702	68,466	118,348
Corrofin,	1,012	569	1	21	259	221	1,071	25	626	2,245	2,243	1,924	1,747	8,159	7,196	3,207	7,608	18,011	298	1,532	1,830	1,657	1,687	5,152	3,088	9,002	18,929
Croom,	1,876	1,350	43	227	527	320	2,467	271	1,163	9,167	4,634	5,535	6,696	26,032	3,242	3,367	3,418	10,027	347	3,860	4,207	1,649	3,261	13,333	9,038	25,409	51,041
Delvin,	1,920	1,260	99	191	610	427	2,587	68	771	2,021	8,831	5,187	2,272	18,361	10,214	5,833	11,475	27,522	59	2,541	2,600	1,446	6,545	6,026	13,325	34,997	60,893
Dingle,	2,178	1,377	18	16	127	304	1,842	234	835	8,576	5,138	4,665	5,515	23,894	15,996	4,926	11,941	32,863	576	3,498	4,074	2,141	549	8,470	8,850	24,995	42,864
Donegal,	4,332	1,286	36	17	87	120	1,546	2	410	9,138	4,842	4,898	5,785	24,663	13,731	5,859	10,931	30,521	691	2,439	3,130	297	5,174	13,038	23,297	53,573	95,082
Downpatrick,	6,687	6,421	364	254	1392	1027	9,458	18	255	11,267	8,230	11,126	8,145	38,768	8,247	1,556	9,944	19,747	1,602	9,287	10,889	3,688	11,490	10,505	27,401	134,936	184,332
Drogheda,	3,015	2,349	202	562	758	495	4,366	144	834	4,407	19027	7,691	3,378	34,503	14,543	2,764	12,640	29,947	273	3,613	3,886	1,760	5,843	6,171	18,492	74,090	104,596
Dromore, West,	2,512	1,589	12	37	651	455	2,744	64	1,234	4,466	5,459	4,350	3,295	17,570	11,854	6,004	10,134	27,992	412	3,731	4,143	553	4,413	11,770	14,359	44,289	74,831
Dublin, North,	4,853	962	3867	1058	253	174	6,314	69	445	4,160	5,081	2,032	1,165	12,438	3,342	3,818	3,103	10,263	209	2,512	2,721	1,639	1,640	984	9,719	47,734	60,077
Dublin, South,	5,108	913	6990	971	242	165	9,281	118	616	5,845	3,290	2,243	1,680	13,058	6,229	2,750	4,938	13,917	513	2,876	3,389	1,695	2,468	2,230	9,948	59,193	73,779
Dundalk,	5,436	3,866	448	235	968	895	6,412	133	997	6,128	5,165	5,291	4,037	20,621	11,553	2,889	9,487	23,929	1,004	10,961	11,965	4,308	9,824	11,687	34,614	104,987	161,112
Dunfanaghy,	2,744	1,399	33	8	76	241	1,757	–	136	4,980	1,364	1,922	2,990	11,256	11,684	3,488	8,843	24,015	197	1,697	1,894	172	1,194	4,017	10,919	33,237	49,367
Dungannon,	6,310	3,589	148	117	295	251	4,400	31	460	10,655	4,708	6,713	6,998	29,074	2,116	383	2,813	5,312	684	6,168	6,852	2,191	8,197	9,772	29,549	115,683	163,201
Dungarvan,	2,269	1,729	80	76	874	528	3,287	236	1,330	3,890	4,430	5,359	5,606	24,285	8,098	2,033	9,575	19,706	1,007	7,678	8,685	1,738	4,486	9,375	9,895	36,363	60,119
Dunmanway,	1,606	1,447	5	31	302	305	2,090	28	547	9,936	2,164	3,224	5,102	20,426	5,103	596	5,360	11,059	901	5,805	6,706	1,396	6,072	11,484	8,241	29,981	55,778
Dunshaughlin,	1,525	1,349	130	460	632	333	2,904	48	208	1,886	32306	7,268	2,274	43,734	14,129	10,942	10,174	35,245	80	1,282	1,362	724	5,780	2,096	7,359	26,395	41,630
Edenderry,	2,821	2,423	74	229	1104	776	4,606	197	1,624	4,637	17186	7,877	4,705	34,405	16,612	15,326	16,169	48,107	619	4,249	4,868	1,432	9,200	10,346	17,708	40,676	77,930
Ennis,	2,875	1,770	233	203	785	533	3,524	120	1,428	7,893	7,326	7,436	6,440	29,095	13,220	8,084	13,870	35,174	864	4,678	5,542	2,942	4,461	16,872	12,666	29,635	63,634
Enniscorthy,	5,040	6,208	138	355	2194	1416	10311	509	2,642	10,634	9,888	10,504	7,885	38,911	38,026	15,947	40,628	94,601	2,710	23,684	26,394	2,820	12,325	22,764	28,214	158,005	221,308
Enniskillen,	6,156	2,413	127	140	384	336	3,400	50	2,114	19,159	8,829	8,812	11,914	48,714	4,410	1,475	4,288	10,173	1,059	6,403	7,462	1,915	13,546	19,338	31,822	119,288	183,994
Ennistimon,	3,076	1,433	48	33	377	235	2,126	75	1,398	9,468	4,731	4,860	6,579	25,638	4,251	1,840	4,032	10,123	775	3,864	4,639	1,092	4,027	19,538	10,838	27,511	61,914
Fermoy,	2,631	3,037	195	424	1430	980	6,066	260	1,350	10,213	5,066	6,876	7,830	29,985	23,902	4,603	23,554	52,059	1,594	10,507	12,101	1,976	13,041	19,296	13,823	48,740	94,900
Galway,	4,859	2,742	192	141	665	1021	4,761	92	1,369	6,055	7,115	6,886	4,545	24,601	27,535	1,3194	23,574	64,303	929	7,821	8,750	2,395	3,967	17,728	19,867	59,890	101,452
Glennamaddy,	3,319	839	19	48	285	229	1,420	443	2,792	4,436	4,814	3,363	2,556	15,169	12,323	7,006	11,887	31,216	507	4,518	5,025	590	2,705	13,185	18,436	61,457	95,783
Glenties,	6,590	1,202	125	20	68	90	1,505	2	642	12,247	6,334	5,706	6,319	30,606	25,317	9,452	19,098	53,867	235	2,254	2,489	223	1,759	12,514	30,410	76,357	121,040
Gorey,	3,021	3,385	87	219	1348	833	5,872	210	1,591	9,561	9,042	8,241	7,061	33,905	19,267	7,229	17,861	44,357	1,468	10,562	12,030	1,679	4,865	14,593	15,929	106,119	141,506

Gort,	2,947	1,524	87	80	797	578	3,066	92	1,093	3,038	4,102	3,907	2,209	13,256	23,046	12,187	21,854	57,087	609	4,610	5,219	2,136	4,146	11,699	10,787	32,499	59,131
Granard,	4,598	2,501	79	149	856	750	4,335	483	2,221	9,227	8,564	8,383	7,129	33,308	6,084	2,907	6,902	15,893	1,501	10,550	12,051	5,831	7,653	18,939	31,337	88,749	146,678
Inishowen,	4,893	4,044	47	33	238	487	4,849	.	41	10,593	4,866	6,516	6,364	28,339	15,227	4,018	12,221	31,466	610	4,768	5,378	298	3,327	11,522	28,051	64,766	107,666
Irvinestown,	2,769	1,481	31	56	271	205	2,044	15	367	8,075	2,288	3,366	5,498	19,227	1,818	543	2,349	4,710	493	3,322	3,815	828	8,331	10,946	18,956	62,117	100,350
Kanturk,	3,210	2,482	91	149	1016	803	4,541	326	1,732	21,994	5,955	7,092	12,321	47,362	8,115	1,931	9,313	19,359	1,261	10,001	11,262	3,874	7,810	36,882	19,045	61,608	125,345
Kells,	2,587	1,823	236	266	833	565	3,723	96	664	3,716	23228	7,270	3,195	37,409	12,550	4,282	12,002	28,334	688	4,320	5,008	2,778	6,021	6,772	18,772	58,713	90,278
Kenmare,	2,118	824	36	47	131	231	1,269	190	1,113	12,242	5,924	6,294	6,145	30,605	11,973	5,037	8,743	25,753	568	3,131	3,699	5,234	1,354	9,608	10,012	29,135	50,109
Kilkeel,	3,470	2,167	62	104	258	502	3,093	7	319	5,203	1,239	2,432	3,384	12,258	14,028	4,574	12,524	31,126	385	3,789	4,174	1,834	2,916	4,619	14,217	49,285	71,037
Kilkenny,	3,221	2,525	180	211	888	690	4,494	160	1,307	7,152	8,648	8,279	5,990	30,069	11,804	7,641	11,770	31,215	1,151	7,057	8,208	1,941	8,180	10,172	11,650	64,640	94,642
Killadysert,	1,587	1,157	25	13	282	303	1,780	28	912	6,291	2,382	3,005	4,294	15,972	2,695	1,066	2,868	6,629	643	2,706	3,349	1,849	2,067	12,368	8,156	19,945	42,536
Killala,	1,566	961	13	30	197	260	1,461	30	842	2,570	5,087	2,721	1,717	12,095	7,491	1,693	6,698	15,882	354	2,569	2,923	211	1,536	7,777	8,561	19,864	37,738
Killarney,	4,678	1,953	127	79	373	501	3,033	560	2,617	22,376	6,128	6,709	11,498	46,711	9,220	2,176	8,506	19,902	849	6,833	7,632	5,789	5,449	28,021	20,975	63,941	118,336
Kilmacthomas,	1,180	1,186	53	22	617	397	2,275	124	730	6,109	3,232	3,555	3,823	16,719	3,420	661	3,714	7,795	610	3,972	4,582	1,352	5,000	6,866	5,395	30,703	47,964
Kilmallock,	3,753	1,919	306	340	606	399	3,570	594	2,497	27,199	7,430	6,514	19,076	60,219	1,858	2,426	2,446	6,730	805	9,553	10,358	3,120	7,351	35,435	19,253	51,270	113,309
Kilrush,	4,115	2,481	57	79	668	665	3,950	160	2,435	14,400	5,358	6,975	10,364	37,097	3,622	1,306	3,832	8,760	856	7,055	7,911	2,981	6,054	28,294	16,866	54,110	105,334
Kinsale,	1,587	1,861	66	133	699	457	3,216	75	518	5,193	3,030	3,827	3,739	15,789	13,272	3,592	13,074	29,938	849	4,683	5,532	1,214	11,078	8,382	7,044	31,974	58,478
Larne,	3,361	3,054	289	138	415	307	4,203	6	43	19,012	2,852	5,002	6,188	24,054	12,338	3,197	11,348	26,883	1,063	6,931	7,994	876	2,697	4,947	14,435	56,758	78,837
Letterkenny,	2,181	1,899	81	27	143	103	2,253	2	42	5,373	3,561	4,060	3,705	16,719	4,578	847	3,862	9,287	195	1,469	1,664	484	2,533	6,230	11,857	36,321	56,941
Limavady,	3,328	3,802	120	111	374	453	4,860	3	109	8,148	4,230	7,521	6,327	26,226	12,825	5,242	12,512	30,579	661	5,096	5,757	757	4,802	9,946	18,490	58,283	91,521
Limerick,	5,413	3,130	827	457	1049	721	6,184	553	3,386	21,543	11709	10,583	14,073	57,908	7,385	5,872	6,757	20,014	1,598	12,052	13,650	4,020	8,365	31,583	24,033	64,613	128,594
Lisburn,	5,968	4,920	344	255	430	293	6,242	28	201	12,505	5,711	8,626	7,644	34,486	3,647	494	4,376	8,517	1,385	8,284	9,669	1,429	11,778	6,685	26,629	113,100	158,192
Lismore,	2,493	1,562	169	136	552	374	2,793	198	899	6,750	3,915	4,861	4,315	19,871	8,955	2,971	9,590	21,516	581	4,573	5,154	1,224	4,534	8,860	8,054	29,877	51,325
Lisnaskea,	3,486	1,771	16	55	240	232	2,314	45	1,311	10,146	2,971	3,880	6,919	23,916	1,498	237	1,887	3,622	727	5,264	5,991	1,562	8,771	11,900	21,046	81,757	123,474
Listowel,	4,576	2,771	85	100	569	602	4,127	485	3,172	25,695	5,419	6,550	11,790	49,454	2,999	815	3,235	7,049	2,006	13,046	15,052	3,494	10,856	39,918	27,659	72,311	150,744
Londonderry,	3,812	4,514	722	273	474	453	6,456	39	144	12,104	5,333	8,611	8,524	34,572	6,447	2,073	7,351	15,871	812	7,337	8,149	767	6,966	10,156	22,939	60,068	100,029
Longford,	4,098	1,839	150	87	716	628	3,420	160	1,835	7,642	5,599	5,975	5,865	25,081	4,236	1,732	4,198	10,166	912	6,847	7,759	4,046	4,919	15,925	25,532	72,452	118,828
Loughrea,	4,292	2,318	97	141	1119	914	4,589	141	1,618	4,817	13531	7,130	3,382	28,860	39,339	29,986	34,630	103,955	735	5,956	6,691	1,894	5,437	21,569	17,087	49,630	93,723
Lurgan,	5,119	2,941	340	133	326	247	3,987	19	644	8,119	4,123	5,797	5,342	23,381	1,276	298	1,350	2,924	600	5,391	5,991	1,053	5,623	4,985	21,865	96,663	129,136
Macroom,	2,530	2,420	47	53	379	502	3,401	127	772	18,243	3,203	5,017	8,694	35,157	9,937	2,042	8,687	20,666	1,677	9,711	11,388	1,481	8,268	18,617	17,042	52,685	96,642
Magherafelt,	7,590	5,259	204	91	532	769	6,855	11	207	16,037	5,135	8,238	9,712	39,152	5,028	2,278	6,221	13,527	1,994	14,782	16,776	2,978	11,132	20,492	41,423	154,124	227,171
Mallow,	2,664	2,594	201	263	1111	772	4,941	371	1,353	13,617	6,782	7,150	8,047	35,596	16,938	6,660	15,117	38,715	1,403	7,582	8,985	2,297	6,755	23,359	13,766	42,705	86,585
Manorhamilton,	4,852	620	44	30	190	125	1,009	34	2,468	12,923	5,605	6,187	8,858	33,573	3,351	1,373	4,043	9,272	247	2,339	2,586	1,433	7,118	19,159	23,061	64,382	113,720
Mildleton,	2,163	2,951	150	238	1234	893	5,466	195	664	6,613	4,856	6,220	5,845	23,534	17,842	3,520	15,857	37,219	1,599	9,704	11,303	956	7,956	11,620	10,630	38,938	69,144
Millford,	3,558	2,878	63	38	304	377	3,660	1	729	7,701	4,120	4,244	4,444	20,509	9,511	2,149	7,731	19,391	688	4,717	5,405	539	2,913	13,016	19,760	58,468	94,157
Millstreet,	1,329	979	20	15	223	179	1,416	130	489	9,028	1,603	1,851	4,351	16,833	2,878	727	1,996	5,601	585	3,643	4,228	1,452	3,449	11,994	7,542	25,848	48,833
Mitchelstown,	2,222	1,302	14	48	446	383	2,193	396	1,407	11,856	2,877	4,177	8,140	27,050	7,377	2,058	5,666	15,101	943	6,965	7,908	1,939	5,247	17,024	10,524	32,270	65,065
Mohill,	4,071	1,032	50	41	304	307	1,734	139	2,856	9,152	2,983	4,920	5,427	22,482	657	232	812	1,701	1,220	7,722	8,942	3,564	5,180	15,082	22,239	60,041	102,542
Monaghan,	6,288	3,368	48	123	293	214	4,046	72	1,272	11,914	4,590	7,387	7,941	31,742	2,040	577	3,008	5,625	980	8,341	9,321	4,661	13,656	16,528	37,290	144,317	211,791
Mountbellew,	3,037	1,361	45	86	480	406	2,378	334	2,009	4,190	6,405	4,396	2,684	17,675	19,354	11,836	17,205	48,395	396	5,149	5,545	1,438	4,676	14,336	18,504	49,939	87,455
Mountmellick,	5,112	4,134	156	318	1350	1031	6,989	630	2,925	9,003	9,968	9,844	6,229	35,044	11,259	6,058	10,623	27,940	1,447	12,393	13,840	2,438	11,787	22,801	24,581	72,134	131,303
Mullingar,	4,812	3,392	180	511	1579	1172	6,834	214	1,997	6,501	25729	12,722	7,081	52,033	19,861	18,643	22,326	60,730	301	6,167	6,468	2,782	13,108	17,001	22,567	73,227	125,903
Naas,	4,452	3,103	562	1042	1463	945	7,115	226	2,034	7,036	24224	10,572	5,556	47,388	40,610	17,596	32,680	90,886	709	4,767	5,476	2,128	10,311	11,283	16,187	66,928	104,709
Navan,	2,292	1,485	79	465	724	433	3,186	88	574	2,507	21169	7,167	2,473	33,316	16,220	5,090	14,823	36,133	255	1,729	1,984	1,484	5,770	2,802	11,047	43,866	63,485
Nenagh,	4,047	3,191	143	209	1284	908	5,735	295	2,254	13,733	10,468	11,686	10,944	46,831	19,444	8,670	22,132	50,246	1,849	12,020	13,869	3,184	10,027	29,127	19,233	58,893	117,280
Newcastle,	3,557	1,928	44	84	540	487	3,083	458	2,508	21,955	5,017	6,041	11,432	44,445	4,306	955	4,187	9,448	1,274	8,024	9,298	3,212	5,659	27,150	17,706	42,275	92,790
New Ross,	4,695	5,796	224	229	2152	1678	10,079	785	2,626	11,980	8,680	10,082	9,250	39,992	21,494	9,581	21,837	52,912	2,430	18,224	20,654	2,712	18,905	19,049	27,307	133,469	203,730
Newry,	9,297	4,857	333	211	407	585	6,393	59	806	13,318	5,459	8,633	9,369	36,779	13,536	3,626	14,381	31,543	1,274	10,031	11,305	5,337	14,629	10,435	41,961	143,325	215,350
Newtownards,	4,674	4,534	219	157	511	410	5,831	42	130	10,557	3,107	5,819	6,893	26,376	3,372	894	3,965	8,231	759	4,800	5,559	861	8,504	6,456	16,663	85,491	117,114
Oldcastle,	2,640	1,565	71	152	482	496	2,766	157	965	4,089	9,608	5,368	3,220	22,285	7,757	3,899	8,403	20,059	857	5,232	6,089	3,289	6,454	6,050	16,468	63,025	91,997
Omagh,	6,752	5,522	141	172	367	483	6,685	6	120	21,218	3,990	8,367	13,840	47,415	11,822	2,893	11,252	25,967	1,210	8,312	9,522	2,277	12,438	23,791	46,849	161,073	244,151
Oughterard,	3,195	777	72	30	174	284	1,346	3	906	4,697	3,425	3,480	3,645	15,247	20,287	11,674	18,582	50,543	553	3,424	3,977	1,212	802	9,647	12,298	37,701	60,448

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION OF IRELAND, IN 1893—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Stockholders in each Union.	No. of HORSES.						No. of MULES.	No. of ASSES.	No. of CATTLE.					No. of SHEEP.				No. of PIGS.			No. of GOATS.	No. of POULTRY.				
		Two years old and upwards kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	TOTAL.			Milch Cows.	Other descriptions of Cattle.			TOTAL.	One year old and upwards.		Under one year.	TOTAL.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	TOTAL.		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	TOTAL.
		Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.							Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.		Ewes.	Tups and Wethers.											
Parsonstown,	5,002	3,932	152	247	1384	984	6,699	488	2,996	6,664	12,539	7,044	4,597	30,844	17,534	11,664	18,254	47,452	1,176	9,602	10,778	3,225	13,476	24,843	22,642	74,733	135,694
Portumna,	1,924	1,303	66	87	639	532	2,627	158	889	2,246	5,188	3,230	1,700	12,364	14,602	12,250	14,476	41,328	333	2,893	3,226	1,091	4,552	10,384	8,832	27,475	51,243
Rathdown,	3,673	1,000	1304	1040	245	178	3,767	68	546	4,809	2,335	1,839	1,993	10,976	10,793	5,988	8,312	25,093	311	2,175	2,486	1,240	1,583	2,144	8,862	60,077	72,666
Rathdrum,	3,365	3,252	259	308	1034	609	5,462	152	1,457	10,526	10,288	8,588	6,705	36,107	41,442	27,725	35,726	104,893	1,451	6,897	8,348	3,007	4,417	10,578	12,107	72,156	99,258
Rathkeale,	2,460	1,771	128	137	730	415	3,181	277	1,487	8,783	6,759	5,954	5,703	27,199	9,799	4,868	7,521	22,188	764	4,942	5,706	1,883	4,354	17,032	10,461	27,594	59,441
Roscommon,	3,257	1,312	81	132	647	531	2,703	127	1,522	4,138	7,385	4,660	3,424	19,607	24,923	17,196	23,523	65,642	316	4,205	4,521	2,119	4,607	16,232	17,873	46,891	85,603
Roscrea,	3,448	2,706	67	241	998	736	4,748	350	2,267	5,890	12,537	7,402	4,421	30,250	11,373	8,083	12,145	31,601	1,120	9,705	10,825	1,495	8,517	18,699	16,172	48,150	91,448
Scarriff,	1,923	1,123	25	58	499	448	2,153	104	1,212	4,310	5,444	4,819	3,187	17,760	4,937	1,686	4,727	11,350	622	4,763	5,385	1,993	2,234	11,898	9,931	25,318	49,381
Shillelagh,	2,262	2,334	58	139	621	470	3,622	99	1,212	5,775	4,917	5,076	4,141	19,909	19,845	10,170	18,425	48,440	1,097	7,601	8,698	2,088	4,071	9,841	9,076	69,550	92,538
Skibbereen,	3,410	2,304	56	91	318	514	3,283	46	1,065	14,394	2,407	4,590	7,294	28,685	6,235	1,136	6,377	13,748	1,404	7,483	8,887	1,277	5,632	14,647	15,121	53,198	88,598
Skull,	1,533	895	10	18	168	246	1,337	27	853	6,750	1,872	2,940	3,416	14,978	3,100	733	2,591	6,429	719	4,238	4,957	1,035	2,237	7,012	6,990	26,516	42,755
Sligo,	5,808	1,778	215	221	629	415	3,258	192	2,870	11,635	7,757	7,905	9,203	36,500	10,141	3,512	10,588	24,241	705	6,026	6,731	1,716	8,547	16,765	23,060	65,782	114,154
Strabane,	4,649	5,077	224	136	410	394	6,241	24	99	14,697	5,700	10,347	10,808	41,552	13,427	3,310	10,954	27,691	757	5,390	6,147	1,453	6,601	20,102	32,501	102,302	161,506
Stranorlar,	2,680	1,660	31	24	119	124	1,958	1	70	6,463	2,817	5,008	5,216	19,504	11,954	5,018	9,708	26,680	145	1,415	1,560	490	3,044	9,859	14,633	44,226	71,762
Strokestown,	3,397	865	64	92	622	336	1,979	134	1,653	5,043	6,515	5,649	4,093	21,300	6,679	5,175	7,933	19,787	431	4,262	4,693	3,208	3,262	12,631	22,043	55,928	93,864
Swineford,	7,888	879	135	30	196	222	1,462	808	6,517	13,639	5,014	4,852	6,695	30,200	7,093	1,510	7,683	16,286	1,174	9,795	10,969	2,703	3,145	22,696	36,117	97,419	159,377
Thomastown,	2,388	2,522	69	146	1038	765	4,540	142	1,053	5,757	5,937	5,689	4,351	21,734	13,749	5,611	12,588	31,948	838	5,728	6,566	1,433	5,512	6,342	10,398	58,207	80,459
Thurles,	3,929	3,088	94	169	1127	864	5,342	206	2,435	9,932	7,729	10,005	7,863	35,529	11,523	5,754	12,890	30,167	1,512	10,244	11,756	1,991	7,711	23,450	17,382	52,776	101,319
Tipperary,	4,834	2,716	164	225	936	694	4,735	570	2,902	29,049	9,926	8,466	20,942	68,383	9,717	4,482	9,605	23,804	1,916	13,880	15,796	3,107	7,316	31,104	23,747	68,122	130,289
Tobercurry,	3,772	818	64	73	317	261	1,533	172	2,508	8,123	4,257	4,320	5,421	22,121	7,014	2,337	7,307	16,658	448	3,933	4,381	2,118	4,162	13,770	20,845	50,222	88,999
Tralee,	4,524	2,729	187	131	626	671	4,344	505	3,477	23,886	7,397	7,546	13,385	52,214	9,835	2,855	10,222	22,912	1,660	11,318	12,978	4,284	9,452	35,869	27,883	72,046	145,250
Trim,	2,999	1,897	157	511	902	586	4,053	133	847	3,289	22,366	7,120	3,123	35,898	14,582	11,109	13,957	39,948	162	3,276	3,438	1,394	7,224	3,134	16,221	55,182	82,061
Tuam,	5,837	2,503	117	135	641	704	4,100	471	3,628	6,625	10,106	7,864	4,855	29,450	40,229	33,415	39,060	112,704	1,480	9,412	10,892	1,168	6,364	25,324	34,050	86,160	151,898
Tulla,	2,001	1,311	69	72	501	408	2,361	97	1,299	3,838	5,271	4,762	3,252	17,123	7,112	2,726	7,726	17,564	687	4,392	5,079	2,442	3,117	13,025	10,063	25,462	51,667
Tullamore,	4,149	3,293	208	188	1266	893	5,848	447	2,449	5,787	10,188	8,185	4,523	28,683	14,005	12,201	14,877	41,083	1,112	7,185	8,297	2,311	12,990	20,483	22,626	64,883	120,982
Urlingford,	1,944	1,743	12	79	622	421	2,877	79	957	3,703	4,798	4,425	3,326	16,252	11,885	6,947	11,442	30,274	292	3,994	4,286	1,368	5,749	10,254	7,135	36,662	59,800
Waterford,	4,102	3,178	577	449	1416	783	6,403	520	1,726	13,938	7,222	8,923	9,419	39,502	4,435	1,091	4,724	10,250	1,216	9,759	10,975	1,791	16,928	8,091	19,127	93,609	137,755
Westport,	6,119	2,657	186	83	297	944	4,167	20	2,509	10,279	11,863	7,437	5,704	35,283	40,290	15,974	29,394	85,658	500	4,082	4,582	701	1,290	21,748	19,054	60,836	102,928
Wexford,	5,190	5,022	242	422	1918	1131	8,735	487	2,331	8,739	10,167	9,147	6,321	34,374	17,511	5,493	18,464	41,468	1,718	13,700	15,418	1,787	13,280	16,654	22,059	117,077	169,070
Youghal,	1,834	1,605	118	86	883	573	3,265	240	968	5,237	4,235	4,184	3,735	17,391	6,844	1,404	7,644	15,892	891	5,404	6,295	1,312	2,798	6,777	8,340	28,206	46,121
Total,	591,195	368,190	39,664	29,142	97,848	79,083	613,927	29,202	218,720	1,441,329	1,097,418	969,302	956,008	4,461,057	1,821,899	859,281	1,740,275	4,421,455	139,056	1,013,361	1,152,417	323,173	1,031,954	2,177,487	2,909,353	9,978,717	16,097,461

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
ANTRIM:	1884	25,245	1,881	1,713	62	548	80,107	31,764	39,439	30,487	19,788	6,689	55,062	4,345	426,439
	1885	25,510	2,039	1,666	71	501	83,054	34,105	39,793	33,605	23,722	6,470	53,642	4,730	470,825
	1886	25,977	1,798	1,590	76	498	85,524	34,139	36,981	38,757	25,349	6,322	51,901	5,121	477,813
	1887	25,716	1,676	1,668	61	552	84,985	32,180	37,093	42,431	29,431	7,863	62,713	5,293	516,774
Area, 711,276 Acres.	1888	26,173	1,894	1,993	112	511	83,086	33,722	38,304	43,963	32,943	8,045	64,742	5,713	528,530
	1889	26,781	2,181	1,957	129	502	79,296	31,439	37,959	51,314	37,736	7,132	52,914	5,791	538,025
	1890	27,400	2,358	2,160	157	534	78,914	31,222	40,087	58,034	45,939	8,370	63,837	6,157	569,220
	1891	27,253	2,503	2,287	104	676	81,718	33,709	42,123	67,559	54,864	7,380	58,455	6,359	573,384
	1892	26,727	2,444	2,173	104	714	85,834	36,592	39,056	69,146	51,280	6,117	44,020	6,547	551,063
	1893	27,876	2,519	2,053	97	719	87,562	34,528	37,193	61,369	47,406	6,849	49,042	5,805	576,715
ARMAGH:	1884	11,633	680	790	293	2,148	38,618	19,226	20,664	4,303	3,767	3,029	24,443	8,225	355,496
	1885	11,669	666	957	301	2,791	41,622	19,924	21,969	6,016	5,212	3,379	23,487	8,703	380,270
	1886	11,599	731	909	468	2,600	42,908	20,278	22,142	6,513	5,928	3,754	24,942	8,902	403,289
	1887	11,904	953	853	318	2,268	42,632	19,985	19,811	7,167	6,650	3,853	26,390	8,892	411,581
Area, 313,036 Acres.	1888	11,654	962	942	360	2,603	41,693	19,579	19,627	7,011	7,168	3,903	28,082	9,421	414,404
	1889	12,027	892	883	279	2,425	39,809	20,638	19,289	7,062	7,044	3,379	26,693	9,160	420,779
	1890	12,181	1,037	936	215	2,447	41,013	22,055	19,841	9,417	9,183	3,696	28,550	10,371	459,534
	1891	12,420	1,067	1,229	253	2,459	43,642	22,911	21,971	12,757	12,459	3,612	27,830	10,536	470,673
	1892	12,039	1,015	1,151	212	2,218	44,930	24,949	22,234	11,996	12,660	2,650	22,066	10,596	487,317
	1893	12,251	1,072	1,031	228	2,340	46,754	22,913	20,968	10,966	10,940	2,891	22,712	10,218	538,261
CARLOW:	1884	5,829	1,165	892	372	2,372	23,394	11,933	10,339	40,712	24,986	2,323	21,364	3,168	171,660
	1885	5,706	1,215	1,076	379	2,370	25,485	10,556	10,558	38,219	23,740	2,516	19,942	2,985	167,318
	1886	5,779	1,328	1,118	379	2,480	24,929	11,967	10,254	42,464	25,191	2,778	20,011	3,433	183,376
	1887	5,812	1,350	1,062	342	2,376	24,431	10,686	9,770	36,299	24,713	2,977	22,488	3,364	188,642
Area, 221,295 Acres.	1888	5,672	1,394	1,174	343	2,669	22,866	10,738	9,553	37,785	26,256	2,420	19,633	3,433	173,598
	1889	5,932	1,419	1,259	355	2,579	23,117	10,078	9,343	41,580	29,233	2,391	20,513	3,389	190,803
	1890	5,813	1,462	1,205	381	2,597	23,703	11,329	10,007	44,620	35,161	2,736	23,373	3,835	196,454
	1891	5,809	1,579	1,286	365	2,763	24,222	11,329	10,660	50,924	38,199	2,458	22,153	3,937	198,728
	1892	5,778	1,644	1,303	358	2,705	25,788	12,744	10,357	58,370	41,754	2,165	18,777	3,681	201,110
	1893	6,052	1,768	1,248	349	2,785	26,443	12,592	9,705	60,827	40,913	2,187	19,131	3,403	220,055
CAVAN:	1884	8,100	978	1,189	1,257	8,089	57,265	24,066	27,172	6,798	5,492	7,637	35,992	15,507	473,161
	1885	8,070	1,027	1,222	1,168	7,740	61,459	23,426	30,012	7,512	6,458	7,340	33,989	15,207	487,264
	1886	8,284	1,003	1,293	1,137	7,940	60,383	23,175	29,658	7,519	6,485	6,772	32,201	15,462	507,389
	1887	8,290	1,047	1,397	1,109	8,161	59,233	22,881	29,282	8,385	7,182	7,276	37,300	17,166	523,573
Area, 467,025 Acres.	1888	8,246	1,134	1,438	1,105	8,180	58,634	21,523	28,845	8,111	7,916	7,693	39,665	18,207	549,640
	1889	8,380	1,171	1,517	1,029	8,269	57,610	22,894	29,505	9,271	9,156	7,704	39,781	18,773	553,519
	1890	8,538	1,221	1,847	1,099	8,543	59,614	23,616	29,528	10,508	10,386	8,791	49,261	20,375	590,364
	1891	8,759	1,486	2,007	1,053	8,793	62,631	27,281	31,331	12,916	12,718	8,395	42,689	20,342	594,539
	1892	8,708	1,869	2,410	1,005	8,985	66,355	27,905	31,747	15,238	14,908	6,778	38,594	19,156	606,491
	1893	8,628	1,627	2,061	947	8,707	64,384	25,597	29,674	12,239	11,031	7,080	34,888	18,404	621,635
CLARE:	1884	11,405	2,158	2,379	716	9,229	84,666	39,428	40,225	68,712	43,959	7,601	38,101	12,995	363,514
	1885	11,496	2,548	2,612	696	9,736	86,853	35,767	41,103	78,879	52,171	6,085	36,854	14,115	411,668
	1886	11,941	2,609	2,569	738	9,692	88,572	39,579	41,777	72,052	48,287	6,153	39,574	13,452	413,620
	1887	12,095	2,480	2,585	705	10,032	85,856	37,103	43,805	67,269	43,765	6,354	43,121	14,640	406,904
Area, 768,265 Acres.	1888	12,007	2,739	2,605	673	10,230	83,848	37,893	42,568	66,273	48,024	5,213	36,795	15,226	396,322
	1889	12,214	3,129	3,044	769	10,901	82,241	37,070	42,473	70,886	52,327	6,626	43,088	16,361	421,029
	1890	12,127	3,253	3,260	642	11,098	86,149	39,435	45,452	77,909	55,599	6,791	45,524	18,150	416,927
	1891	11,901	3,306	3,225	638	10,649	87,058	42,637	43,587	83,161	58,238	4,984	33,306	17,382	409,098
	1892	11,807	3,774	3,169	631	10,585	90,193	42,854	39,744	82,574	57,099	4,436	28,962	18,081	410,203
	1893	12,267	3,795	3,124	730	10,715	93,382	39,104	40,294	78,870	55,091	5,340	33,170	16,315	438,582
CORK:	1884	37,394	6,301	6,493	1,943	11,135	216,565	71,217	109,317	171,012	132,028	22,659	133,748	18,642	945,796
	1885	37,999	6,571	7,214	2,095	11,567	223,726	70,867	108,611	180,533	142,749	20,568	128,845	20,673	1,077,898
	1886	36,791	7,156	7,012	2,100	11,966	226,632	72,880	98,113	172,942	131,757	21,762	134,545	20,770	1,085,949
	1887	37,299	7,134	7,270	2,256	11,868	217,380	64,990	98,547	162,504	134,490	24,401	149,209	20,350	1,122,069
Area, 1,838,921 Acres.	1888	36,291	7,533	7,742	2,391	12,461	214,155	68,970	93,946	173,108	140,645	21,460	135,211	21,934	1,097,875
	1889	37,246	7,649	7,584	2,426	12,438	209,309	64,590	104,452	181,103	150,811	23,381	142,308	21,258	1,154,455
	1890	37,111	8,188	8,645	2,433	12,820	214,011	70,104	118,168	199,510	175,580	24,490	155,775	22,315	1,179,409
	1891	37,671	8,819	8,959	2,488	13,052	224,295	73,321	119,965	229,566	186,857	19,950	127,489	24,551	1,125,955
	1892	37,942	9,606	9,084	2,458	13,943	229,066	79,107	112,778	231,375	180,598	15,973	101,064	25,501	1,152,663
	1893	38,770	10,512	8,707	2,690	13,008	240,819	79,463	103,706	209,812	156,848	18,123	112,029	25,124	1,214,955
DONEGAL:	1884	19,954	1,253	1,712	49	2,539	90,799	37,111	39,244	83,771	47,193	4,044	26,372	3,404	604,872
	1885	20,074	1,283	1,662	35	2,692	96,501	36,895	43,491	94,314	58,945	4,457	29,793	3,208	643,787
	1886	20,246	1,222	1,518	36	2,770	98,341	38,192	42,433	107,757	63,159	4,599	25,112	3,757	649,148
	1887	19,628	1,144	1,667	35	2,517	96,714	38,695	42,432	105,655	65,280	5,016	31,470	3,569	687,016
Area, 1,190,268 Acres.	1888	20,318	1,356	1,953	27	2,158	98,848	40,963	44,898	114,367	79,208	5,236	40,790	3,447	715,763
	1889	20,116	1,440	1,806	32	2,309	91,472	38,535	43,828	116,089	78,019	4,834	33,316	3,621	669,628
	1890	20,035	1,779	2,141	67	2,269	87,845	36,614	44,006	121,540	76,267	5,063	37,143	4,049	719,795
	1891	19,686	1,424	2,091	23	2,500	91,178	40,516	46,602	123,388	79,497	4,883	31,085	3,702	706,797
	1892	19,595	1,547	1,893	14	2,717	99,106	42,409	43,214	126,716	82,033	4,111	26,500	3,950	701,252
	1893	19,383	1,532	1,882	16	2,395	102,410	42,194	43,857	129,613	79,497	3,311	24,048	3,504	713,830
DOWN:	1884	27,129	1,718	2,097	95	1,198	70,222	36,877	37,788	28,500	21,888	6,165	42,667	11,299	613,021
	1885	27,112	2,005	2,193	119	1,483	74,588	36,407	38,621	32,917	25,286	6,740	41,880	10,872	625,659
	1886	27,535	2,232	2,355	112	1,425	75,114	36,925	37,205	34,835	26,678	6,618	41,945	10,731	650,818
	1887	27,562	2,149	2,353	134	1,597	72,546	34,095	35,819	38,623	31,022	6,645	42,360	11,357	669,070
Area, 611,927 Acres.	1888	27,154	2,455	2,633	149	1,579	70,723	33,886	36,878	34,170	30,461	7,290	47,448	12,442	668,539
	1889	27,310	2,482	2,581	160	1,398	69,325	31,322	35,494	41,373	36,950	5,397	40,823	12,351	673,122
	1890	26,755	2,742	2,540	142	1,491	69,399	32,716	37,518	47,169	42,564	6,920	48,732	13,797	741,840
	1891	26,621	2,767	2,691	92	1,302	71,973	37,667	40,841	53,464	48,467	6,334	45,369	13,791	719,682
	1892	27,386	3,184	2,983	114	1,529	80,293	41,473	39,715	58,955	52,657	5,055	34,814	12,874	736,338
	1893	27,874	3,568	2,994	114	1,422	81,088	38,629	36,639	55,406	46,920	5,515	36,651	12,749	794,185

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of HORSES.			MULES AND ASSES.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SHEEP.		No. of PIGS.		No. of GOATS.	No. of POULTRY.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
DUBLIN:	1884	19,067	961	696	304	2,037	44,310	12,298	8,451	34,935	18,875	1,605	13,691	4,993	206,498
	1885	18,911	1,136	730	342	1,842	43,018	12,529	8,136	36,395	20,431	1,222	10,674	4,840	227,032
	1886	19,127	1,402	744	384	1,847	44,684	11,770	7,349	30,571	17,267	1,182	9,145	4,887	231,372
	1887	19,166	1,292	804	368	1,876	45,120	10,969	7,487	31,108	16,851	1,132	10,184	5,105	240,556
Area, 226,821 Acres.	1888	19,317	1,355	797	338	1,845	41,770	11,081	6,963	32,616	19,529	952	9,094	5,556	232,633
	1889	19,454	1,237	731	342	1,906	43,942	10,949	7,521	34,543	20,561	1,429	9,349	5,405	244,616
	1890	19,526	1,299	978	381	2,194	43,502	11,563	8,317	41,830	24,509	1,611	11,626	5,612	243,089
	1891	20,133	1,173	844	352	1,862	45,798	13,983	8,735	47,561	30,882	1,321	11,473	5,766	250,093
	1892	20,492	1,332	1,034	353	1,760	46,347	13,610	8,556	48,375	31,594	718	9,161	5,877	250,207
	1893	21,219	1,324	933	309	1,889	47,308	13,185	7,674	41,791	22,483	1,167	9,561	5,864	274,638
FERMANAGH:	1884	5,727	386	443	131	3,981	51,326	13,785	25,587	3,853	2,687	2,401	19,355	4,019	339,470
	1885	5,976	421	418	143	3,848	54,721	15,378	27,206	4,441	3,590	2,706	20,664	3,923	391,523
	1886	5,766	409	472	149	4,049	52,732	14,640	26,151	4,177	3,674	2,481	18,735	4,110	390,605
	1887	5,915	493	514	211	4,163	53,172	14,479	26,110	3,863	3,931	3,436	22,513	4,015	422,331
Area, 417,665 Acres.	1888	6,135	620	613	161	4,191	54,227	14,483	27,788	5,509	5,331	3,410	24,172	4,221	425,265
	1889	6,240	677	555	134	4,307	53,892	15,673	27,232	8,135	7,375	2,794	22,896	4,907	451,156
	1890	6,506	836	754	184	4,642	53,473	14,503	27,463	8,151	7,734	3,280	25,124	5,458	435,266
	1891	6,535	838	756	154	4,547	56,468	17,276	28,987	9,689	9,053	2,953	21,890	5,450	439,611
	1892	6,487	928	820	143	4,729	55,683	17,736	28,818	9,913	8,761	2,343	16,917	5,440	430,399
	1893	6,338	991	807	151	4,530	55,420	17,236	25,873	9,536	8,379	2,403	16,447	4,892	433,919
GALWAY:	1884	18,729	4,379	5,203	2,025	15,063	102,448	43,342	26,769	354,139	173,286	8,455	53,748	10,821	681,548
	1885	18,754	4,821	5,229	2,199	16,195	109,336	43,429	29,214	359,992	186,713	8,111	55,120	12,317	770,480
	1886	18,883	4,654	5,135	2,131	16,017	108,790	43,874	30,332	349,897	187,584	8,298	53,556	11,024	745,131
	1887	18,660	5,149	5,748	2,042	16,058	115,170	49,272	31,460	343,511	196,310	8,359	55,479	11,642	737,299
Area, 1,502,362 Acres.	1888	18,427	5,250	5,597	2,283	16,754	112,952	47,183	30,738	371,426	213,298	8,133	60,702	12,808	778,417
	1889	18,874	5,506	6,011	2,182	16,758	109,186	50,023	31,132	370,604	218,315	8,979	60,170	12,879	789,663
	1890	18,986	6,005	6,294	2,128	17,761	112,124	50,676	33,666	427,007	254,178	8,545	68,071	14,054	851,224
	1891	18,344	6,157	6,253	2,074	18,373	114,126	52,774	33,288	429,643	253,917	6,830	56,295	14,623	858,609
	1892	18,361	6,002	6,099	2,176	17,800	116,879	53,329	33,720	446,017	257,068	6,174	48,877	15,182	822,475
	1893	18,713	5,995	5,870	1,968	17,253	117,656	49,764	32,504	415,157	227,183	6,480	51,360	13,751	854,388
KERRY:	1884	11,108	1,294	1,894	2,511	9,268	121,443	31,769	55,843	50,589	28,016	7,769	42,945	20,048	427,571
	1885	11,202	1,309	2,027	2,677	10,064	127,833	32,809	56,573	56,468	34,063	7,996	45,390	21,859	491,123
	1886	11,046	1,406	1,845	2,533	9,443	129,002	33,263	49,315	61,732	34,096	7,425	44,715	20,986	470,868
	1887	10,910	1,247	1,736	2,356	9,467	124,243	30,703	51,053	56,940	32,822	8,329	49,310	19,874	482,240
Area, 1,159,356 Acres.	1888	10,975	1,318	2,024	2,628	10,369	127,315	33,220	51,973	65,686	40,312	8,280	52,073	24,107	496,897
	1889	11,176	1,400	2,184	2,889	10,929	123,021	33,648	60,673	67,947	43,164	9,416	58,975	26,355	512,279
	1890	11,605	1,601	2,238	2,849	11,551	127,572	37,625	69,327	72,271	51,067	9,902	65,788	27,283	544,861
	1891	11,678	1,942	2,562	2,686	11,402	135,166	38,417	69,239	78,628	53,568	8,026	54,937	26,462	552,812
	1892	11,495	1,968	2,515	2,647	12,148	138,993	41,580	60,165	83,976	55,248	6,663	42,762	24,287	550,787
	1893	11,283	1,846	2,297	2,446	12,212	138,971	38,293	55,380	81,297	51,186	5,974	40,066	26,862	553,798
KILDARE:	1884	9,473	2,074	1,588	525	4,242	58,523	23,751	12,265	73,984	41,260	1,698	13,277	3,831	208,109
	1885	9,199	2,363	1,875	639	4,481	59,669	22,763	13,187	75,809	45,015	2,429	13,016	4,228	229,070
	1886	9,296	2,383	1,699	556	3,905	57,320	20,430	12,357	71,791	44,292	1,711	12,795	4,126	233,781
	1887	9,446	2,600	1,629	600	4,212	60,354	20,100	12,111	71,196	41,895	1,563	13,591	3,895	226,041
Area, 418,496 Acres.	1888	9,477	2,507	1,777	710	4,120	56,435	20,156	11,357	74,726	47,684	2,057	11,587	3,505	213,286
	1889	9,681	2,903	1,691	587	4,018	61,531	21,426	12,897	80,693	49,163	1,610	13,647	3,669	228,889
	1890	9,583	2,578	1,656	635	4,256	60,610	22,289	14,044	90,348	59,253	2,278	15,124	4,030	227,916
	1891	9,415	2,667	1,718	520	4,188	60,866	22,950	14,064	108,535	67,834	1,578	13,364	3,991	209,263
	1892	9,824	2,668	1,765	612	4,145	61,203	22,695	12,398	104,547	60,821	1,257	10,501	4,008	208,508
	1893	9,982	3,350	2,176	606	4,344	66,086	21,938	12,251	97,028	54,664	1,903	11,296	3,880	233,673
KILKENNY:	1884	12,426	2,222	1,977	1,072	5,300	63,384	33,037	30,698	49,500	31,130	5,490	38,073	5,903	375,095
	1885	12,185	2,466	2,185	1,098	5,346	63,576	30,877	29,541	50,680	30,533	4,805	34,643	5,682	378,493
	1886	12,378	2,845	2,273	1,094	5,224	62,533	31,213	26,725	47,687	29,401	5,251	35,970	5,607	382,547
	1887	12,592	3,033	2,421	1,159	5,566	62,513	29,671	27,342	46,385	31,130	5,560	42,483	6,213	417,875
Area, 507,254 Acres.	1888	12,281	3,257	2,631	1,150	5,533	58,296	28,758	26,486	47,172	33,231	4,345	36,325	6,749	392,475
	1889	12,358	3,426	2,516	1,067	5,478	57,123	29,091	26,772	50,711	35,527	4,661	35,745	7,117	432,681
	1890	12,557	3,622	2,765	1,147	5,661	59,456	31,001	29,768	61,536	44,416	5,834	43,244	7,703	450,814
	1891	12,426	3,909	3,105	1,089	5,893	62,268	35,038	31,760	71,904	49,616	5,627	39,164	8,619	449,113
	1892	12,720	4,283	3,223	1,112	5,816	66,266	35,327	32,325	75,022	51,830	4,155	31,520	8,579	457,137
	1893	13,027	4,623	3,178	1,099	6,080	68,048	33,905	29,544	68,751	44,716	4,376	31,684	8,190	453,230
KING'S:	1884	9,521	2,165	1,982	1,108	6,359	42,246	19,957	12,264	61,398	36,692	2,636	22,400	4,155	256,769
	1885	9,587	2,469	2,258	1,140	6,331	44,344	18,968	12,352	64,600	37,649	3,171	22,079	4,252	285,308
	1886	9,788	2,352	1,938	1,026	6,422	44,408	18,377	11,268	59,377	35,154	3,075	21,794	4,308	270,790
	1887	9,707	2,578	2,091	1,081	6,436	43,698	17,401	11,488	57,597	36,907	3,733	23,721	4,604	276,571
Area, 493,263 Acres.	1888	9,617	2,889	2,286	1,169	6,511	42,761	17,727	11,513	58,848	39,401	3,024	22,104	5,418	279,577
	1889	9,717	2,656	1,989	1,082	6,457	42,370	16,809	10,744	60,707	37,999	3,023	26,496	4,960	304,627
	1890	9,805	2,597	2,369	1,060	6,734	42,438	18,791	12,614	68,091	44,702	3,729	30,069	5,802	307,248
	1891	9,863	2,783	2,471	1,116	6,950	44,640	21,205	13,291	76,291	47,973	2,905	25,479	6,307	300,858
	1892	9,781	3,150	2,411	1,208	6,989	47,102	22,792	13,694	80,429	50,068	2,701	20,955	6,261	304,381
	1893	10,043	3,262	2,372	1,149	6,881	47,958	20,658	12,492	70,298	41,693	2,675	21,717	6,653	311,999
LEITRIM:	1884	2,727	492	399	278	8,097	47,157	15,264	21,304	5,324	3,800	3,120	21,177	5,866	289,732
	1885	2,795	488	409	303	8,091	47,850	14,985	23,823	6,045	4,178	3,018	20,799	5,789	316,016
	1886	3,007	540	497	348	8,503	46,926	15,595	24,162	7,514	4,925	2,691	19,963	7,564	310,080
	1887	3,034	521	473	310	8,300	47,097	16,302	24,022	6,842	5,245	2,823	22,722	6,963	304,973
Area, 376,510 Acres.	1888	3,022	604	612	254	8,816	47,555	17,003	24,097	7,245	6,360	3,616	26,326	8,722	336,836
	1889	2,890	715	644	254	8,940	47,968	16,889	25,812	8,443	7,174	3,262	25,025	8,836	337,266
	1890	2,925	742	677	328	8,970	49,017	19,095	27,200	10,374	9,350	4,153	29,904	10,527	360,965
	1891	3,076	789	703	342	9,042	49,461	18,683	27,625	10,880	9,157	3,732	23,589	9,407	344,922
	1892	3,005	801	809	309	9,285	50,368	18,771	25,544	11,164	9,479	2,497	16,936	9,492	342,061
	1893	3,030	895	726	283	8,932	50,040	18,254	22,588	11,700	9,734	2,460	17,562	9,488	363,938

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
LIMERICK:	1884	11,586	1,668	1,244	1,904	8,865	122,580	29,011	68,431	33,009	16,967	7,401	51,945	10,244	400,432
	1885	11,669	1,867	1,731	1,966	9,473	123,283	25,193	68,219	33,874	19,059	6,969	49,966	9,737	421,945
	1886	11,828	1,977	1,590	2,053	9,219	122,649	28,948	62,366	31,682	19,395	7,561	51,489	10,694	424,609
	1887	12,011	2,144	1,881	2,334	9,409	125,181	28,097	65,932	33,024	21,740	7,880	58,227	10,391	444,748
Area, 662,973 Acres.	1888	11,683	1,946	1,843	2,076	9,231	117,113	30,384	56,942	31,276	20,203	6,920	49,570	11,723	415,634
	1889	11,840	2,425	2,043	2,196	9,781	121,879	30,357	65,598	38,854	23,296	7,334	53,340	12,288	431,091
	1890	12,229	2,575	2,322	2,362	9,842	128,791	32,965	70,576	41,805	25,612	7,424	59,057	12,269	437,826
	1891	12,377	3,011	2,390	2,172	10,815	133,328	36,837	71,746	49,498	30,102	6,167	47,757	14,356	446,074
	1892	12,639	3,218	2,541	2,176	10,845	130,915	34,173	65,701	45,586	27,809	4,609	37,541	13,743	443,944
	1893	12,551	3,270	2,335	2,334	11,194	131,017	33,180	61,694	43,119	22,899	5,115	41,047	13,987	466,757
LONDONDERRY:	1884	17,269	1,449	1,720	44	381	52,042	22,702	27,054	16,716	12,424	5,159	30,533	5,721	354,969
	1885	17,400	1,473	1,781	11	444	54,173	23,252	28,613	20,659	16,711	4,019	30,534	4,947	391,459
	1886	17,148	1,426	1,515	30	402	54,919	24,385	29,117	24,531	16,301	4,600	29,936	5,187	393,271
	1887	17,582	1,455	1,731	21	433	54,557	24,648	28,906	25,582	21,901	5,688	34,349	6,143	447,047
Area, 513,388 Acres.	1888	17,639	1,336	1,942	24	470	55,083	25,814	29,266	29,469	24,022	5,174	38,949	6,354	450,122
	1889	17,947	1,504	1,743	28	583	51,924	23,769	26,501	27,026	22,574	4,394	31,861	6,233	449,921
	1890	17,899	1,571	1,927	37	649	54,045	24,402	27,407	33,638	28,863	5,596	36,396	6,081	451,938
	1891	17,703	1,817	2,057	54	535	56,124	26,333	29,403	39,385	31,155	4,954	33,137	6,694	459,452
	1892	17,511	1,922	2,196	46	590	58,994	30,650	29,776	38,362	30,153	4,200	30,674	6,356	482,010
	1893	17,671	1,861	2,054	50	526	58,447	28,415	28,541	34,088	27,006	4,042	32,450	5,812	494,610
LONGFORD:	1884	4,625	1,171	1,040	562	2,958	27,681	12,598	13,118	13,871	9,300	2,348	17,055	6,736	204,852
	1885	4,854	1,215	1,183	665	3,035	29,934	13,450	13,718	15,341	10,031	2,040	17,912	7,260	216,571
	1886	4,607	1,304	1,194	581	3,290	30,984	13,551	13,215	14,425	10,361	2,438	14,740	7,118	210,912
	1887	5,072	1,197	1,270	711	3,224	30,324	13,123	12,910	13,523	9,585	2,350	17,759	7,422	220,699
Area, 257,770 Acres.	1888	4,800	1,426	1,297	580	3,401	28,163	13,225	12,732	14,508	11,317	2,210	18,175	8,177	229,932
	1889	4,862	1,451	1,376	506	3,193	29,913	14,356	12,753	15,067	11,670	2,312	17,846	8,289	224,367
	1890	4,954	1,538	1,489	552	3,283	29,379	14,663	13,519	18,485	12,870	2,435	22,449	9,429	242,125
	1891	4,923	1,747	1,606	567	3,668	31,458	16,777	14,954	21,688	16,692	2,190	20,470	9,679	251,395
	1892	5,028	1,796	1,573	552	3,827	32,081	15,906	14,117	20,471	13,694	1,797	16,168	9,034	248,520
	1893	5,220	1,692	1,557	532	3,896	32,179	15,251	13,266	18,766	13,297	1,954	16,180	9,728	270,677
LOUTH & DROGHEDA, Co. of Town:	1884	8,199	1,272	1,361	295	1,590	21,857	11,346	7,084	19,651	15,379	1,776	15,179	4,775	216,691
	1885	7,958	1,385	1,300	252	1,523	23,657	11,443	7,023	23,178	18,846	1,514	14,399	4,729	229,249
	1886	7,879	1,287	1,191	226	1,582	23,761	11,261	7,086	23,124	19,358	1,339	13,958	5,128	229,854
	1887	8,032	1,361	1,330	233	1,730	22,750	10,931	6,750	23,727	18,037	1,773	14,666	5,176	223,751
Area, 201,618 Acres.	1888	7,891	1,443	1,334	236	1,693	21,777	10,718	7,187	26,538	20,254	1,706	16,394	5,249	224,817
	1889	8,204	1,383	1,274	313	1,665	21,412	10,278	6,796	25,940	20,361	1,864	15,936	4,674	233,773
	1890	7,878	1,314	1,190	226	1,691	22,208	10,623	7,575	29,793	25,406	1,844	16,566	5,726	245,081
	1891	7,598	1,267	1,250	186	1,570	22,970	10,818	7,732	30,470	24,918	1,515	18,129	5,744	240,779
	1892	8,054	1,708	1,502	197	1,620	25,530	13,261	8,202	29,849	23,166	1,060	12,598	5,890	243,648
	1893	7,929	1,647	1,426	231	1,572	26,604	12,549	7,693	27,628	19,669	1,382	15,031	5,584	273,744
MAYO:	1884	12,498	1,842	3,001	1,910	22,087	97,970	36,653	31,037	142,653	88,722	7,484	48,944	7,298	572,258
	1885	12,933	2,190	3,410	2,551	21,884	102,303	37,104	33,511	161,620	107,891	7,722	46,678	8,337	672,040
	1886	12,350	2,236	3,029	2,280	21,745	97,072	34,899	32,900	149,818	98,998	6,626	47,213	7,949	656,763
	1887	12,259	1,989	3,132	2,629	23,112	99,224	34,363	33,176	147,420	102,616	6,458	50,095	8,255	714,249
Area, 1,318,130 Acres.	1888	12,653	2,055	3,402	2,671	22,406	99,438	36,627	34,056	169,646	120,555	7,242	56,761	8,863	702,424
	1889	12,154	2,337	3,421	2,514	23,597	99,387	39,358	36,682	173,636	123,745	6,594	54,943	9,051	711,158
	1890	12,372	2,271	3,339	2,038	24,553	104,477	37,800	35,344	200,524	145,612	7,036	60,778	8,953	753,772
	1891	11,598	2,185	2,959	1,976	23,866	103,528	36,597	34,858	203,308	148,035	6,058	47,258	8,979	751,992
	1892	11,888	2,265	3,054	2,130	22,554	110,612	39,646	35,611	218,124	145,832	5,387	42,825	10,197	732,632
	1893	11,983	2,402	3,404	2,387	23,377	113,293	38,087	33,950	208,160	132,587	5,334	44,262	7,811	745,872
MEATH:	1884	11,005	2,527	2,039	662	3,050	132,163	35,296	16,292	94,496	56,683	1,463	16,367	6,328	331,844
	1885	11,107	2,989	1,908	593	2,994	135,964	35,175	15,886	105,090	64,626	1,333	15,632	6,519	341,825
	1886	11,152	3,029	2,016	584	3,055	136,958	34,263	15,006	101,416	62,239	1,183	14,022	7,211	330,895
	1887	11,490	3,080	2,085	604	3,045	142,036	36,017	15,322	102,855	67,453	1,999	15,229	7,527	349,194
Area, 578,298 Acres.	1888	11,468	3,088	2,338	682	3,198	135,973	33,689	14,619	108,082	70,808	2,511	14,901	7,711	346,993
	1889	11,405	3,024	1,986	521	2,705	138,817	33,442	13,761	113,444	69,953	1,441	14,119	7,554	343,107
	1890	11,320	3,092	2,264	553	2,987	134,923	36,634	16,249	125,631	78,588	2,103	16,807	8,386	365,791
	1891	11,433	3,336	2,441	504	2,945	138,280	37,625	16,449	136,408	86,627	1,430	16,828	8,887	350,549
	1892	11,553	3,799	2,558	549	3,075	143,478	37,206	17,017	133,665	88,342	1,330	12,722	9,033	369,000
	1893	12,047	4,148	2,494	514	3,283	144,340	36,463	14,272	120,134	72,887	1,318	14,076	8,891	387,750
MONAGHAN:	1884	8,981	598	744	419	3,415	37,541	18,332	18,996	4,652	4,120	3,621	22,369	11,338	399,011
	1885	9,129	739	839	481	3,524	41,669	18,607	20,573	6,174	5,724	3,356	23,741	11,910	425,861
	1886	9,277	720	869	438	3,623	40,225	17,481	20,377	5,384	5,202	3,200	21,721	11,732	442,872
	1887	9,457	745	889	461	3,695	39,015	16,800	19,576	5,677	5,981	3,952	24,348	12,262	454,183
Area, 318,806 Acres.	1888	9,538	886	1,122	468	3,816	39,146	16,116	19,551	7,093	6,648	3,547	28,899	13,374	488,962
	1889	10,641	803	1,093	453	3,702	40,882	17,439	21,329	8,057	7,832	3,720	28,806	13,357	494,689
	1890	10,177	860	1,221	450	4,007	40,108	19,145	21,229	9,024	9,422	4,130	30,503	14,998	497,516
	1891	10,009	1,024	1,185	503	4,210	41,950	21,084	23,150	10,305	11,073	3,995	32,230	14,339	517,518
	1892	9,949	1,230	1,413	596	4,373	44,809	22,874	22,982	11,192	12,166	2,877	24,048	13,908	496,914
	1893	10,044	1,286	1,376	511	4,353	45,096	21,497	21,618	8,678	9,455	3,312	24,889	13,311	549,908
QUEEN'S:	1884	9,526	1,810	1,632	1,013	5,906	44,532	19,753	13,882	40,843	24,173	3,190	27,604	4,397	235,498
	1885	9,376	1,910	1,595	964	5,631	45,863	19,432	13,946	38,972	24,366	3,223	25,005	4,802	246,263
	1886	9,440	2,169	1,891	1,055	5,733	48,060	18,050	14,856	35,783	22,135	3,093	27,484	4,722	260,512
	1887	9,686	2,137	1,856	1,041	5,688	47,126	18,251	14,466	36,024	24,032	3,789	31,208	4,393	264,010
Area, 424,853 Acres.	1888	9,782	2,521	1,780	1,076	5,651	44,505	18,767	13,419	35,813	24,604	2,942	27,168	4,674	261,677
	1889	9,992	2,350	1,814	1,064	5,663	44,593	17,434	12,847	39,184	24,668	3,518	28,835	5,342	272,493
	1890	9,893	2,374	1,860	1,082	6,012	44,337	18,452	15,274	48,172	31,990	4,019	33,233	5,302	281,595
	1891	9,867	2,637	2,093	1,027	6,318	46,909	21,741	17,534	56,479	38,616	3,310	31,040	6,250	288,369
	1892	9,902	2,705	2,025	1,085	6,041	48,865	21,326	15,642	55,464	36,540	3,308	24,444	5,757	264,491
	1893	10,270	3,031	2,081	1,109	5,905	48,115	21,884	14,898	52,541	32,132	3,352	27,526	5,313	306,111

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
ROSCOMMON:	1884	5,913	2,047	1,458	1,594	8,797	58,259	27,119	21,144	97,043	50,026	4,193	31,296	10,818	424,163
	1885	5,773	1,955	1,566	1,561	9,263	58,667	26,945	23,011	97,136	53,719	3,969	30,920	10,739	477,774
	1886	5,827	1,819	1,559	1,644	9,460	59,243	26,750	22,651	94,528	51,737	3,376	30,751	11,256	472,609
	1887	6,045	2,107	1,681	1,762	9,690	61,371	29,099	22,364	92,903	55,879	3,414	34,736	11,965	482,001
Area, 585,407 Acres.	1888	5,976	2,295	1,933	1,681	10,277	60,200	28,519	23,320	101,166	57,508	4,318	35,186	13,206	490,367
	1889	6,165	2,246	2,000	1,761	10,070	60,694	31,489	24,387	104,094	65,656	3,797	36,697	14,485	501,498
	1890	6,391	2,318	2,020	1,741	10,678	62,861	30,273	24,516	112,933	72,735	4,147	39,533	15,257	514,219
	1891	6,549	2,436	2,174	1,574	10,639	64,347	33,866	26,295	119,211	77,094	3,662	33,397	15,787	500,083
	1892	6,603	2,615	2,105	1,587	10,841	66,403	31,593	25,316	128,059	78,680	3,601	28,455	15,484	511,327
	1893	6,513	2,774	1,851	1,582	10,853	65,441	29,500	23,256	118,211	70,354	3,013	28,820	14,827	531,441
SLIGO:	1884	5,781	1,352	1,159	887	8,471	48,658	19,550	21,250	38,467	25,857	3,480	23,516	4,745	305,509
	1885	5,784	1,415	1,219	955	9,024	50,893	20,296	23,695	40,204	27,401	3,137	21,089	4,904	336,775
	1886	5,941	1,500	1,368	1,016	8,561	50,390	19,539	24,068	39,511	31,519	4,054	20,875	5,021	337,595
	1887	5,630	1,505	1,217	788	8,790	50,474	19,810	22,318	40,388	30,538	4,198	22,109	5,191	349,379
Area, 451,815 Acres.	1888	5,727	1,523	1,493	828	8,986	50,097	19,504	23,181	42,737	33,001	4,083	26,982	5,509	362,152
	1889	5,751	1,611	1,281	735	9,640	48,045	20,699	22,820	44,352	34,154	3,344	24,445	5,928	362,898
	1890	5,591	1,448	1,318	747	8,445	46,755	19,479	22,977	50,004	37,856	3,820	26,716	6,704	368,454
	1891	5,484	1,506	1,350	684	8,835	48,132	20,748	24,496	50,012	38,216	2,913	21,835	6,980	359,244
	1892	5,575	1,584	1,322	650	8,800	50,975	21,163	23,777	54,093	40,469	2,009	20,083	7,202	366,155
	1893	5,587	1,826	1,359	560	8,769	52,817	21,439	23,252	46,804	32,762	2,265	19,123	6,690	369,970
TIPPERARY:	1884	19,239	3,754	3,134	2,111	13,123	134,907	55,605	63,424	122,197	81,239	10,345	75,538	12,111	628,535
	1885	19,372	4,267	3,726	2,155	13,660	136,950	55,376	62,162	121,188	82,610	10,400	70,075	13,011	681,239
	1886	19,319	4,489	3,487	2,117	13,568	138,097	55,695	56,312	113,773	76,985	10,256	74,865	12,516	674,184
	1887	20,151	4,818	3,901	2,218	13,796	136,797	57,057	59,041	111,308	82,343	11,199	75,692	12,695	683,786
Area, 1,048,968 Acres.	1888	19,636	5,260	4,309	2,248	14,040	133,091	56,831	56,611	117,978	86,924	10,368	72,817	13,824	664,622
	1889	19,883	5,130	4,132	2,188	14,180	132,664	55,864	59,610	118,517	85,592	10,574	75,628	13,993	677,390
	1890	20,339	5,316	4,879	2,357	14,905	140,093	58,130	65,184	135,981	102,174	12,112	88,758	15,083	681,641
	1891	20,377	6,365	4,865	2,303	15,091	146,546	65,512	68,752	156,036	116,933	10,142	77,553	16,796	661,863
	1892	20,485	7,107	5,196	2,292	15,124	148,394	64,193	66,479	161,032	118,154	8,255	62,624	16,801	667,472
	1893	21,147	7,289	5,021	2,291	15,392	149,619	61,092	63,224	149,119	109,116	8,878	63,188	15,912	713,737
TYRONE:	1884	20,744	1,037	1,310	62	980	83,560	31,224	46,812	25,057	16,426	4,758	35,288	8,346	700,770
	1885	20,888	912	1,385	49	921	86,651	33,741	47,680	25,330	19,104	4,088	35,442	8,984	737,859
	1886	20,860	989	1,456	85	1,020	86,976	33,683	47,573	27,180	19,933	4,481	34,485	8,434	775,742
	1887	21,330	1,120	1,633	102	1,144	86,221	32,224	45,910	27,433	22,318	5,885	40,890	9,287	847,372
Area, 778,943 Acres.	1888	21,589	1,299	1,691	93	1,111	87,700	32,941	47,512	31,407	24,866	7,283	47,925	9,637	839,514
	1889	22,032	1,457	1,711	99	1,240	83,640	31,078	46,276	36,484	28,376	5,681	40,441	9,222	848,862
	1890	22,193	1,437	1,889	93	1,218	85,687	30,881	49,185	44,476	32,921	6,951	46,723	10,082	856,995
	1891	22,231	1,532	2,074	92	1,532	89,728	35,826	51,951	50,793	38,198	5,691	42,310	11,021	850,589
	1892	22,097	1,833	2,051	86	1,468	91,094	37,433	50,031	49,642	37,873	5,155	34,074	9,494	856,210
	1893	21,568	1,636	1,827	83	1,150	90,752	35,371	47,252	44,006	32,930	4,561	32,510	9,446	864,809
WATERFORD:	1884	9,261	1,788	1,516	943	4,215	58,979	21,099	26,138	32,759	24,066	5,634	41,274	5,338	243,815
	1885	9,279	1,931	1,569	995	4,611	59,864	24,586	24,592	36,710	27,438	5,261	37,992	5,180	256,801
	1886	9,122	2,004	1,668	942	4,319	57,941	19,992	20,443	32,436	23,369	5,219	39,291	5,510	258,058
	1887	9,247	2,346	1,868	1,024	4,662	56,756	19,679	23,113	30,435	23,584	6,176	45,604	5,057	270,378
Area, 456,198 Acres.	1888	9,069	2,511	1,903	1,023	4,550	51,712	20,691	21,124	29,959	24,440	4,857	40,198	6,180	265,581
	1889	9,379	2,667	1,849	959	4,451	49,696	19313	22,875	30,996	25,902	4,930	37,081	6,828	273,646
	1890	9,391	3,000	2,230	1,010	4,738	53,086	20,925	25,137	38,142	30,690	5,909	43,675	6,702	276,606
	1891	9,408	3,101	2,244	1,010	5,105	57,398	24,430	26,975	47,359	37,778	4,601	40,194	6,790	273,003
	1892	9,607	3,410	2,306	1,067	5,336	61,364	25,257	26,664	47,479	36,900	3,971	29,099	6,835	285,158
	1893	9,983	3,793	2,348	1,097	5,416	62,484	24,215	24,941	41,944	36,223	4,119	29,546	7,382	295,455
WESTMEATH:	1884	7,941	2,424	1,843	627	4,430	61,333	26,835	16,170	76,343	47,822	1,427	18,007	6,614	249,770
	1885	8,158	2,672	1,988	609	4,456	62,004	27,292	16,493	81,995	48,873	1,329	17,935	6,494	283,655
	1886	8,376	2,551	2,087	659	4,391	61,721	25,606	15,551	74,136	44,265	1,671	15,632	6,811	265,759
	1887	8,148	2,624	2,062	626	4,466	61,082	28,549	15,368	74,426	46,860	1,476	17,697	6,778	281,501
Area, 434,018 Acres.	1888	8,171	2,665	2,071	595	4,413	59,156	25,070	15,140	76,932	48,833	1,372	17,422	7,262	266,970
	1889	8,350	2,577	2,113	689	4,587	59,580	26,693	15,506	79,610	51,424	1,287	19,371	7,775	292,797
	1890	8,107	2,656	2,093	693	4,706	60,263	26,706	16,804	86,339	55,914	1,562	21,143	7,764	288,025
	1891	8,334	2,773	2,179	584	4,740	60,892	30,249	16,993	98,060	59,428	1,094	18,393	7,717	294,250
	1892	8,278	3,013	2,390	615	4,846	64,457	30,098	16,107	96,583	59,202	1,117	14,580	7,763	302,445
	1893	8,451	3,030	2,307	589	4,931	64,726	27,302	14,917	88,923	52,890	964	15,582	6,922	304,026
WEXFORD:	1884	20,300	3,208	2,666	1,512	7,988	59,750	30,487	29,549	77,802	50,004	8,738	62,699	6,097	547,981
	1885	20,297	3,749	3,190	1,682	8,004	64,651	31,357	30,132	82,631	51,816	8,250	60,206	6,450	568,551
	1886	20,263	4,218	3,397	1,767	8,031	66,293	32,003	28,114	74,836	47,537	7,982	59,496	6,369	571,107
	1887	20,065	4,233	3,255	1,802	7,834	62,490	29,514	27,254	70,135	50,057	8,453	62,003	6,738	583,660
Area, 578,597 Acres.	1888	19,670	4,755	3,833	1,773	7,920	61,512	30,520	26,456	74,701	54,108	8,553	60,674	7,053	573,181
	1889	19,894	5,246	3,854	1,738	8,178	57,659	27,807	24,923	79,478	57,784	8,806	61,489	7,659	606,819
	1890	19,752	5,465	4,045	1,875	8,181	59,292	27,869	28,248	97,045	78,335	10,390	74,045	7,913	622,708
	1891	19,717	6,216	4,362	1,752	8,341	63,645	33,427	28,939	115,418	87,832	8,859	71,600	8,324	599,958
	1892	20,345	7,226	4,806	1,917	8,708	68,842	35,778	29,335	124,699	94,819	8,332	59,910	8,925	618,174
	1893	20,697	7,078	4,648	1,826	8,346	72,476	35,042	27,570	120,396	90,437	7,560	60,661	8,142	674,695
WICKLOW:	1884	8,635	1,390	1,069	356	3,478	43,462	18,279	16,528	124,748	58,833	3,344	18,899	6,290	192,611
	1885	8,563	1,466	1,274	392	3,645	46,038	18,804	17,370	122,041	60,818	3,030	20,096	6,551	208,931
	1886	8,402	1,697	1,201	351	3,465	46,898	18,592	16,087	118,005	51,329	2,881	19,448	6,278	208,234
	1887	8,561	1,693	1,226	386	3,345	45,410	17,689	15,995	112,186	54,657	3,601	21,179	5,505	211,170
Area, 499,822 Acres.	1888	8,283	1,987	1,385	364	3,459	43,699	17,744	14,971	115,795	59,695	2,928	19,964	5,973	203,395
	1889	8,412	1,968	1,253	348	3,387	42,041	16,385	15,511	117,646	62,800	3,032	19,447	6,423	209,471
	1890	8,593	1,862	1,372	348	3,555	42,581	18,005	16,774	118,029	70,133	3,676	23,491	6,977	229,210
	1891	8,523	1,929	1,591	323	3,607	44,951	19,611	17,247	133,689	81,632	3,093	20,372	6,769	226,873
	1892	8,690	2,175	1,658	302	3,482	46,493	20,679	16,982	153,639	84,368	3,122	17,278	6,792	235,257
	1893	8,599	2,406	1,536	324	3,543	47,092	19,762	15,322	144,003	76,947	3,153	17,106	6,493	250,098

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1884 TO 1893, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
LEINSTER:	1884	126,547	22,389	18,785	8,408	49,710	622,635	255,620	186,640	708,283	415,137	36,038	284,555	63,287	3,197,378
	1885	125,901	25,035	20,562	8,755	49,658	644,203	252,646	188,342	734,951	436,744	34,862	271,539	64,792	3,382,266
	1886	126,487	26,565	20,749	8,662	49,425	648,549	247,083	177,868	693,615	408,529	34,584	264,495	65,998	3,379,139
	1887	127,797	27,373	21,091	8,953	49,798	647,334	242,951	176,263	675,461	422,177	38,406	292,208	66,720	3,483,670
Area, 4,842,105 Acres.	1888	126,429	29,287	22,703	9,016	50,413	616,913	238,193	170,396	703,516	455,720	35,020	273,441	70,760	3,398,534
	1889	128,261	29,640	21,856	8,612	49,816	622,098	234,748	169,374	738,603	471,143	35,374	282,793	72,256	3,584,443
	1890	127,781	29,859	23,286	8,933	51,857	622,692	247,925	189,193	829,919	561,277	42,217	331,175	78,479	3,700,056
	1891	128,041	32,016	24,946	8,385	52,845	646,999	274,753	198,358	947,427	630,249	35,380	308,465	81,990	3,660,228
	1892	130,445	35,499	26,248	8,860	53,016	676,452	281,422	194,732	981,113	636,198	31,062	248,614	81,600	3,702,878
	1893	133,536	37,359	25,956	8,637	53,457	691,375	270,531	179,604	911,086	562,728	31,991	259,551	78,883	3,960,696
MUNSTER:	1884	99,993	16,963	16,660	10,128	55,835	739,140	248,129	363,378	478,278	326,275	61,409	383,551	79,378	3,009,663
	1885	101,017	18,493	18,879	10,584	59,111	758,509	244,598	361,260	507,652	358,090	57,279	369,122	84,575	3,340,674
	1886	100,047	19,641	18,171	10,483	58,207	762,893	250,357	328,326	484,617	333,889	58,376	384,479	83,928	3,327,288
	1887	101,713	20,169	19,241	10,893	59,234	746,213	237,629	341,491	461,480	338,544	64,339	431,163	83,007	3,410,125
Area, 5,934,681 Acres.	1888	99,661	21,307	20,426	11,039	60,881	727,234	247,989	323,164	484,280	360,548	57,098	386,664	92,994	3,336,931
	1889	101,738	22,400	20,836	11,437	62,680	718,810	240,842	355,681	508,303	381,092	62,261	410,420	97,083	3,469,890
	1890	102,802	23,933	23,574	11,653	64,954	749,702	259,184	393,844	565,618	440,722	66,628	458,577	101,802	3,537,270
	1891	103,412	26,544	24,245	11,297	66,114	783,791	281,154	400,264	644,248	483,476	53,870	381,236	106,337	3,468,805
	1892	104,175	29,083	24,811	11,271	67,981	799,425	287,164	371,531	652,022	475,808	43,907	302,052	105,248	3,510,227
	1893	106,001	30,505	23,832	11,588	69,937	816,292	275,347	349,239	604,161	431,363	47,549	319,046	107,582	3,683,284
ULSTER:	1884	144,782	9,980	11,718	2,412	23,279	561,480	235,087	282,756	204,137	133,785	43,503	292,081	72,204	4,267,209
	1885	145,828	10,565	12,123	2,378	23,944	594,438	241,735	298,058	230,968	164,752	42,555	293,172	72,484	4,554,507
	1886	146,692	10,530	11,977	2,531	24,327	597,122	242,898	291,637	256,653	172,709	42,827	280,978	73,436	4,681,217
	1887	147,384	10,782	12,705	2,452	24,530	589,075	235,987	284,939	264,816	193,696	49,614	322,333	77,984	4,978,947
Area, 5,322,334 Acres.	1888	148,446	11,942	14,327	2,499	24,619	589,140	239,027	292,669	281,100	218,563	51,581	360,672	82,816	5,080,739
	1889	151,474	12,607	13,846	2,343	24,735	567,850	232,787	287,413	304,811	235,062	45,035	317,531	83,415	5,099,701
	1890	151,684	13,841	15,415	2,444	25,800	570,098	235,154	296,264	342,007	263,279	52,797	366,269	91,368	5,322,468
	1891	151,217	14,458	16,377	2,328	26,554	595,412	262,603	316,359	380,256	297,484	48,197	334,995	92,234	5,332,245
	1892	150,499	15,972	17,090	2,320	27,323	627,098	282,021	307,573	391,160	302,491	39,286	271,707	88,321	5,347,994
	1893	151,633	16,092	16,085	2,197	26,142	631,833	266,380	291,615	365,901	273,564	39,964	273,637	84,141	5,587,872
CONNAUGHT:	1884	45,648	10,112	11,220	6,694	62,515	354,492	141,928	121,504	637,626	341,691	26,732	178,681	39,542	2,273,120
	1885	46,039	10,869	11,833	7,569	64,457	369,049	142,759	133,254	664,997	379,902	25,957	174,606	42,586	2,573,035
	1886	46,008	10,749	11,588	7,419	64,286	362,421	140,657	134,113	641,268	374,763	25,045	172,358	42,814	2,522,178
	1887	45,628	11,271	12,251	7,531	65,950	373,336	148,846	133,340	631,064	390,588	25,252	185,141	44,018	2,587,901
Area, 4,234,224 Acres.	1888	45,805	11,727	13,037	7,717	67,239	370,242	148,836	135,392	692,220	430,722	27,392	205,957	49,108	2,670,196
	1889	45,834	12,415	13,357	7,446	69,005	365,280	158,458	140,833	701,129	449,044	25,976	201,280	51,179	2,702,483
	1890	46,265	12,784	13,648	6,982	70,407	375,234	157,323	143,703	800,842	519,731	27,701	225,002	55,495	2,848,634
	1891	45,051	13,073	13,439	6,650	70,765	379,594	162,662	146,562	813,054	526,419	23,195	182,374	55,776	2,814,850
	1892	45,432	13,267	13,389	6,852	69,280	395,237	164,502	143,968	857,457	531,528	19,668	157,176	57,557	2,774,650
	1893	45,826	13,892	13,210	6,780	69,184	399,247	157,044	135,550	800,032	472,620	19,552	161,127	52,567	2,865,609

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

IRELAND.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
TOTAL OF IRELAND:	1884	416,970	59,444	58,383	27,642	191,339	2,277,747	880,764	954,278	2,028,324	1,216,888	167,682	1,138,868	254,411	12,747,460
	1885	418,785	64,962	63,397	29,286	197,170	2,366,199	881,738	980,914	2,138,568	1,339,488	160,653	1,108,439	264,437	13,850,532
	1886	419,234	67,485	62,485	29,095	196,245	2,370,985	880,995	931,944	2,076,153	1,289,890	160,832	1,102,310	266,176	13,909,822
	1887	422,522	69,595	65,288	29,829	199,512	2,355,958	865,413	936,033	2,032,821	1,345,005	177,611	1,230,845	271,729	14,460,643
Area, 20,333,344 Acres.	1888	420,341	74,263	70,493	30,271	203,152	2,303,529	874,045	921,621	2,161,116	1,465,553	171,091	1,226,734	295,678	14,486,400
	1889	427,307	77,062	69,895	29,838	206,236	2,274,038	866,835	953,301	2,252,846	1,536,341	168,646	1,212,024	303,933	14,856,517
	1890	428,532	80,417	75,923	30,012	213,018	2,317,726	899,586	1,023,004	2,538,386	1,785,009	189,343	1,381,023	327,144	15,408,428
	1891	427,721	86,091	79,007	28,660	216,268	2,405,796	981,172	1,061,543	2,784,985	1,937,628	160,642	1,207,070	336,337	15,276,128
	1892	430,551	93,821	81,538	29,303	217,600	2,498,212	1,015,109	1,017,804	2,881,752	1,946,025	133,923	979,549	332,726	15,335,749
	1893	436,996	97,848	79,083	29,202	218,720	2,538,747	969,302	956,008	2,681,180	1,740,275	139,056	1,013,361	323,173	16,097,461

TABLE 14.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the Total Area under POTATOES in 1893, and the Extent in Statute Acres under each description of that crop.

COUNTIES.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	GENERAL NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED.															
		Champions.	Flounders.	Magnum Bonums.	Irish Whites.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks.	Kemps.	Scotch Downs.	American Roses.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	Leather Coats.	Green Tops.	Red Rocks.	American Whites.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	40,933	26,249	607	1,902	5,583	3,950	500	144	158	204	619	.	.	.	.	.	1,017
ARMAGH,	24,877	18,934	1,715	763	11	1,380	365	73	84	541	40	.	.	.	.	.	971
CARLOW,	8,853	7,910	477	12	.	28	91	138	145	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
CAVAN,	25,941	21,869	2,765	162	18	230	219	126	144	133	.	.	.	.	.	.	275
CLARE,	20,234	15,069	2,241	4	.	273	1,220	122	200	3	.	2	257	.	.	.	843
CORK,	54,795	49,302	3,954	.	.	137	321	257	125	53	.	.	.	.	.	.	646
DONEGAL,	42,223	28,064	2,396	748	2,575	809	1,833	322	441	252	4	840	.	.	41	91	3,807
DOWN,	46,919	25,837	1,604	10,424	34	2,783	242	220	559	469	1,566	.	.	.	.	.	3,181
DUBLIN,	7,069	4,648	308	18	.	19	121	1,626	114	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	208
FERMANAGH,	14,900	11,523	1,892	78	236	543	320	51	70	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	158
GALWAY,	39,613	34,285	3,318	.	.	172	599	116	232	7	.	.	6	153	.	.	725
KERRY,	25,740	22,675	1,763	.	98	117	350	67	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	631
KILDARE,	7,912	6,740	613	2	.	47	97	248	73	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	42
KILKENNY,	15,515	13,842	1,365	1	.	15	50	62	130	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
KING'S,	13,772	11,709	1,167	2	.	31	159	180	282	83	.	8	1	15	.	.	135
LEITRIM,	15,399	13,124	1,377	70	.	196	184	30	82	118	.	.	.	.	2	.	216
LIMERICK,	16,962	14,739	1,809	.	.	64	134	47	56	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	87
LONDONDERRY,	30,712	18,680	1,504	2,418	2,999	1,921	761	135	135	222	184	183	.	.	64	.	1,506
LONGFORD,	10,622	8,882	1,072	96	.	105	83	72	91	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	101
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	10,041	7,996	769	540	.	149	172	210	65	42	.	1	.	.	.	.	97
MAYO,	44,106	38,313	3,536	1	2	119	400	45	30	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,632
MEATH,	10,786	9,036	862	57	.	72	125	366	100	65	.	.	.	.	.	.	103
MONAGHAN,	21,310	18,031	2,163	23	.	487	122	64	91	58	.	.	.	.	.	.	271
QUEEN'S,	14,397	12,485	1,032	22	.	20	139	156	298	122	.	.	.	.	.	.	123
ROSCOMMON,	21,391	18,241	2,252	5	12	87	169	82	79	92	.	.	.	46	.	.	326
SLIGO,	17,155	14,822	1,694	13	.	136	129	39	71	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	248
TIPPERARY,	28,125	24,950	2,450	4	.	91	300	123	96	32	.	.	1	.	4	3	71
TYRONE,	40,749	28,101	3,127	432	4,731	1,685	891	137	212	138	10	185	.	.	.	.	1,100
WATERFORD,	12,860	11,752	852	.	.	46	92	32	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
WESTMEATH,	9,190	7,843	885	15	.	35	124	75	147	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	37
WEXFORD,	21,287	18,806	1,320	15	.	60	141	307	455	15	.	.	.	.	2	.	166
WICKLOW,	9,347	8,228	380	24	.	14	44	526	26	34	.	.	.	.	1	.	70
PROVINCES.																	
LEINSTER,	138,791	118,125	10,250	804	.	595	1,346	3,966	1,926	611	.	9	3	15	3	.	1,138
MUNSTER,	158,716	138,487	13,069	8	98	728	2,417	648	573	88	.	2	284	.	4	3	2,307
ULSTER	288,564	197,288	17,773	16,950	16,187	13,788	5,253	1,272	1,894	2,046	2,423	1,208	.	.	105	91	12,286
CONNAUGHT,	137,664	118,785	12,177	89	14	710	1,481	312	494	248	.	.	6	199	2	.	3,147
Total of Ireland, 1893,	723,735	572,685	53,269	17,851	16,299	15,821	10,497	6,198	4,887	2,993	2,423	1,219	293	214	114	94	18,878
Per-centage in 1893,	100·0	79·1	7·4	2·5	2·2	2·2	1·4	0·9	0·7	3·6							
Total of Ireland, 1892,	740,025	585,996	55,658	17,869	13,502	18,246	11,301	7,123	6,023	2,711	2,614	1,625	455	247	126	236	16,283
Per-centage in 1892,	100·0	79·2	7·5	2·4	1·8	2·5	1·5	1·0	0·8	3·3							

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1893, and the extent under each description of that Crop.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	EXTENT UNDER															
		Champions.	Flounders.	Magnum Bonums.	Irish Whites.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks.	Kemps	Scotch Downs.	American Roses.	Cruffies.	Brown Rocks.	Leather Coats.	Green Tops.	Red Rooks.	American Whites.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeyleix,	4,668	4,056	384	.	.	6	52	28	69	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Antrim,	7,780	5,322	135	455	654	835	68	28	24	20	105	.	.	.	.	.	134
Ardee,	2,967	2,529	241	10	.	49	53	55	5	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Armagh,	11,484	9,152	638	240	.	593	124	48	12	167	40	.	.	.	.	.	470
Athlone,	4,473	3,718	543	.	.	19	80	12	40	9	.	.	.	22	.	.	30
Athy,	4,482	3,964	330	.	.	3	30	54	37	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
Bailieborough,	4,359	3,790	354	.	.	16	17	17	22	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	98
Ballina,	5,492	4,738	498	.	.	46	172	7	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
Ballinasloe,	3,236	2,704	335	.	.	13	113	25	15	1	.	.	.	30	.	.	.
Ballinrobe,	5,174	4,677	447	.	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Ballycastle,	3,953	2,290	26	213	994	105	62	24	8	47	9	.	.	.	.	.	175
Ballymahon,	3,084	2,591	334	.	.	19	64	21	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Ballymena,	11,325	8,185	124	189	1,608	505	168	13	19	86	231	.	.	.	.	.	197
Ballymoney,	8,568	4,534	360	409	2,011	388	119	67	102	33	191	.	.	.	.	.	354
Ballyshannon,	3,758	2,821	608	.	.	32	129	37	37	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	92
Ballyvaghan,	714	574	75	.	.	8	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52
Balrothery,	2,938	1,908	180	1	.	9	20	643	43	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	132
Baltinglass,	3,067	2,722	109	.	.	39	35	123	11	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	21
Banbridge,	8,829	6,481	275	558	34	485	43	23	84	187	138	.	.	.	.	.	521
Bandon,	3,017	2,807	142	.	.	1	15	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
Bantry,	2,191	2,007	151	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Bawnboy,	4,778	3,926	626	13	.	97	24	36	10	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Belfast,	1,673	872	72	132	14	184	28	14	12	.	210	.	.	.	.	.	135
Belmullet,	3,403	2,367	454	.	.	57	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	484
Borrisokane,	2,008	1,648	267	.	.	1	62	17	2	8	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
Boyle,	6,594	5,555	703	.	12	50	39	47	23	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	126
Cahersiveen,	3,727	3,298	169	.	.	32	10	11	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	202
Callan,	2,373	2,074	257	1	.	2	19	7	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Carlow,	6,347	5,467	463	.	.	20	62	156	136	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Carrickmacross,	4,251	3,618	372	3	.	161	31	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	60
Carrick-on-Shannon,	4,726	4,036	304	45	.	26	29	10	5	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	254
Carrick-on-Suir,	2,184	1,911	239	.	.	1	6	8	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Cashel,	3,671	3,294	302	.	.	22	24	17	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
Castlebar,	5,316	4,660	533	.	2	15	15	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89
Castleblayney,	6,872	5,549	673	14	.	163	55	40	61	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	288
Castlecomer,	2,114	1,905	168	.	.	3	18	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Castlederg,	3,391	2,376	287	25	504	98	86	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlereagh,	7,285	6,287	729	1	.	3	44	5	30	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	155
Castletown,	1,925	1,783	108	.	.	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Cavan,	9,246	7,844	958	77	10	52	110	42	58	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Celbridge,	1,436	1,120	59	10	.	6	18	156	31	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Claremorris,	5,578	4,820	504	.	.	17	33	32	23	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	126
Clifden,	3,365	2,947	303	.	.	14	45	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53
Clogheen,	3,734	3,427	208	.	.	15	38	25	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Clogher,	4,933	3,483	636	15	150	318	94	29	78	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	92
Clonakilty,	3,450	2,988	273	.	.	7	5	33	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	141
Clones,	3,449	2,740	424	.	.	181	50	6	5	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Clonmel,	1,962	1,669	227	.	.	6	35	14	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Coleraine,	6,482	3,699	193	914	1,011	239	55	54	40	56	25	.	.	.	.	.	196
Cookstown,	6,832	4,690	553	247	392	526	126	7	5	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	259
Cootehill,	6,546	5,455	745	93	8	64	58	29	49	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
Cork,	5,350	4,693	565	.	.	3	39	29	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Corrofin,	877	653	152	.	.	5	22	14	9	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	16
Croom,	2,117	1,761	256	.	.	22	23	10	7	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	31
Delvin,	1,480	1,268	90	13	.	16	6	24	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
Dingle,	2,331	1,902	116	.	98	15	96	21	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76
Donegal,	4,499	2,796	551	25	45	75	171	73	64	43	.	.	.	.	.	4	652
Downpatrick,	12,493	5,466	307	4,560	.	549	40	89	316	86	215	.	.	.	.	.	865
Drogheda,	2,567	2,067	170	12	.	64	75	129	25	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	21
Dromore West,	3,525	2,980	331	.	.	47	23	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	132
Dublin, North,	1,491	887	48	2	.	6	37	448	13	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	47
Dublin, South,	1,037	657	55	6	.	1	14	291	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Dundalk,	7,004	5,501	534	537	.	65	86	91	48	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	106
Dunfanaghy,	3,767	2,892	230	46	25	65	297	48	64	37	.	.	.	.	.	22	41
Dungannon,	8,473	6,656	685	95	170	509	128	23	46	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	130
Dungarvan,	3,124	2,844	239	.	.	7	31	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunmanway,	3,185	2,992	159	.	.	.	14	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Dunshaughlin,	1,098	880	86	.	.	3	26	88	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Edenderry,	3,079	2,583	231	.	.	14	53	95	57	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
Ennis,	2,734	2,237	327	4	.	15	63	18	20	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	44
Enniscorthy,	8,281	7,458	444	7	.	14	50	115	114	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	70
Enniskillen,	6,210	4,712	780	42	51	291	199	35	44	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Ennistimon,	3,132	2,173	318	.	.	60	85	4	28	.	.	.	147	.	.	.	317
Fermoy,	4,548	4,004	339	.	.	11	12	16	11	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	114
Galway,	6,245	5,113	500	.	.	33	110	27	50	.	.	.	6	67	.	.	339
Glennamaddy,	4,419	3,952	317	.	.	4	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	139
Glenties,	7,209	3,830	362	10	973	69	195	4	5	50	.	.	.	.	.	22	1,689
Gorey,	4,030	3,614	219	3	.	5	9	103	57	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	13
Gort,	2,903	2,427	305	.	.	27	50	4	14	.	.	.	.	76	.	.	.

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1893, and the extent under each description of that Crop—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	EXTENT UNDER															
		Champions.	Flounders.	Magnum Bonums.	Irish Whites.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks.	Kemps.	Scotch Downs.	American Roses.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	Leather Coats.	Green Tops.	Red Rocks.	American Whites.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Granard,	5,580	4,771	506	55	.	47	16	22	23	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	130
Inishowen,	8,029	4,863	458	111	734	324	626	49	54	12	.	421	.	.	39	43	295
Irvinestown,	3,460	2,594	349	7	271	107	53	2	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60
Kanturk,	3,970	3,545	323	.	.	23	17	26	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Kells,	3,207	2,746	264	23	.	18	25	71	20	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
Kenmare,	3,017	2,685	192	.	.	5	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	129
Kilkeel,	5,327	2,007	231	2,184	.	66	20	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	802
Kilkenny,	3,576	3,165	397	.	.	4	3	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killadysert,	1,734	1,230	191	.	.	20	45	13	55	1	.	.	25	.	.	.	154
Killala,	2,000	1,789	167	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39
Killarney,	5,670	5,126	381	.	.	15	44	10	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	79
Kilmacthomas,	1,672	1,537	115	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
Kilmallock,	3,320	2,893	359	.	.	11	30	7	3	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	2
Kilrush,	5,232	3,314	472	.	.	111	941	56	52	.	.	.	71	.	.	.	215
Kinsale,	2,510	2,047	252	.	.	46	55	39	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
Larne,	4,966	3,357	92	223	270	822	66	4	12	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	74
Letterkenny,	3,005	2,187	89	65	329	31	50	9	16	14	.	25	.	.	.	.	190
Limavady,	6,913	3,714	291	788	750	386	377	44	30	.	.	99	.	.	64	.	370
Limerick,	4,810	4,129	595	.	.	20	35	15	12	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Lisburn,	9,365	5,911	137	867	42	1,394	51	78	22	110	605	.	.	.	.	.	148
Lismore,	3,116	2,935	135	.	.	30	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Lisnaskea,	4,316	3,303	590	29	.	175	102	15	17	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	64
Listowel,	5,842	5,276	454	.	.	9	43	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52
Londonderry,	7,079	4,294	253	494	424	350	190	48	71	8	.	315	.	.	.	.	632
Longford,	4,827	3,947	487	42	.	62	26	42	37	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	64
Loughrea,	3,795	3,422	303	.	.	13	36	7	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Lurgan,	7,999	4,698	523	827	11	1,141	197	41	128	119	6	.	.	.	.	.	308
Macroom,	5,109	4,657	304	.	.	9	61	13	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
Magherafelt,	12,118	8,142	581	519	920	926	161	4	12	157	68	.	.	.	.	.	628
Mallow,	3,659	3,332	266	.	.	2	28	13	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Manorhamilton,	4,225	3,601	410	.	.	78	41	17	19	17	.	.	.	.	2	.	40
Middleton,	3,724	3,327	352	.	.	5	5	11	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Millford,	5,385	4,264	172	110	67	55	197	48	47	14	4	63	.	.	.	.	344
Millstreet,	2,162	1,986	108	.	.	3	37	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Mitchelstown,	2,903	2,684	198	.	.	3	5	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mohill,	5,164	4,526	347	14	.	79	46	6	56	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Monaghan,	7,871	6,791	789	1	.	99	46	35	48	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
Mountbellew,	3,497	3,147	262	.	.	3	5	4	36	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
Mountmellick,	6,775	5,764	462	22	.	12	74	74	220	53	.	.	.	.	.	.	94
Mullingar,	3,718	3,261	361	2	.	4	12	16	50	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Naas,	3,428	2,989	207	2	.	5	56	126	26	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Navan,	1,569	1,315	136	4	.	11	19	49	19	8	.	.	.	.	1	.	8
Nenagh,	4,798	4,402	307	4	.	11	25	12	25	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newcastle,	3,515	3,026	326	.	.	24	50	14	26	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	47
New Ross,	7,020	6,295	468	14	.	14	41	25	152	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Newry,	10,527	8,246	783	562	.	284	46	11	30	299	.	.	.	.	.	.	266
Newtownards,	6,820	3,139	241	1,586	.	658	21	19	18	18	540	.	.	.	.	.	580
Oldcastle,	3,620	3,199	346	10	.	7	.	17	9	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Omagh,	10,658	6,808	613	8	2,471	151	243	22	32	32	.	22	.	.	.	.	256
Oughterard,	3,011	2,603	191	.	.	12	95	17	63	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Parsonstown,	5,984	5,106	538	2	.	10	63	37	139	26	.	.	.	15	.	.	48
Portumna,	1,795	1,478	214	.	.	8	34	6	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
Rathdown,	1,204	933	62	1	.	10	41	174	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
Rathdrum,	3,724	3,188	200	4	.	6	19	272	13	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	21
Rathkeale,	2,597	2,317	265	.	.	1	9	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	2,995	2,557	354	.	.	5	32	16	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Roscrea,	3,845	3,337	309	.	.	9	33	35	25	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	77
Scarriff,	2,162	1,850	236	.	.	12	3	3	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46
Shillelagh,	3,717	3,450	99	18	.	2	10	95	1	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Skibbereen,	4,728	4,298	322	.	.	.	4	4	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	88
Skull,	1,973	1,802	94	.	.	9	8	21	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38
Sligo,	5,188	4,508	495	.	.	48	68	7	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Strabane,	8,022	5,354	331	157	979	79	230	45	49	37	10	246	.	.	.	.	505
Stranorlar,	3,653	2,664	230	43	265	127	141	.	100	47	.	17	.	.	.	.	19
Strokestown,	3,828	3,390	330	2	.	12	43	24	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Swineford,	10,493	9,371	571	1	.	2	1	2	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	534
Thomastown,	3,137	2,733	256	.	.	1	19	29	79	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Thurles,	4,879	4,357	403	.	.	22	64	18	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary,	4,629	4,131	452	.	.	7	17	3	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10
Tobercurry,	4,498	4,020	403	13	.	.	28	4	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Tralee,	5,752	4,903	535	.	.	41	154	20	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	93
Trim,	2,158	1,760	170	7	.	14	20	84	42	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
Tuam,	7,426	6,431	682	.	.	54	127	33	20	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	75
Tulla,	2,175	1,767	278	.	.	28	58	11	21	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	6
Tullamore,	5,228	4,399	463	.	.	13	78	99	89	49	.	8	1	.	.	.	29
Urlingford,	2,588	2,347	212	.	.	.	7	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Waterford,	3,751	3,424	284	.	.	8	2	23	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Westport,	6,474	5,696	385	.	.	15	88	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	287
Wexford,	4,571	3,894	288	3	.	27	43	63	166	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87
Youghal,	2,450	2,155	158	.	.	6	41	25	58	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Total,	723,735	572,686	53,269	17,851	16,299	15,821	10,497	6,198	4,887	2,993	2,423	1,219	293	214	114	94	18,878

TABLE 16.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES, the average rate of Produce per acre of the principal descriptions of POTATOES planted in Ireland in 1893.

COUNTIES.	GENERAL NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED IN EACH COUNTY.															
	Champions.	Flounders.	Magnum Bonums.	Irish Whites.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks.	Kemps.	Scotch Downs.	American Roses.	Cruffies.	Brown Rocks.	Leather Coats.	Green Tops.	Red Rocks.	American Whites.	Gawkies.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
ANTRIM,	97	83	94	96	82	94	85	86	105	78	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARMAGH,	95	81	92	71	78	81	100	80	84	102	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARLOW,	100	78	.	.	.	89	65	66	96	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAVAN,	68	60	65	.	77	54	52	59	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CLARE,	84	69	.	.	73	89	73	66	79	.	.	78	.	.	.	.
CORK,	91	77	.	.	58	70	56	62	72	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DONEGAL,	105	99	88	102	84	89	83	86	117	74	100	.	.	.	146	98
DOWN,	96	78	95	.	86	66	71	81	90	93	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUBLIN,	110	84	77	.	38	125	103	127	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FERMANAGH,	74	65	81	50	60	65	66	37	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GALWAY,	85	77	.	.	70	78	56	74	.	.	.	.	81	.	.	.
KERRY,	99	82	.	145	82	104	.	85	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILDARE,	99	72	.	.	43	74	79	75	68	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILKENNY,	81	76	.	.	69	63	67	60	73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KING'S,	90	89	.	.	.	71	73	78	45	.	.	.	105	.	.	.
LEITRIM,	72	68	72	.	72	84	69	53	58	.	.	.	.	119	.	.
LIMERICK,	91	82	.	.	54	77	50	76	.	.	.	92	.	.	.	.
LONDONDERRY,	103	92	107	105	93	98	103	105	91	63	122	.	.	.	.	.
LONGFORD,	80	68	43	.	44	45	44	53	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	104	88	97	.	84	71	73	92	.	.	48	.	.	.	.	.
MAYO,	88	87	84	.	95	92	107	73	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MEATH,	89	81	78	.	92	107	84	72	63	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONAGHAN,	71	62	61	.	63	69	49	.	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
QUEEN'S,	100	86	.	.	111	84	82	93	95	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROSCOMMON,	76	66	22	.	66	58	67	72	79	.	.	.	76	.	.	.
SLIGO,	112	92	70	.	103	107	87	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TIPPERARY,	86	70	34	.	57	79	65	63	65	.	.	99	.	65	.	.
TYRONE,	88	81	100	88	82	89	55	94	77	.	132	.	.	.	.	.
WATERFORD,	93	70	.	.	56	79	54	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WESTMEATH,	91	77	79	.	80	65	58	70	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WEXFORD,	87	73	69	.	60	53	67	65	58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WICKLOW,	85	71	109	.	.	60	82	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS;

IN REPLY TO A CIRCULAR DATED 9TH OCTOBER, 1893, ON THE PROBABLE CAUSE TO WHICH THE GOOD OR BAD YIELD OF THE VARIOUS CROPS IN EACH OF THEIR DISTRICTS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED.

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CARLOW COUNTY. *Bagenalstown D.*—The crop would rate as follows:—Wheat.—None sown. Oats.—A good crop, though short in straw owing to want of moisture. Barley.—A good sound crop, above the average, straw short. Bere, Rye, Beans, Pease.—None sown. Potatoes.—A good crop, and owing to the absence of blight, the yield has been quite up to the average. Turnips.—This was a variable crop, as in some places the return was bad, while in others there was an excellent crop. Mangel Wurzel.—An average crop all round. Hay.—Generally a light crop, though well saved. The crops have not been injured to any extent by insects or fungi. *Carlow D.*—Potatoes are excellent everywhere. The yield both in quality and quantity is much above the average, and there is no disease. This is due to the unusual dryness of the season. Oats.—A very good heavy crop, well saved. Barley.—A good average crop, very well saved. Wheat.—Very little grown. A good yield up to average. The straw of all the grain crops is light owing to the drought. Turnips and Mangolds.—Fair on the whole. Roots rather small owing to drought. Cabbage.—Good in parts. In some places affected in quantity by drought. Hay.—A very light crop owing to drought, but good in quality, and well and cheaply saved. No special injury has been done by insects or fungi.

DUBLIN COUNTY. *Balbriggan D.*—The crops are unusually good and productive; the want of rain during the year caused wheat and the hay crop to be much less than the average, and also affected the grass on grazing lands. Green crops and oats are very good, and altogether the year has been most prosperous for farmers and fruit-growers. The potatoes in the district are a good crop, but have not escaped blight, though the ravages of the disease have not been serious. *Clontarf D.*—With the exception of the hay crop, all the others are this year more than an average. Potato crop is abundant, and of good quality. Grain crops are in most places over an average, although I have heard complaints as to the quality, as the ear had not filled owing to the dry weather. The green crops, except in very light soil, look very flourishing. In the early part of the year these crops promised to be a failure, but they revived when rain fell in August. The hay crop was deficient in quantity owing to the exceptionally dry weather experienced this year, but it was well saved, and the quality is very good. The cabbage crop in this district is very good, and promises a great yield. I have heard some complaints from farmers in the neighbourhood of Raheny, complaining of their potatoes being injured by wire-worm. In no other part of the district has there been any complaint of a similar nature, as in general all the farms are very highly cultivated, and kept free from weeds and fungi. *Chancery Lane D.*—The carrot yield was not quite so good as last year owing to the damage done to the young sprouts by the "blue fly" on account of the summer being so warm. The cabbage did not give as good a return owing to same cause. The potatoes were somewhat better crop, and a great deal better as an article of food—the principal cause was warm weather in July. Turnips and Mangel-wurzel were not as good as last year owing to very dry weather. *Kingstown D.*—The yield of crops is above the average of previous years; this increase may be attributed to the unusually dry season. There is no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Rathmines D.*—The farmers and others state that their crops are of a fair average character this year. Oats was not so heavy a crop this season owing to the very dry summer: little sown here. Potatoes are about the same as last year. Hay is said to be lighter owing to the long drought, but not much lighter than other seasons. Other crops are about the same average this year as last year. *Dundrum D.*—All crops were up to the average, except turnips and hay. The remarkably dry summer caused the former crop to be stunted in growth, and was also the reason why the hay crop, especially the old meadows, was not heavy. I have noticed also that the leaves of the turnips were affected by insects, which gave them a faded white appearance, but I do not think the roots were affected by them. Of course pasture land suffered also from the continual dry season, but, on the whole, complaints in general are few. *Lucan D.*—With the one exception of hay the yield of crops has been considerably above the average. There has not been such a return of wheat for many years. This is attributed to the fine dry weather during the season. The early hay crop was short owing to want of rain, and the present yield was therefore under the average. There was no injury from insects or fungi.

KILDARE COUNTY. *Athy D.*—The yield of all crops was above the average, with the exception of the hay and grass. The dry spring was very favourable to the various corn and root crops, but very unfavourable to the hay and grass. No crops seem to have suffered from the long continued drought except grass. All cereals were well and quickly harvested owing to the fine weather. There was a good deal of mildew in turnips owing to the drought which prevented growth, but on the whole the crop is good. I have not heard of any special injury to crops from insects or fungi. Hay is scarce and dear, as much as £4 10*s.* per ton being paid in Athy market, which is considerably above the average. There was a good deal of hay made out of clover seeds and aftergrass, more than I have seen previously. This second crop was very fair, and did a great service to the farmers. *Kildare D.*—The crops have been in general good, owing to fine season. No injury from insects or fungi, except that in a few places turnips were attacked by fly, but not to any extent. *Naas D.*—The good yield of the various crops (hay excepted) is due to the exceptionally favourable season; the weather was in most

places too dry for hay, but it was as a rule well saved. The potatoes and other root crops were as a rule exactly suited by the weather. *Robertstown D.*—The good yield of crops may be attributed to the good weather in spring and summer, and also to the good harvest weather. The want of rain of course made the meadows short. But every other crop is good. The hay crop in the district was very little below the average, it was exceptionally well saved, and is being exported and sent to Dublin, and the Curragh, etc., in large quantities. Turnip crop a very good one.

KILKENNY COUNTY. *Callan D.*—The various crops have yielded about average produce, and thus need no special remarks. There has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Castlecomer D.*—Wheat is not extensively cultivated here, and farmers say that what was sown was affected less or more with "smut," and from this cause the yield was not as good as it might have been. Oats.—This was a very good crop, owing to the dryness of the season—which dryness continued until the crop was gathered into the haggards. Barley.—This crop is cultivated in a good many electoral divisions, and the yield has been very good, owing to the favourable season. Bere, Rye, Beans, Pease—not cultivated. Potatoes.—The dry season favoured this crop also. The yield has been good, and the flavour of them is, this year, excellent, but farmers complain that after the crop had ripened, a kind of dry rot set in, and a good many of the tubers melted away. This rot is attributed to the dryness of the autumn. Turnips, mangel-wurzel, and cabbage—these crops are very good owing to the favourable season. Green vetches, rape, and flax—not cultivated. Hay.—New meadows were rather light owing to the dry hot summer, but old meadows were in general up to the average. It may be observed that the average rates of produce of the various crops in the electoral divisions of Tiscoffin, Rathcoole, and Shankhill are in general low, but this is owing to the inferior quality of the soil—the district is bleak and hilly. No special injury has been caused to crops by insects or fungi. *Johnstown D.*—The crops in general have been very good this year, owing principally to the weather being generally favourable, and also to the using of good seed, &c. New hay was a rather light crop, owing to want of rain in the early growth. No special injury to crops from insects or fungi reported. *Kilkenny D.*—All the crops were good this year, chiefly owing to the favourable season. The first crop of hay was somewhat light, owing to the drought in the early summer, but the hay of the old meadows is well up to the standard of former years. There has been no special injury done to any of the crops by insects or fungi during the year. *Pilltown D.*—The yield appears to have been somewhat above the average of previous years. Potatoes, however, in some parts have suffered a rather severe check through blight, but on the whole the yield was better than in former seasons, and the quality was also improved. In the lowland portion of the district the return of meadow new and old is good, but in the uplands a perceptible falling off is shown, due wholly to the very dry summer. This latter has principally affected most of the crops. No sign of any injury from insects or fungi. *Thomastown D.*—The good yield of crops is attributable to the fine summer, with a certain amount of rain-fall, larger than in neighbouring counties, I believe. There were no special injuries to crops from insects or fungi during the past season.

KING'S COUNTY. *Banagher D.*—This year the crops have been very fair all round. Hay plentiful, but in some instances light. Oats, barley and turnips good. In some instances the latter crop have a dry rot, but on the whole farmers are very pleased with the yield. Mangolds are a very good crop. There is very little wheat grown in this district, but what there is of it is good. Potatoes have been exceptionally good in yield, and are a healthy crop. There has been no damage by insects or fungi. *Edenderry D.*—Hay this year was a very fair crop. In low-lying lands it was heavy; in hilly lands light, owing to dry season. Oats was fair, but affected by drought in same way as hay. Barley was fair. Wheat a fairly good crop; not much sown. Rye same as wheat. Potatoes a very good crop; in a few places where there was a heavy clay soil, more than the average quantity was rotten. Turnips a fair crop. Mangolds good. Other green crops were about the average. In a few places the turnip crop was diseased; the heart of the turnip turned black. Very little trouble was experienced from weeds owing to dry season. There was no attempt made to deal with fungi by artificial means. The surface of the district is nearly level, and the dry weather did not appear to affect it unfavourably to any great extent. *Parsonstown D.*—There was no appreciable injury to any crops from insects or fungi during the past season. All the crops were very fair owing to the very favourable weather that prevailed, and farmers generally appear very well satisfied with results. *Shinrone D.*—Although the yield this year was not beyond that of last year, the crops have been much better saved and are of better quality. Owing to the severe drought of the early summer hay was lighter in the average yield, but was of far better quality. Turnips and mangolds also suffered at first from the drought, but afterwards grew well, and consequently are up to the average. Having instituted inquiry through the district concerning any injury to crops from insects or fungi, I find that they have not suffered in any way therefrom. *Tullamore D.*—The yield of crops has been generally good. The turnip crop, on account of the dry weather, has not been as good as was expected. The hay, for same reason, was not a heavy crop, but the quality was good. There was no injury done to any crops from insects or fungi.

LONGFORD COUNTY. *Ballymahon D.*—The lightning in the months of July and August had a very damaging effect on the potato crop, which would otherwise have been far above the average, owing principally to the dry season, which has had a remarkably good effect on this locality, both as to the crops themselves and the manner in which they have been saved. The above is the only point requiring observation. The other crops generally are up to if not over the average. *Granard D.*—Although the weather appeared to favour the potato crop the yield is not so good this year as it was last season, owing, it is alleged, to the blight coming over the crop at an unusually early period. The oats, owing to the favourable weather, is a very good crop generally, so are turnips, and the hay crop has been fair notwithstanding the dry weather. There has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Longford D.*—The potato crop is considered not to be so good as in other years, the blight having injured it earlier in the season than usual; what remains is good for use owing to dry season. Hay is not as good as in other years, owing to the dry season, but is considered a very fair crop, being well saved. Grass is very good on some lands having good soil, but in dry sandy lands owing to the drought it was not so good. The various green crops (excepting those mentioned) were considered above the average; the dry season is attributed as the reason. No injury has been done by fungi nor by weeds during the season.

LOUTH COUNTY. *Ardee D.*—The yield of the various crops sown has been much in advance of that of any of the preceding years for a considerable time back. The cause to which this is attributed was the remarkably good seasons in spring and autumn. There have been no complaints of any injury to crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Collon D.*—Oats has been a fair crop, and is the

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principal one. Barley is not much sown, but what was suffered from a sort of blight about the time it commenced to ripen, and did not fill properly. Potatoes have been all round a good crop. Turnips looked well in the beginning of the season, but at the end of the season a second growth appeared and they are not so sound in consequence. Mangel wurzel was a fairly good crop the season seeming to suit it. Cabbage has been a very good crop, and hay a very fair average; the first crop being light owing to the dryness of the season, but the second was very good. *Drogheda D.*—The cereal crops consisting of barley, oats, and wheat have yielded a fair return of grain, but deficient straw owing to the very dry and hot weather all through. The dry season has been favourable to the potato crop but injurious to turnips, which latter will not come up to the average yield. Same remarks apply to mangolds and carrots. Early meadows were good, and though the quantity of hay is not as large as usual all was saved in excellent condition, and in many cases there was a good second crop. I have heard no complaints of injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Dundalk D.*—I cannot find that any injury has been done to crops this year. The yield generally is much above the average owing to the favourable season. No trace of insects or fungi has been noticed.

MEATH COUNTY. *Athboy D.*—The abundant yield which almost all crops have produced this year, is, in my opinion, due to the fine season, and the absence from injury by insects, weeds, &c., which in former years have proved so destructive to farm crops. Except in rare instances of early sown turnips I have not heard of any complaint being made of injury to crops by insects. *Dunshaughlin D.*—All the crops here are good—many very good—but the turnip crop though a very good one, causes some anxiety as the roots are getting bad, for which no reason can be given; they rot at the heart. *Kells D.*—The good yield of the various crops is attributed to the goodness of the past season. The crops suffered no injury from insects or fungi during the past season. *Navan D.*—The yield for the various crops (except hay) was good, owing to the dry season and absence of blight, except in some few instances where it was light. The dry season somewhat injured the hay crop. There was no special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season. It has been a very good season for the farmers. *Slane D.*—Nearly all the crops are well above the average this year, which is principally due to the exceptionally fine season. There are exceptions in the case of (1) hay which in new meadows was light owing to the long dry weather; (2) barley, which ripened too quickly; and (3) cabbage. The wire-worm appeared here and there but had no appreciable effect. There are no complaints of any other injury from insects, fungi, &c. *Trim D.*—With the exception of hay, crops have been very fairly good owing to the weather. The hay crop was short as the necessary damp did not come.

QUEEN'S COUNTY. *Abbeyleix D.*—The injury to crops has been exceptionally small this year from insects and fungi; in fact I hear of no injury from the latter at all, and I ascribe the state of things to the exceptionally dry and warm summer which has been unfavourable to their growth and development. *Ballylinan D.*—All the crops sown have yielded very satisfactorily. Wheat is very little sown, oats and barley were very good crops. Potatoes above the average, though a considerable number of partially diseased tubers were found in most places. Mangolds were a good crop. Turnips were an indifferent crop. In a great many cases the leaves were covered with mildew, probably owing to the drought. Hay of both descriptions, meadow and new, was very good in quality but rather short in quantity owing to the dry weather. Grass is now abundant. No insects nor fungi were observed except the mildew above referred to. *Maryborough D.*—The crops have returned a fair average yield. The chief factor with regard to them has been the great dryness and warmth of the season. Potatoes have done well, the tubers being large and free from disease. Hay is good and well saved, though the earlier crop was rather light. Barley and oats were rather a poor crop, the yield being scarcely up to the average, and the grain small from want of moisture to swell it. Turnips have not done very well. No special injury has been observed from fungi or insects, and the land is generally well tilled and kept free from weeds. *Mountrath D.*—Hay—First and second crop much under average, say 30 per cent., but excellent quality and cheaply saved; old meadow hay also under average, but not more than 10 to 15 per cent., and owing to the protracted period of fine weather many very late meadows have been saved, which in previous years have invariably been lost, so that there is a fairly abundant crop of old meadow hay. Oats—A good crop, average in yield and quality. Barley—A very good crop as regards quality, but barely up to average in yield. Turnips—A splendid crop, best for several years past. Mangolds also a good crop. Potatoes—Undoubtedly a good crop, especially in quality, and somewhat over average in yield, no blight. It does not appear that any of forementioned crops were injured by noxious insects, &c. In this district all crops except hay benefited greatly by the unprecedentedly fine and dry weather, especially as, although abnormally warm and dry, rain fell on several occasions over district when I am aware there was no rainfall in or about Dublin.

COUNTY WESTMEATH. *Ballynacarrigy D.*—In general, there was a fair average yield all round, and in the case of failures in any particular crop no special cause can be mentioned. The turnip crop suffered much in its early growth from the ravages of the "fly." *Castlepollard D.*—I would attribute the generally good yield of the different crops to the seasonable weather both in spring and summer in this county. I am not aware that any special injury to crops was caused from insects or fungi. *Delvin D.*—The crops have been exceptionally good for the season just closed owing to the favourable and open weather which prevailed. Early meadows were somewhat light in some places owing to dryness of season, but the general hay crop was abundant and well saved. No injuries from insects or fungi have been reported. *Kilbeggan D.*—The various crops are excellent. This is attributable to the fact that the dry, fine season has admirably suited the low-lying, and often marshy, nature of the soil. I do not think there is a single exception but that all crops are over average this year, though in a few localities where dry lands prevail the potatoes are small owing to the continued drought. Even in these places there is a good average crop. *Moate D.*—The good yield of the past season may be attributed to the fine dry season, which seems to suit this locality, the absence of rain being compensated by copious dews. I have not heard any special complaints of insects, but I never observed wasps and the caterpillar of the white butterfly more numerous. As for weeds, no attempt is made to eradicate them. *Mullingar D.*—The rates of produce of the several crops are exceptionally good this year. The good yield may be attributed to the dry and warm season. None of the crops have been injured by insects or fungi.

WEXFORD COUNTY. *Enniscorthy D.*—The hay crop which opened scarce became rather plentiful later on. It is a large crop in this part of the country. Though oats are very fair in quantity the straw will be scarce. Rain came too late to greatly affect turnips, and that crop may be said to be a failure. There has been no special injury from insects. *Gorey D.*—The

poor hay crop was of course due to absence of rain in the early part of the season. *New Ross D.*—The crops, taken all round, are unusually good, owing to the very fine season we have had. The hay crop is light owing to so little rain during the summer, but is better than was expected. *Taghmon D.*—The crops in general are very light, owing to the unusually dry season, more especially hay and straw, which are very scarce, and a considerable amount of the potato crops are very much diseased. There are no complaints in district as to injury from insects, &c. *Wexford D.* — Owing to the continuous dry season which prevailed in this district the quantity of hay was not up to the average, the same cause may be applied to green crops. Grain fairly good, but straw was short. Potatoes were well up to the average of former years. There have been no complaints of injury done to the crops by fungi, insects, or weeds.

Wicklow County. *Arklow D.*—The crops generally this year are somewhere near the average, except hay, which is much below the average in consequence of the dry spring and early summer, but what hay there is is of better quality than usual, being well saved. Corn, although short in the straw, has borne good grain. Oats is the principal corn crop; wheat and barley are not much grown here. Potatoes are above the average, the dry spring and summer seems to have suited them well. It is noticed that lands artificially manured have been particularly productive this year. No special injury has been done by insects or fungi. *Bray D.*—The general crops for this year have been excellent, particularly potatoes, owing to the favourable dry season since April last, which was favourable for them in this part of the country, the hay crop being the exception, particularly in light soil, and in the hilly and mountainous parts where the continued drought impeded growth, and consequently in most places a light crop was the result; on the other hand what was there to cut was easily saved, and no loss resulted, and such has been stacked and ricked under favourable circumstances, and in the markets brings a highly remunerative price to the farmers. *Dunlavin D.*—The crops generally this season are good, and above the average yield. Owing to the exceptionally dry season, in some few instances the hay and oat crops are light. There is no injury reported as being caused to crops by insects. *Wicklow D.*—By far the worst crop this year was hay, which only yielded about half, owing to the prolonged drought. The same cause injured the turnips very much, and I look on them as the second worst this season. Oats and wheat are below the average, the same reason being assigned. Mangold in some places is up to the average, but taken all round is inferior to last year. The dry season favoured the potatoes which were abundant, but they are now considerably injured by blight.

Province of Leinster.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

Province of Munster.

Clare County. *Ballyvaghan D.*—The hay crop was rather short, but this has been compensated for by the plentiful growth of aftergrass, due to the rainfall of the last two months. *Corrofin D.*—Hay and all grain crops have been light here, owing to the long drought in the early summer and the nature of the soil, which is limestone, and requires much rain. Potatoes have not been as good as last year's crop for the same reasons. Turnips and other root crops are good, owing to the heavy rainfall which occurred in autumn. There has been no injury to crops in this district from fungi or insects. *Ennis D.*—In moory and boggy lands the yield of potatoes was better, and in dry lands not quite so good as last year. The corn crop in some cases was deficient, all owing to the very dry season. The crops did not suffer from insects, weeds, or fungi. *Ennistimon D.*—The produce of the several crops was exceptionally good. The oats crop was not so abundant as last year, owing to the dryness of the weather at the end of spring. The crops did not suffer here from insects or fungi during the past season. *Killadysert D.*—The rates of the potato crop hardly need comment, as the year was a favourable one, and there was little blight. The turnip and mangold crops seem to have suffered by wire-worm to a noticeable extent, and the oat crop in some places appears also to have been affected when coming over the ground. The cabbage crop was also injured by caterpillars, of which there were great numbers this year. *Killaloe D.*—Crops of all kinds are very good this year, in fact some of them are above the average of previous years. For instance, turnips and mangolds are, in my opinion, above the average of other years. The season has been very favourable to which I attribute the good yield of the various crops. I have heard no complaints of any special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Kilrush D.*—I think the good potato crop is attributable to good seed having been used, and the dry season. The oat crop was short, owing to want of rain. No particular injury occurred to any crop from insects or fungi, except to carrots, which between the great drought and insects failed. *Sixmilebridge D.*—On the whole there is this season a fair average yield of the several crops. There has been no special injury to crops, arising from insects or fungi. *Tulla D.*—In consequence of the very dry season, the hay and oat crops were not so good as in the previous year, the hay was lighter and the straw shorter. The potatoes, where planting was early, were good, but in cases of late planting, the crop suffered from blight a good deal before coming to maturity. The season turned out favourable to the turnip crop, which was good. Insects caused no special injury in this district to the crops.

Cork County, E.R. *Ballincollig D.*—Owing to the very dry summer the hay crop is said to have been short in produce. In low and limestone lands this remark also applies to all crops in general, but in hilly lands the crops, with the exception of the hay crop, are said to have been above the average yield this season. *Charleville D.*—The various crops grown have produced a fair average yield this year—except that on high dry lands hay was rather light; and in similar localities the oat crop was rather short in straw, and the grain not very well developed. This is attributable to the dry season. As far as can be ascertained no special injury has been caused by insects or fungi. *Cork North D.*—The crops have been well up to the average of former years. The grain crop was fairly good but might have been heavier had more rain fallen. The root crops, especially turnips, were very good, having got a fair quantity of rain in latter end of season. On the whole, the season was fair, which caused the good yield. No injury done so far as I can learn from insects, fungi, or weeds. *Cork South D.*—All grain crops have produced a good yield this year except barley which was somewhat light owing to the continued dry season. The old and new hay crops were also light, the result of dry weather. All root crops are very good, and no injury has been done them by insects, fungi, or weeds. Your special report of 29th October, 1890, has proved most useful when instituting inquiries. *Fermoy D.*—(1.) The good yield of the various crops is chiefly due to the dry season. (2.) No injury was done to the crops by insects, &c., during the past season. *Kanturk D.*—The various crops have yielded average crops

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this year, except hay and oats, which are something below the average of former years, in consequence of the drought early in the season. This dry weather favoured the potato crop, which is above the average. Turnips were looked upon as a failure almost early in the season, but later on derived much benefit from occasional showers, and are now considered a fair crop. No complaint was received of any injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Kinsale D.*—I believe the average produce on the whole is better than last year, this is owing to the very favourable season; the grain crop is much better in quality, also, than it was last year, owing to same cause. Hay was a light crop, but the quality was good, and it was well saved; this is owing to the commencement of the season being very dry. There was no special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season. *Mallow D.*—There was a good average yield of all kinds of crops this year, and farmers are well satisfied with the harvest returns. The potato crop has been unusually good, and there has been little or no damage done by insects. The cause of the excellence in this crop is believed to be the long dry weather, and its freedom from insects and disease is due to the dry weather and change of seed, as well as early sowing. The hay crop was light owing to the long period of dry weather, but for the same cause it followed that it was well saved, and the quality is very good. The farmers realized large prices for their hay in the months of July and August, as owing to the scarcity of forage in England the price of hay was unusually high. Turnips and mangolds were a good crop. The only crop which was below the average is wheat. *Middleton D.*—With the exception of hay the crops generally were above the average yield, and were well saved. The drought of summer was not so continuous in this district as in many other parts of the country. Rain came several times during the summer, which did vast good. The weather was more or less fine from the end of February to the middle of September. The yield of hay has been about two-thirds the average yield, and sells now at £3 a ton, though quantities have been pressed and shipped to England. From inquiry made insects and fungi don't seem to be doing any serious damage. Potato crops suffer from the same seed being used year after year. *Mitchelstown D.*—The good potato crop is attributable to the dry season, and the absence of disease (potato blight) until the crop had fully matured. The cause of the hay crop being under the average is the long drought, but the quality is excellent owing to the fine harvest. All the other crops are good, and call for no special remarks. None of them have suffered any special injury from insects or fungi. *Newmarket D.*—All crops sown have produced a good yield. The turnip crop, which suffered early in the season from the want of rain has made very fair progress, and an average good crop is expected. The oat grain is small and firm. There have been no complaints respecting any crop, so the result is favourable. *Queenstown D.*—In this district the yield of wheat oats and barley has been above the average—the potato crop though abundant, is not as dry as that of last year, and hay, as a rule, is a thinner crop, but better saved than last year. Turnips good. There has been no injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Youghal D.*—It appears that with the exception of hay, turnips, and mangolds, the crops generally this year are above the average. This is due to the fine weather during spring and summer, and as the harvest season was fine crops are well saved. The hay crop and roots generally are below the average owing to want of rain. As far as I can ascertain no special damage has been done to crops by insects, fungi, or injurious weeds.

CORK COUNTY, W.R. *Bandon D.*—All the crops this season are good, with the exception of hay, which in high dry land was light. All the other crops are good, potatoes particularly so. The corn crop was light in dry sandy land in consequence of the dry spring, and it was injured in some places by the wire-worm. Mangolds and turnips are a fairly good crop, although the seed had to be put in twice, and suffered from the fly and drought in the early part of the season. I have not heard of any serious damage done by either insects or fungi. *Bantry D.*—The generally favourable yield of the crops for present season is owing to an unprecedentedly dry summer. The land here is as a rule wet, and the weather not sufficiently dry, so that several of these conditions favour these parts of Ireland. No special injury has been done to the crops by insects or fungi. *Castletown Bere D.*—So far as I can ascertain, the crops generally are below the average of preceding years, owing to the prolonged drought of summer. And to same cause is attributed the absence of insects or fungi (also weeds), which have only appeared to a very small extent this season. *Clonakilty D.*—The harvest on the whole has been good, excepting hay which is rather light, owing to the dry season. Barley, rather below an average crop, having been affected by the rains late in the season. Oats, a fair crop. Potatoes, a very good crop, owing to the favourable season, and the sulphate of copper and lime mixture having been used extensively in this district to prevent disease. Turnips, a good crop. Wheat, very little grown here, fair. No special injury done by insects or fungi. *Dunmanway D.*—The yield of the several crops was good this year, caused, I should say, by having had so fine a season. No special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Macroom D.*—From personal observation as well as from inquiries made, the following are the causes to which may be attributed the good or bad yield of the various crops:—Potatoes, the staple crop, were a good yield, and much over the average of previous years, owing to the absence of cold and rain, and the prevalence of sunshine from time of planting the setts until full maturity. Hay was rather a light crop, owing to the absence of moisture, but what it lacked in quantity was made up for its excellent quality, being in nearly every instance saved without rain. Turnips and mangolds were a fair crop, especially those planted early, the seeds having well struck root before drought set in. The various other crops were a good average, being favourably influenced by the fine state of the weather. Careful inquiry amongst the farmers does not disclose any instance of special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Millstreet D.*—The dry season suited the crops of the various kinds in this mountainous district. The potatoes are generally good. The oat crop suffered in the early part of the season from a "wire-worm," which cut the young blades of the oats. The crops did not suffer from weeds or fungi. *Skibbereen D.*—With the exception perhaps of the oat crop, all the crops have been equal to, and in most cases over the average. It is years since there has been such a fine yield in all descriptions of root crops. There may have been a slight decrease in the hay crop, but the farmers have been fully compensated by the very high price obtained, which was at least £1 per ton more than last year. The good yield is no doubt attributable to the very fine weather in the early part of the season, and the light rains later on. *Skull D.*—The good crop of potatoes is attributable to the unusual dryness of the past season, and the almost phenomenal amount of sunshine. The hay crop was of good quality, but light in yield, owing to same causes. The other crops were fairly good in quality and quantity, but did not exhibit such a divergence from the average yield as to call for special remark. No special injury to crops was noticed from insects or fungi.

KERRY COUNTY. *Cahersiveen D.*—The bad yield of the several green crops may be attributable to the bad tillage and indifferent manuring, not sowing these crops in time, and their after cultivation being

sadly neglected (generally speaking). Potatoes were a good average yield in this district, better than former years, this is attributable to the dry summer, and the blight had little or no effect in consequence, neither had insects or fungi. Weeds were most injurious to the potatoes and other green crops in this district, as the farmers (with very few exceptions) will not go to the bother or trouble of weeding green crops. Their neglect in this respect is most observable, as when passing through the various localities in the harvesting time I see the farmers endeavouring to clear away the weeds (when it is too late) to enable them to get out the potatoes and other crops. Oats, hay, cabbages, were a fair average crop in this locality, the last suffered very much from the caterpillar, but fungi or other insects did not do much harm to the crops. This is attributable to the exceptionally dry season that this moist district has been favoured with. If the farmers of this district could be induced to sow their crops by rotation, and procure strange seeds from time to time from other places, better results in the average returns would follow. However, grazing and butter making is the chief industry of the inhabitants of this district. *Castleisland D.*—There is a good yield in the various crops, except the turnips. Owing to the very dry season the potato crop is exceptionally good. The hay crop is something under the average yield of last year, but is of a superior quality. The good yield in each case is attributable to the dry season we have had. So far as can be ascertained there has not been any special injury to the crops from insects or fungi. *Dingle D.*—The excellent yield of potatoes is to be attributed solely to the long continuance of dry weather. To this cause also must be attributed a somewhat short hay crop and dearth of straw. In some cases the turnip crop has been much ravaged by insects, in some instances to such an extent as to necessitate a re-sowing. Little damage seems to have been done by fungi. *Kenmare D.*—The yield of the various crops is considered good, and is attributed to the dry, warm, season. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi during the season. *Killarney D.*—The potato crop is much above the average. The yield is good and is to be attributed to the fine dry season. The hay and oat crops for a similar reason are much under the average, and I may say the same as regards turnips and mangolds. There is no wheat or barley grown in this district. There has been no damage done to any crops by insects or fungi. *Killorglin D.*—All crops are good this season. No special injury to any of the crops this year has been done by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Listowel D.*—In general the various crops are good, on account of the very good season. *Tralee D.*—The crops were not injured this season by fungi, &c. Wheat, oats, and barley—The yield in these crops was a good deal under the average of former years owing to the very dry summer. Potatoes—The yield in the potato crop was excellent and far beyond the average for many years past, owing to the favourable spring for early setting, and escaping frost and blight. Turnips—With very few exceptions there was a fairly good yield of turnips, even where they failed at first the second sowing will give a fair return. Mangolds—To this crop the same remarks apply as above. Cabbage—generally speaking, was a good crop. Hay—The early hay was not as heavy as usual owing to the very dry season, but there was a fair average crop on the old meadows. These are the only crops sown in this district to any extent.

LIMERICK COUNTY. *Abbeyfeale D.*—The land is very wet and boggy, the good yield is owing to dry season. A dry season is invariably favourable to crops here. No damage done by insects or fungi. *Adare D.*—No special injury has been done to crops from insects, fungi, or weeds. The cabbage crop was a good deal ravaged by the caterpillar. There was a fair all round yield from the other crops. *Bruff D.*—There is not much tillage in this district. The greater portion of the land is grass land. There was a very fair yield of wheat and oats. Very little barley, bere or rye was sown. The potatoes are, as a rule, sound, which I believe is chiefly attributable to the dry season; the yield is fair, in one portion of the district they suffered from a sort of dry rot, especially in lea-land. Hay is a light crop owing to the dry season, and cabbages have been affected from same cause. In one locality cabbages were injured by caterpillars. Turnips and mangolds yielded well. The late rains improved the grass in pasture lands. This should lead to a considerable saving of hay. No special injury from insects or fungi except as stated. *Kilfinnane D.*—All the crops in this district were good, except turnips and mangolds, which suffered from the dry season. The hay also suffered from the same cause, but the quality is excellent owing to the exceptionally fine weather they had in saving it. *Limerick D.*—The crops have been about the average, except hay, which did not produce the usual yield owing to the exceptionally dry season. Oats fairly good, but straw scarce owing to same reason as hay. Turnips and mangolds, good average crops. Potatoes also good, and up to present have escaped disease. Very little wheat grown, and barley about an average. Cabbages good. Beans and pease not grown in any quantity. No complaints of injury by insects or fungi. *Newcastle D.*—The yield of all grain crops is this year much above average, the weather having been throughout favourable to those crops. Straw, however, is short. Green crops, owing to the same cause, are exceptionally good. Potatoes were an abundant crop, everywhere plentiful and dry. No instance of special injury from insects or fungi has come under notice. *Newpallas D.*—With the exception of hay and potatoes the crops were a fair average yield. The bad yield of hay and potatoes is attributable to the very dry summer which, in the case of hay, parched the land before the crop had come to maturity. Potatoes grown on light land suffered from a like cause, but where the soil was deep and rich, as well as in cold mountainous land, the warm summer proved beneficial to this crop. As far as I can learn there was no special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season. *Rathkeale D.*—The wheat crop is considered good owing to favourable weather received when ripening. Oats and barley considered a fairly good produce. Straw short, particularly the oaten straw, in consequence of dry weather in the early part of the season. Hay has been a fairly good average crop. The potato crop is considered a fairly good average yield, owing to good weather. Turnips, mangold wurzel, and cabbage, a fairly good yield. From inquiry I have made I have been informed that there has been no special injury done to crops by insects, fungi, or weeds injurious to farm crops.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, N.R. *Borrisokane D.*—The decrease in the hay crop was due to the great drought which continued so long. However, what hay there was, was well saved, and none of it lost through bad weather. Corn and root crops were generally very good as the weather was suitable for them. Straw was short, and though the grain was rather deficient in quantity, the quality was very superior. The seasonable showers which have prevailed since August last have done great service to turnips and other root crops. There was absolutely no damage whatever from insects or fungi, and potatoes are of good quality, and quite free from disease. *Nenagh D.*—Crops generally have been good, but light, owing to the long and continued drought. No insects or fungi appear to have injuriously affected any crop, with the exception of oats in the Portroe sub-district, where a worm called the "red worm" appears to have done damage to that crop. The blight attacked the potato crop, but

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too late to seriously injure it. Turnip and other root crops were sound and good, though light from want of rain. Barley is exceptionally good this season. *Newport D.*—The crops this year were good average crops, with the exception of hay, which owing to the long continued dry season was very light, except in low-lying lands. The dry weather favoured other crops. *Roscrea D.*—All the crops are exceptionally good, except the hay crop, which is slightly below the average, which may be attributed to the very dry season. There has been no appearance this year of insects or fungi, and weeds did not appear to affect the crops to such an extent as in former years. *Templemore D.*—The good yield of each crop is entirely due to the very fine weather which prevailed throughout the whole year. There has been no special injuries to any crop from either insects or fungi. *Thurles D.*—The yield of most crops shows but small change from last year. Exceptions:—Force grass hay is below the average owing to the dryness of the summer. In the Electoral Divisions of Two-Mile-Borris, Moycarky, Ballymurreen, and Littleton, there has been an increase of about two barrels per statute acre in the oat crop. There have been no injuries done to crops by insects, fungi, or weeds.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, S.R. *Caher D.*—Wheat has been a fair crop, but not quite average, owing to the exceptionally dry weather. The same remark applies to oats. The grain did not fill properly, and straw is somewhat short. Barley is not much sown, and is hardly up to the average as the grain did not fill properly for want of rain. Bere and rye only sown in small patches here and there, and fairly good. Beans and pease only sown in private gardens—yield good. Potatoes are a very good crop, yielding well, and of good quality, owing to absence of blight, except in a few places. Turnips, a good crop. Mangold wurzel, a very good crop, above the average. Cabbage is a good crop. Vetches and rape not much sown, but fairly good where they are. Carrots are an exceptionally good crop. Meadowing generally was very light, owing to the continuance of dry weather. First crop hay was very light, but of good quality. Rain came in time to improve old meadows, but, on the whole, the hay crop is below the average, and is realizing high prices. There are now good pastures owing to the recent rain. No complaints have been heard of injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Cappawhite D.*—No very material injury was caused to crops by insects or fungi, and, on the whole, the past season must be looked on as a very healthy one for crops, not only in the rich moist lowlands, but on the wet mountain sides. The only injuries which can be ascertained are those caused to turnips in a few spots by large excrescences or fungi growing on the bulb, and sometimes exceeding it in size; and, in a few cases, the oat crop was injured by being attacked in the early spring by the "red worm" or wire worm. But, yet, turnips, mangel wurzel, and oats must be put down as very good crops. Potatoes are of medium size, healthy, and very dry. The "Champion" is especially dry. The "Early Puritan" variety yielded a magnificent crop, as also did the "Beauty of Hebron," but little of these varieties were grown. Carrots, red variety, were in many cases split, either from the weather or the nature of the soil. The white carrots were large and healthy. Parsnips are a fair crop. Cabbages in some fields suffered much, especially in sheltered places, from the attacks of caterpillars. *Carrick-on-Suir D.*—The good yield of crops is due to an exceptionally fine season. To some extent, injury was done from want of moisture. No special injury was caused from insects or fungi, and weeds, owing to dry season, were fewer than usual. *Cashel D.*—The grain crops were good, the season being favourable for ripening. Root crops are also good, having got rain in the proper time. Meadowing was light in consequence of the dry season. *Clonmel D.*—Owing to the extreme dryness of the season, cereals, as a rule, were a poor crop. The head did not fill properly, and straw was short. Potatoes, fair crop, but there is a good deal of disease. Hay, a very light crop for want of early rains, but of good quality. Beets, except in dry lands, a fair crop. *Killenaule D.*—All crops have been very good, and this applies specially to potatoes, which are, in quality, far better than they have been for many years past. The hay crop, owing to the dry season, has been a rather light one—but, owing to the same cause, the quality is so good that it more than compensates for any loss sustained in the yield. There has been no injury done to crops by insects or fungi in this district this season. *Tipperary D.*—I attribute the good yield in crops to the favourable weather of the past summer. I have not heard of any special injury to crops.

WATERFORD COUNTY. *Cappoquin D.*—The produce of the several crops was very favourable. The corn crop was, generally speaking, good, and the yield in straw was of a fair average, except in high light ground, where the straw was very short. The hay crop was rather light, but otherwise very good. The potato crop has been fairly good, but there would be a better crop if the ground was kept clean from weeds, etc., which is not usually attended to. All the other green crops which were sown in proper time are fairly good. I have had no reports of insects or fungi having injured the crops this season. *Dungarvan D.*—The good yield of the various crops (except hay) is attributable to the dry spring and summer, as well as the favourable harvest weather that ensued. The bad yield of hay is attributed to the drought. There was no special injury to crops by insects or fungi in this district. *Portlaw D.*—All the crops are good with the exception of hay, which is of good quality, but light in consequence of the dry spring. The first sowing of turnips failed in many places, in consequence of the fly, but the second sowing did well. *Waterford D.*—The crops appear to be up to the average of recent years, with the exception of the hay crop, which is much under the average, owing to the unusually dry summer. The same cause operated in rendering the straw of oats and wheat very short. The turnip crop also suffered, to some extent, from the great drought. Potatoes are good, both in quality and quantity, but about one sixth of the crop is reported to be lost through disease. No injury was done by insects or fungi.

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ANTRIM COUNTY. *Antrim D.*—There has been an excellent yield of all crops in the past season. This was due to the particularly favourable season. The only crop which was at all light was first crop hay, and this was due to the fact that the early part of the season was very dry, and the rain did not come in time to benefit it much. *Ballymena D.*—The produce of all kinds of crops is good, which is attributable to the fine dry summer we have had, and also to the harvest weather having been so favourable for the saving of the crops. There is no special injury to crops by insects or fungi. *Ballymoney D.*—The very dry season tended in a great measure to the yield of nearly all the crops being very good this year, especially oats and potatoes, while flax, which was somewhat injuriously affected by the dry weather, as regards quantity is yielding well. The long period of dry weather was very injurious to meadows and hay, which in

consequence, is dear. Potatoes are a splendid crop, and the quality excellent. *Belfast North D.*—From careful inquiry, I have learned from the farmers the reason why crops in general are good this season. They say it is chiefly owing to the dry and warm summer, and total absence of noxious insects. The special report of October, 1890 has given general satisfaction, and is much prized by the farmers. *Belfast South D.*—There is a consensus of opinion to the following effect:—The potato crop has been a signal success, owing to the dry spring and very warm summer, which suits the locality, possessing, as it does, a cold and stiff sub-soil. All the other crops are fairly good. The incessant drought affected them, but more particularly the hay, and in some cases the oat crop. There has been no special injury done by either insects or fungi. The special report on insects, fungi, and weeds, proved useful in instituting inquiries on this subject. *Belfast West D.*—There is very little tillage in this district—a few acres, also a few acres of meadow and grass land. The meadow being "bottom" land, was fairly good, and was not much affected by the very dry season. Potatoes were very good, Champions being most productive. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Larne D.*—The average yield of the several crops is considered good, and this is largely accounted for by the past dry season. The oat crop is, however, considered to have been somewhat light in maritime districts, caused by the dry season and light soil. No special injury has been caused to any crop (as far as can be observed) from insects or fungi during the past season. *Lisburn D.*—The yield of potatoes was better than last year, owing to the fine dry weather. The oat and wheat crop was somewhat lighter, owing to the prolonged drought; the grain was good, but straw, &c., light. Turnips, &c.—The yield was unsatisfactory, owing to dry weather. No special injury was done to crops by insects, fungi, &c. *Lurgan D.*—The oat crop was a good yield, and may be attributed to the dry season, though the "cut-worm" made its appearance in the beginning of the season, but the damage done by it was of no consequence. The good yield of potatoes was caused by the dry season. The turnip crop which turned out fairly well was much interfered with by the "fly," and in some cases the drought caused this crop to make very little growth after sowing. Hay, which yielded well, was benefited much during the time of saving, by dry weather, but would have been much better had there been more rain in the early part of the season. Upland showed particularly the want of rain in the early part of the year. There has not been any case of special injury from insects or fungi, except as stated in the case of oats and turnips, which was, on the whole, slight.

ARMAGH COUNTY.—*Armagh D.*—The crops of all kinds have been good. This is to be attributed entirely to the dry season. In some instances the hay crop has been light, particularly owing to want of rain in early part of season. However, in the mountainous area extending from Keady to Newtownhamilton, and thence round to near Armagh, the dry weather was most beneficial. Potatoes, turnips, and roots are over an average. Corn, a good average. Hay, though in some instances light, is everywhere well saved. Flax has not been very much cultivated, and was injured less than in former years. There has been no injury to crops from insects or fungi, the dry season not being in favour of such. *Newry D.*—The rates of produce were on the whole, greater than last year, except upland hay, this crop was rather light, owing to the prolonged drought. The season was favourable for the other crops. On some dry sandy hills the potato crop was light, but of a good quality. There was no complaint about weeds, fungi, &c. *Portadown D.*—The good yield of the various crops is, so far as I can learn, attributable to the good season. There was no injury to the crops from fungi or insects.

CAVAN COUNTY.—*Bailieboro' D.*—The crops generally were, as far as I can ascertain, very good, though the potato crop, I believe, is not so good as last year. This is attributable to the exceptionally dry season. I have no reason to think that the crops suffered from insects or fungi. In high light land they suffered less or more from the long drought. *Cavan D.*—The several crops have yielded a fair average generally, and have not been injured by insects or fungi to any considerable extent. *Killeshandra D.*—The crops are on the whole much above the average, which is attributable to the very dry season. The heavy dews at night during the summer supplied the place of rain. The potato crop was not up to the average of former years in this district, owing to a kind of blight which struck it. All the other crops were above the average, generally speaking. *Swanlinbar D.*—The various crops have been very good, and much over the average of recent years. The probable cause of this year's good yield is on account of the very dry season which so much benefited the cold, damp land in this side of the country. There has been no special injury to crops in this district this year from insects or fungi, and this is also attributed to the good dry season. *Virginia D.*—The yield of the several crops has been good this season, which may be attributed to the favourable season. There has been no special injury reported from insects or fungi. There is a general carelessness regarding weeds by the farmers. I have observed in many cases crops, especially the potato, from which weeds were never removed.

DONEGAL COUNTY. *Ardara D.*—The crops have been all good in consequence of the fine summer. Such a summer is always favourable to the peaty soil of this district. Cabbage in sheltered gardens suffered from caterpillars, but escaped in the open fields. Weeds are the great bane of the farming, such as it is. The meadow land is grazed far into the season. The crop is short in consequence, and left to grow till about the beginning of October, when the weather is generally unfavourable. It is cut close, and there is no aftergrass to protect the roots from the frost. The growth is late next year, and so on. *Ballyshannon D.*—The very good crops of potatoes, corn, roots, hay, and aftergrass were undoubtedly caused by the unusually favourable season. No special injury to crops from insects or fungi or other cause came under notice during past season. *Buncrana D.*—The yield was somewhat over the yield of past years in the various crops, and attributable to the good seasonable weather in the spring and autumn. Some crops suffered a little from drought in the summer season. It was not observed that any crops suffered from insects or fungi. *Dunfanaghy D.*—Potatoes, oats, and hay are the principal crops grown, and all in my opinion are well above the average this year. Potatoes were never better—very large crop—and free from blight. In dry, light soil, oats and hay did not do so well in consequence of the drought, but as so much of this district is mountainous and boggy, the dry summer suited all crops, hay and oats especially. *Dunglow D.*—The crops are exceptionally good this season—the potato crop especially has not been so good for many years past, due I believe to the favourable weather in the early part of the season. Cabbages have suffered slightly from caterpillars, especially where planted too thickly, and in some cases turnips on coming to the surface of the ground were damaged by insects. *Letterkenny D.*—The yield of the several crops is above the average—this is attributed to the very favourable weather. The County Donegal being a cold and wet county, this year being dry and warm, the yield of the crops is much

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better than in former years. No injury to crops in this district has occurred from insects or fungi. *Moville D.*—The good yield of all crops may be attributed to the dry season. There was no injury to crops due to insects or fungi. *Raphoe D.*—The crops are all good, but the grass crops may be somewhat (but not much) below the average, owing to the long-continued dry weather. *Rathmullen D.*—The crops in general are good. This is due principally to the early spring, dry summer, and timely harvest, all the crops having been safely gathered. The oat crop, meadow, and pasture grass suffered, however, a little from the drought during the summer. The same applies to the turnip crop, cabbage and vetches. Potatoes—This crop is very good throughout this district. The cause given in all cases being the early spring and dry summer. Flax is a very fair crop, and the same remarks apply as in the case of the oat crop. The other crops in district are grown in such small quantities that their good or bad yield cannot be attributed to any general cause. No special injury was done (as far as can be ascertained) to crops from insects of any kind.

DOWN COUNTY. *Banbridge D.*—The yield of all crops is very good—hay excepted—owing to the exceptionally fine summer and autumn. Hay crop is light owing to want of rain. No injury done by insects or fungi. *Downpatrick D.*—The crops are up to the average of former years with exception of hay and straw, which are light owing to the dry season. The quality of the grain is superior to that of previous years. Turnips suffered a good deal from the fly in early part of the season, but fungi have done very little injury in this locality of recent years. *Newtownards D.*—There has been a bad yield of corn, hay and flax owing to the season being too dry. The hay crop is principally force-grass, and was cut and win before the rain came, hence a bad light crop. Mangel-wurzel and turnips have given a good yield, as they are a late crop, and got the rain in the latter part of the season. So far as I can ascertain crops do not suffer from insects or fungi. *Rathfryland D.*—The harvest was, speaking generally, most satisfactory. To particularise, root crops are good in quality and most abundant. Cereals were thoroughly sound, though a little short in straw owing to the continued dry weather. Flax was a splendid crop, and prices far in excess of those obtainable during recent years. On the whole the farmer has every reason to feel satisfied. There has been no injury caused by insects, fungi, &c.

FERMANAGH COUNTY. *Derrygonnelly D.* — No special injury from insects or fungi is reported. Crops generally were very good and plentiful, especially oats and hay. The cause of this was that light-dropping rains fell just when wanted; and though the season was very dry for this neighbourhood, where the rainfall is generally excessive, there was nothing like a drought, as in other parts. *Enniskillen D.*—The crops are very good, which is attributed to the dry season. There has been no injury of much importance from insects, &c. *Kesh D.*—I attribute the good yield in most of the various crops this season to the exceptionally fine weather experienced during the spring, summer, and early harvest. No special injury resulted to any crop from insects or fungi during the past season. The special Report on Insects, Fungi and Weeds received in October, '90, is very useful and interesting. *Lisnaskea D.*—The crops all round were excellent and plentiful this year, due to exceptionally fine weather. No injuries to crops from destructive insects came under my observation, nor was any such reported to me. In two cases I observed "Eau Bordelaise" used on potatoes, I believe with good effect, to stop disease.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY. *Coleraine D.*—The crops generally are a good yield, which is attributed to the dry spring and favourable summer. There has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Limavady D.*—Generally speaking, this has been a most favourable year for farmers. The oat, flax, and potato crops have been both excellent in quality and above the average yield of late years. The hay crop, though of good quality, was short and light, owing to the extremely dry spring and summer. Straw is also a little shorter than usual for the same reason. The turnip and mangold crop has been abundant. No complaints have been made of any injury to crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Londonderry D.*—The rates of produce have been much above the average this year, and the good yield of the various crops is attributed to the very favourable season. In some instances I find that Aberdeen turnips were attacked by insects, the leaves fell off and the crop was rendered useless. This, however, was not general, and it is attributed in most cases to early sowing. *Magherafelt D.*—A very abundant harvest in this extensive district has been all secured. Flax has seldom been so abundant in fibre as this season. Potatoes are very good and are almost free from disease. Meadow, or hay, has been, perhaps, not so much in bulk as usual, but in material, and having been particularly well saved, make up for this, and may be said to be a good crop. Green crops are very promising. All round, this harvest's crops will go a long way to recruit farmers and put them in a much better position financially than heretofore. In my opinion, the abundant harvest is entirely owing to the great amount of sunshine we have had this summer and the absence of frosts at night in May.

MONAGHAN COUNTY. *Carrickmacross D.*—All crops have been good; no doubt the cause is due to the exceptionally good season and good weather. I have heard of no injury to crops in the district from insects or fungi during the past season. The land throughout is generally good. *Clones D.*—Crops of all kinds have been above the average, except late-sown turnips, which were affected by insects in the dry season, and force grass and meadow on dry, sandy land was also affected by the dry season. *Monaghan D.*—I beg to report that the various crops have been very good, which are as follows:—Wheat, not much sown—it is a good crop; oats, a good crop; barley, a good crop, but very little sown in district; bere, none in district; rye, a good crop, but very little; beans, a good crop—very little in district; peas, none; potatoes, a good crop of all kinds; turnips, a good crop; mangel-wurzel, a good crop; carrots, a good crop—very little in district; cabbage, a good crop, which is generally planted in the side of the potato ridges; vetches, a good crop — very little sown; rape, a good crop — very little in district; flax, a very good crop this year; hay, a light crop, owing to the dry season. The springtime was very favourable for getting in all kinds of crops, which continued, and there was no frost in May, like other seasons, which injured the potato crop. The harvest weather was very good this year, which benefited the ripening and gathering into the haggards of all kinds of crops safe, and with much less trouble and expense than other years. I have received no reports from the sub-districts relative to the crops in any case having been injured by insects or fungi.

TYRONE COUNTY. *Aughnacloy D.*—In nearly all cases the yield is above the average, which is attributed to the favourable weather in spring and throughout the whole season. The hay crop was somewhat light owing to the dry weather. No special injury from insects or fungi, has been reported. *Cookstown D.*—The crops have been very much above the usual

average. This is mainly attributable to the very dry season. There have not been any cases of injury to crops from insects. *Dungannon D.*—Wheat is but little sown. There is, however, a fair crop in isolated instances. Oats—This crop is above the average, the yield has been very good in wet mountainous districts. Potatoes—The early crops did not do very well, but the later crops were good. The "Irish whites" seem best suited for this locality. Turnips and mangel wurzel are good crops above the average. Cabbage—This crop has been fairly good. Flax—This has been a good crop, better than any crop for the last few years. It commands a high price, owing to failure of continental crop. Rye is little grown, but is a fairly good crop. Hay—This crop is not up to the average. The quality is also bad. On the whole the crops are better than usual. Chemical treatment has been found useful in preventing the potato blight. It has been re-resorted to in a couple of cases. *Newtownstewart D.*—All crops were up to the average. Flax, turnips, and potatoes were above the average owing to the suitable weather. Hay was not good—having suffered from the long drought. None of the crops were injured by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Omagh D.*—The crops generally were very good owing to the fine summer and mild autumn. The farmers generally were well pleased with the yield of farm produce. There was no special injury to crops. *Strabane D.*—The crops generally throughout this district have been very good this year. The season on the whole has been very favourable to the farmers. In corn crops the straw was somewhat short, owing to the dry season, but the yield of grain is excellent. In my experience I have never seen such fine root crops, turnips being particularly good. Potatoes are above the average, cabbages also. Flax was a splendid crop. I have heard of no injury having been done by insects or fungi.

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GALWAY COUNTY. *Athenry D.*—The average rate of produce of all crops is considered fair, save oats and hay, which crops were light owing to the dry summer. The land too is of a light description, hence only a fair yield could be expected. I can find no complaints as to insects. *Ballinasloe D.*—The crops, generally, have been exceptionally good during past season owing to its extraordinary warmth. No special injury seems to have accrued from insects or fungi. *Clifden D.*—The crops are above the average. There has been no sign of insects, fungi, or injurious weeds. Potatoes are a good crop, there being very little blackness among them. The grain crop is good enough, the straw is a little short owing to the dry weather. The turnips, &c., are good. The good yield is due to the dry season. In this district a very little rain suffices the crops. *Cloonbur D.*—The potato crop is good, there is little disease, probably owing to the dry season; other crops are good for the same reason. *Dunmore D.*—I find the crops, generally, have been a good average yield. It is considered, on account of the dry season, very little injury, if any, has been done by insects, fungi, or weeds. To the dry season also is attributed the good crop of potatoes, oats, &c., in fact all the crops are good this year. The rain came a little late for the hay, but on old meadow land the yield is very good. *Galway D.*—The good yield of the various crops may be attributed to the favourable season. I am not aware of any special injury to the crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Gort D.*—The crops are fair. The grain crops and meadows were much affected by the long drought. The potatoes are a good crop. The green crops, turnips, mangolds (although having to be sown twice in some instances) are a fairly good crop, as is also cabbage. There are no complaints of any special injury to any of the crops by insects, fungi, &c. *Loughrea D.*—Wheat, a good return obtained, the season being exceptionally favourable; oats, not so good, owing, it is believed, to want of moisture, straw short, and grain did not fill properly, but, on the whole, the farmers are well satisfied; barley, bere, rye, beans, pease, not sown; potatoes, this crop has done remarkably well, giving a return much above the average, attributable to the dry harvest and absence of blight; turnips, a fair average crop, but in light limestone and sandy soils the dry season materially interfered with the growth; mangolds, same remarks as on turnip crop apply; carrots, none sown; cabbage, a good crop, chiefly confined to rich garden soils, and cultivated carefully; vetches, none sown; rape, good crop, the rain in August and September having improved it; hay, clover, &c., average not so good as in previous years, owing to the very dry spring and summer; insects, fungi, &c., had no material effect on the crops. *Moylough D.*—The crops have been good, which is attributable, in my opinion, to the favourable season. The yield of potatoes was good, but the oat crop was light owing to the dry weather. Hay is a fairly good crop, and turnips a very good one. No special injury has been caused by either insects or fungi. *Oughterard D.*—The crops call for no special mention. They are a very fair crop all round. There has been no special injury from insects or fungi. *Portumna D.*—The yield all round of the various crops is good. The potato crop is very good. There is no special injury to crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Roundstone D.*—Regarding the crops there is little to say. The main crops are potatoes, grain, and hay. Potatoes are very good owing to the dry weather. Grain crops not very good, especially on light land, from the same cause, and, similarly hay on light land has been short, but later cut meadows have given a fair yield. Turnips have been generally poor enough owing to dry weather. In one part of the district it is reported that this crop was injured by insects in the dry weather, the name of the insect is not known. *Spiddle D.*—On the whole the crops were very good, though, of course, light, owing to the excessively dry season. There is very little depth of soil, and consequently the ground requires a great deal of moisture. *Tuam D.*—All the crops grown are well up to the average produce of former years, the oat crop excepted being light and under the average yield in consequence of the dry season. *Woodford D.*—The wheat crop was good this year owing to the dry weather. The oat crop was also fairly good, but straw rather short for same reason. Potatoes are rather an uneven crop. Crops set early turned out very well, but others withered rather soon, and the tubers had scarcely sufficient time to come to proper maturity. There are few bad potatoes. Turnips looked bad at end of June, but since then they have done splendidly and are an excellent crop. There was some rain early in July, and the end of the season being so favourable were probably the causes of the improvement. Hay cut early was light, but late meadows turned out very fairly, there was so much late growth.

LEITRIM COUNTY. *Ballinamore D.*—The yield of the various crops grown in this district is fair. Oats is about the average; and would be better but for the dry season. Wheat, barley, bere, rye, beans and pease, not sown. Potatoes are a fairly good crop, would be well above the average had the blight not set in somewhat early. Turnips and mangold wurzel middling. Carrots, not sown. Very little cabbage grown; what is, appears fair. Vetches, rape, and flax, not cultivated. Hay, good in quality; but a

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light crop, owing to prolonged drought. Pasture, hardly up to the average. No special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Carrick-on-Shannon D.*—In my judgment, all crops have been good this year, the hay crop has been a larger crop than last year, and it has all been exceptionally well saved, and secured in ricks in good weather, and very early in the season. The oat crop was also exceptionally good. I have never known the harvest in these parts so early as this year. The crop was cut, saved, and secured very early, and there is positively no inferior oats this year. The straw is also exceptionally sound and good; no other corn crop is grown in any quantity in the district. All green crops are good. Mangolds, particularly so, these, with turnips and cabbage, are the only crops of this class grown. Grass was good this year, and for many years I have not seen cattle in such forward condition. Potatoes are a fully average crop, and fairly sound. In new ground, such as upland lea, where the crop was sown early, the potatoes are extremely good. The blight set in earlier than usual this year, and on this account, the potatoes are in late sown lands not quite so big as they might be. The crops generally round here did not suffer any special injury from weeds or fungi, though I must say the people are very careless about eradicating weeds, and do not till the land sufficiently well, both before putting in the crop and during its growth, where practicable. The furrows of turnips and mangolds are not sufficiently grubbed, and potatoes are not sufficiently weeded. They are also too sparing of manure, and have very little idea of the suitability of the manure they use to some soil, often using the same kind of manure for heavy, strong upland, that they use for light moor ground; and they do not pay sufficient attention to changing their seed oats and seed potatoes, sowing the land with the produce of the previous year instead of using imported seed. They are also too fond of sowing potatoes too frequently in the same ground. The cabbage crop suffered somewhat from the ravages of caterpillars, but the growth was so good that the plants could not be checked so as to materially damage them. *Drumahaire D.*—The good yield of the different crops is attributed to the exceptionally fine weather which prevailed during the spring and summer. Perhaps more damage than usual was done by caterpillars to cabbage plants, &c., this year, but further, there is nothing special to report with regard to insects, fungi, &c. *Manorhamilton D.*—The good yield of the various crops is attributed to the dryness of the season, as the soil is of a sterile, cold nature. No injury has been caused to crops from insects or fungi during the past season in this district. *Mohill D.*—The potato crop in some cases is not good, but this is owing to late sowing, and having been cut away by the blight much earlier this year than years past.

MAYO COUNTY. *Ballaghaderreen D.*—The crops raised are good. The potato crop was not so good for many years past. Oats are also good, but the straw is shorter than in former years, owing to the dry season. Hay is fairly good and well saved, but the yield is not so good as in former years owing to the dry summer. The other crops raised in this district, viz:—Turnips, cabbage, clover, rye, and mangold wurzel are fairly good, none of the crops have suffered from insects or fungi. *Ballina D.*—The prevailing crops are potatoes, oats, turnips, and mangolds, all of which are, owing to the dry season, a high average this year. The land about here is for the most part cold and damp, and a dry season suits it particularly well. There has not been such a satisfactory harvest all round for many years, with the result that farmers are well satisfied with the quality and quantity of their crops. Hay was rather light, but of good quality, and where a low average appears it is owing to bad cultivation, and too much reliance being placed upon artificial manures. The dry season prevented much injury from weeds or fungi, on the whole this may be regarded as an exceptionally favourable season. *Ballinrobe D.*—There appears to have been no special injury done to crops by insects or fungi. The yield of the several crops, which is good, is I believe to be attributed to the exceptionally fine season and the absence of disease. *Belmullet D.*—There were no special features worth reporting, except that from the situation of the district, we enjoyed a more humid summer than other parts of Ireland. *Castlebar D.*—The yield of the several crops is (with the exception of the hay crop) somewhat better than in the past few years, and this is attributed to a dry season, and absence of frost last spring, but the drought had a severe effect on the hay crop, which caused the yield to be lower than in former years. There has been no injury done to crops in this district by either insects, fungi, or weeds during the past season. *Claremorris D.*—All the crops are up to the average, owing to the good summer. The hay and straw crops are short as the season was so dry. There has been no injury to crops from insects or fungi during this season. *Newport D.*—Owing to the very dry summer we had, the crops this year were excellent all round. The potato crop was the best for years, also hay. Even in Achill there was a wonderfully good yield allround. *Swineford D.*—All the crops were excellent, and matured a month in advance of other years, which may be accounted for by the exceptionally dry spring and summer. I have not heard that any of the crops suffered from insects or fungi. *Westport D.*—In general the crops are good, and above the average, owing, it is believed to the very dry season, which suits this locality. The potato crop especially is very abundant, and good for food. In some localities, however, the tubers are diseased through them with dark spots, and sometimes rings which renders them unfit for human food. The farmers cannot account for this, as they never saw them similarly affected before. The crops have not been injured to any extent by insects or fungi, except the cabbage which suffered very much from the caterpillar, especially in close kitchen gardens. The ravages of those insects were due to the very dry summer.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY.—*Athlone D.*—The good yield of the various crops may be attributed to the excellent weather we have had during the season. There was no injury done to the crops by insects, fungi, or weeds injurious to farm crops. *Boyle D.*—The crops have been very good and generally above the average, which is attributable to the exceptionally good season. No special injury to crops in this district has been caused from insects or fungi. It is a very weedy district, and farmers take no trouble to destroy weeds. *Castlereagh D.*—The yield of crops was good, this is attributed to the good dry season we had throughout. There has been no complaint of any special injury to crops from insects or fungi during past season. *Roscommon D.*—There is no doubt but that the good yield of all crops, which I believe there was in this district this year, is due to the exceptionally fine and dry season we had. *Strokestown D.*—All round the average is very fair. In some instances the potato crop has been much injured by the early blight, but with these exceptions the yield is fair, and in a few cases owing to suitability of soil, &c., this crop is very good. Cereals are also a very fair crop, except in light and hilly soils, where the yield was not good owing to dry season. Good in rich low-lying lands. Very little, if any, injury has been caused by insects or fungi.

SLIGO COUNTY.—*Ballymote D.*—There is no particular cause to which the good or bad yield of the

crops in this district may be attributed. Heavy loamy land produced the best yield; light dry land did not do so well, the season being dry. There has been no special injury to the crops in this district. *Collooney D.*—The several crops grown are much above the average of past years. This pleasing fact is almost in all cases attributed to the beautiful spring, summer, and harvest we have had this year. The potato crop was put in much earlier this year than any year for a long time past, and as a consequence they were full-grown and healthy before the blight set in, except in some rare cases of bad farming. In some dry upland the meadows were somewhat light in consequence of continued fine weather; but what the hay lost in quantity in such cases, it has gained in quality, being much superior to past years. Oats in some few cases suffered from similar causes, but the grain is generally very sound in all cases. All the other crops did very well. With regard to any special injury done to crops from insects or fungi, I have to inform you that if any injury has occurred it has been very small, as no farmers have complained, which has not been the case in previous years; and in same manner as regards the potato crop. The farmers believe that the fine dry season has had the effect of keeping away such unwelcome visitors from their farms, a blessing which they ardently hope for in the future also. *Easky D.*—The crops are generally good, owing to the dry season being favourable to the nature of the soil, except oats, the yield of which is rather under the average, and the straw short. As far as I can ascertain there are no complaints of injury to crops from insects. *Sligo D.*—The generally good average produce of the several crops sown is due entirely to the fine seasons. This district being close to the coast suffered much in past years from excessive rain. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Tobercurry D.*—I consider the generally good average of crops this year due to the warm summer and favourable harvest weather.

SILOS AND

The following statements have been received from persons who have made Ensilage in Ireland in 1893.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
CARLOW COUNTY.									
R. L. Pike, Esq., J.P., Kilnock, Tullow.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack about 30 feet in diameter; 9 or 10 feet deep; grass, made in field. On surface. It was made by bringing it in as soon as possible after being cut, and if possible damp, and stacked, a man making the edges carefully.
DUBLIN COUNTY.									
B. Eustace, Esq., Hampstead, Glasnevin.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, with Johnson's patent wire-rope press, 30 feet by 20 feet; 15 feet high; all above ground.
Thomas Carroll, Esq., M.R.I.A., Albert Farm, Glasnevin.	2	-	30 feet by 6 feet; 12 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Wood, . . .	Not, . . .	Partly below,	No, ...
KILDARE COUNTY.									
Mr. William Pagan, Land Steward for the Right Hon. the Earl of Drogheda, J.P., Moore Abbey.	3	-	(1.) 18 feet 10 inches by 15 feet 7 inches; 12 feet 6 inches deep. (2.) 16 feet 6 inches by 11 feet; 10 feet deep. (3.) 16 feet 6 inches by 8 feet; 10 feet deep.	10 inches masonry walls plastered with cement.	Concrete, . . Do, . . . Do., . . .	Galvanized iron, Slates, . . Do., . . .	Yes, . . . No, . . . No, . . .	Below surface, Above surface. Do.	No, ...
The Right Hon. Lord Cloncurry, D.L., Lyons, Hazlehatch.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Round stacks in the fields where the grass was growing, each stack about 27 feet diameter, and 10 feet high (after shrinkage), covered with 30 inches of ordinary earth.
Major R. Claude Cane, J.P., St. Wolstan's, Celbridge.	1	-	20 feet by 8 feet; 8 feet deep.	Stone, . . .	Clay, . .	Movable slips of corrugated iron.	No, .	Above, . .	Once, in a stack, in either 1889 or 1890. The weight was applied by means of chains passed over the stack and tightened every day by manual labour. The ensilage was fairly good, but not as good as what was made in the silo.
W. H. Pilkington, Esq., J.P., Haggard, Carbury.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 54 feet by 20 feet; 10 feet high. On surface.
W. J. H. Tyrrell, Esq., J.P., Ballinderry, Carbury.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made in stack, 25 feet by 20 feet; 12 feet high. On surface. I did not anticipate inquiries being made or I would have taken particular notes for your assistance.

ENSILAGE.

The names and addresses have been inserted in those cases where permission has been given to include them.

LEINSTER.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
—	Grass, . .	—	—	—	To store cattle for fattening on the grass this summer, and also to young stores.	There has been a good deal of waste this year on one of the stacks which I attribute to the grass being too dry. I find I can keep more stock on the same acreage than with hay, but I doubt if it keeps the cattle in as good condition. Also fields that would make *bad* hay make *excellent* silage.
3 days, . .	Second crop of hay and some vetches.	140 degrees, F.	110 degrees, F.	From 20 to 30 lbs.,	Cattle from 6 months old to 3 years.	I found that if given to calves as soon as they were able to back-chew, they did better on it than on hay.
4 days, . .	Second crop Italian rye-grass and clover.	130 degrees, F.	Not taken, .	2 to 4 stones, .	To dairy cows (in calf) and store heifers. Not given to horses.	The use of ensilage at this farm has been continued for educational purposes. Last year (1893) was not a time that in my opinion the system of ensiling fodder would be advantageous. I consider the "ensilage system" useful, mainly for saving fodder in seasons of difficulty during wet weather, and for preserving and improving forage that would otherwise be wasted.
4 days in first filling, and refilled on 3 different occasions after.	Grass cut on waste land and under trees.	Not taken.		14 lbs. in two feeds.	Stall-feds; none given to the horses.	I find the stall-feds do well on the ensilage, with an allowance of cake, when turnips are run out. Stores prefer it to hay in the months of March and April, when hay is getting dry.
—	Ordinary meadow grass cut late in the season.	—	—	From 28 to 35 lbs. per day to out-fed store bullocks, 3 years old, from 1st February until the commencement of the grazing season.	Not given to sheep or horses.	—
2 or 3 days in June, and the same again at the end of September.	All the grass mown inside the demesne, rough grass from plantations, headlands of fields, &c.	Not taken.		About 10 lbs. each approximately.	Only to store cattle.	I have made ensilage in this silo for the last seven years, and in my opinion it has been a success. I only put into the silo what would be of little or no value if made into hay, and use no expensive mechanical means of pressure. The grass is simply carted to the silo as it is cut, well trampled, and then covered over with planks, which are weighted with stones. This is repeated later in the year, when the grass is cut a second time, after which it is left till about the first week in December, when it is opened for use. The quality has always been about the same, between sweet and sour, and it is much liked by the cattle, which invariably seem to do well on it. I do not look upon it as a substitute for hay, but think it a valuable adjunct, and a way of turning grass which otherwise would have little or no value, into a very valuable food. I should not be inclined to spend much money on machinery for pressing, or time in taking temperature, &c., as I think quite good enough ensilage can be made by "rule of thumb."
Kept no account.	Meadow grass,	Did not take the temperature.		As much as they can eat.	Horned cattle only.	I meadowed two fields, one cost 17*s.* 6*d.* per Irish acre, including carting and putting of clay on top, this was a square field, it had been topdressed with farm-yard manure, and gave a very heavy crop, half as much again as the other field which cost £1 per Irish acre, this field is long and narrow, I attributed the extra cost to this fact; stack was as near centre of field as was convenient, of course at headland.
About 12 days,	Old meadow grass.	Do not know.		Depends on age and size of cattle; about 36 lbs. to store heifers.	Two and a-half year old.	Silo stack has turned out most satisfactory, far better than I anticipated, as grass was so dry when being put in stack. Though making ensilage for last five years, I never had better.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
KILKENNY COUNTY.									
John C. Hogg, Esq., Flood Hall, Thomastown.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	In a stack, 21 feet by 17 feet; 18 feet high: above surface; two cross-trees, and the trees laid longways across; trees on top to make presser. Not drained. The two cross-trees to be ten feet between each other, and the others lying close lengthways, and one pulley at end of cross-trees for chain to run in for hand screw.
Mr. W. Barnes, Land Agent and Manager for Miss E. Perry, Stoneyford, Kilkenny.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	In a stack, 40 feet by 24 feet. Grass just piled up on field where cut, or as convenient as possible for use, and when all up we just put nine inches of clay all over.
Michael Davis, Esq., Oldcastle Lower, Windgap.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	In a stack, 20 feet by 14 feet; 5 feet high. By pressing and walking each foot layer of grass or stuff, and when all up and pressed was weighted with stones and hay to cover.
William Somerville, Esq., for R. H. Prior-Wandesforde, Esq., D.L., Castlecomer House, Castlecomer.	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes, in stacks, 6 yards in diameter and about 10 feet in height, covered with sedge and rushes.
William Somerville, Esq., Woodview House, Castlecomer.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes, in round stacks, 7 yards in diameter and about 9 feet high, covered with a few inches of sand.
Lieut.-Colonel John N. Cahill, J.P., Ballyconra, Ballyragget.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Without a silo, in a plain stack. I built it in the simplest form of square stack, and when all the stuff was on it, and it had sunk, it was about six feet high, on top of which I put about two feet of clay as a press. I then put old straw and stuff on top of this, so as to throw off the drop.
KING'S COUNTY.									
Alfred Newsom, Esq., Mount Wilson, Edenderry.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	By building an oblong stack, 18 feet by 12 feet; 6 feet high.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse, K.P., &c., Birr Castle, Parsonstown.	2	–	(1.) 40 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. (2.) 24 feet by 18 feet; 15 feet deep.	Brick, cemented over. Do.,	Paved, Do.,	Corrugated iron, Slated,	Not, Not,	Partly below, Do.,	No,
Jonathan C. Darby, Esq., D.L., Leap Castle, Roscrea.	3	–	30 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. 30 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet deep. 32 feet by 12 feet; 16 feet deep.	Rubble masonry and cement plastered.	Gravel and clay,	Timber and corrugated iron.	Not,	Partly below,	No,
George J. Minchin, Esq., D.L., M.A., Busherstown, Roscrea.	1	–	50 feet by 12 feet; 16 feet deep.	Built and cemented.	Gravel,	Sheet iron,	Not needed,	Partly below,	Not last year here.
Anthony J. Robinson, Esq., Coolderry, Roscrea.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Circular stack in level field, 18 feet in diameter.
R. Digby, Esq., J.P., Geashill.	3	–	(1.) 23 feet by 17 feet; 14 feet deep. (2.) 23 feet by 17 feet; 14 feet deep. (3.) 12 feet by 8 feet; 12 feet deep.	Concrete, Do., Do.,	Concrete, Gravel, Concrete,	Corrugated iron, Do., In barn,	No, No, No,	Partly below, Do., Above,	No,

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
16 days, . .	Old grass cut off the fields where stock was grazing in the middle of July.	I never test	ed the heat.	40 lbs. per day, with run on grass field.	Two-year-old cattle.	I never tried the temperature of it, but kept good pressure, screwing it tight every night after the first two days. Grass should be cut when green, and put in every day as it is cut.
Not restricted to time.	All grass of the best quality.	Have given up altogether as	testing heat useless.	All each beast will eat.	All sort of cattle, but do not approve of it for fat cattle. Horses will eat it with relish, and hurry home to get a bite, but do not get it as part of their regular feed, as it is too rich.	Never be in a hurry to finish off your stack; if you take three months it is not the slightest difference, but build your stack 14 feet high first go off, and then when it falls bring it to same height every 10 days till all grass is up, then clay on top. Will go further in particulars if you wish. I am glad to say I never had any bad ensilage, and I have made it in houses and with leverage, but find clay best of all.
2 days, . .	Coarse grass, .	Not mea	sured.	Not given regularly; 6 or 7 lbs. each.	Milch cows, one and a-half year olds, yearlings, and calves.	The silage with me this year is very good, and I have to say that I had not half enough of it, and was not able to give it every day, but it helped with hay to bring the cattle over the winter. I think it more strengthening than good hay.
21 days, . .	Grass in two, and nettles, weeds, &c., in the third.	Not	tested.	About 35 lbs.. .	Two and three-year-old outlying heifers and bullocks.	The cattle get hay with the ensilage, and thrive well.
About 21 days	Coarse grass, .	Not	taken.	About 30 lbs., .	Three-year-old outlying bullocks.	The cattle got hay also, and have improved.
One week, .	Inferior stuff out of woods, &c.	Cannot answer this, not having gone to the rounds of ascertaining.		About 1 stone (14 lbs.)	To two-year-old store cattle.	I gave it to horses one year, and they did very well upon it, but then one of them got a colic which made me afraid of it, and I discontinued giving it to them.
The time not noted—as opportunity offered during about two months.	Grass of headlands and under apple trees.	About 140° Fahr.	Not recorded.	Not weighed (about 30 lbs. to each).	One and a-half and two-year-olds, bullocks and heifers.	The quality this year (1893) is not so good as in 1892, owing to the drier state of the grass when building it; but in 1892, with same treatment, being built during wet weather, and tramped by eight to ten workmen for ten or fifteen minutes twice per day, and roofed with hay, it was most satisfactory, being a yellowish olive colour and juicy, being the best I have had for the six years during which I have been building them. At first we tried weighting with about two tons of large stones, but find footing with workmen better every way, being easier of application and more effectual.
10 days each silo.	Upland old meadow in No. 1, callows in No. 2.	140 degrees, .	110 degrees, .	To stores 20 lbs., to cows 40 lbs.	Two-year-old cattle and dairy cows.	To have good ensilage good material must be put in. It is a mistake to think, as is general, that grass from under trees or sedgy stuff off callows will produce good food. Ensilage gives much better results when fed to cattle that are housed than to stores in the fields during winter and spring.
Average, 14 days.	Old meadow grass.	Not tested	this year.	Average 28 lbs. or more, according to age.	Dairy cattle and store cattle of all ages.	Last season made less silage; quality extremely good; little or no waste. Silage is especially valuable in a dry spring, keeping dairy cattle in full milk.
4 days, with an interval between each, so as to let it subside.	Grass, . .	Not ascer	tained.	Not ascertained,	Store cattle, .	I have made ensilage the past ten years, and like it every year better.
6 days, . .	Clover and old meadow.	Not ascertain have been as tation goes to	ed, but must hot as fermen- o.	About 28 lbs.. or more.	Two and a-half year heifers; never to horses.	The stack took just six days to make, and when finished I covered with 22 inches deep of earth.
About 3 weeks,	Old meadow grass.	Not	taken.	Not known; it is given to outlying store cattle on the grass.	Store cattle, .	Owing to the splendid hay weather I only filled two of the above silos this season, and up to the present have only opened one. The ensilage seems sweeter than usual, the grass having been rather dry when put in. I put a quantity of nettles and thistles in the bottom of one silo, but have not yet reached them.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
LONGFORD COUNTY.									
Michael Shevlin, Esq., Lisbrack, Longford.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 30 feet by 20 feet; 6 feet high; on the surface of the field; covered with road scrapings; not drained.
Mrs. Margaret Magan, Killashee.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	The fresh grass is drawn in and formed into a heap about 20 feet long by 15 feet wide; 6 feet high; the sides being kept trim and square, and the grass well teased and scattered. This process continues daily until we have the heap complete. Any quantity of thistles might be mixed through the grass as they are eaten with relish by the cattle as ensilage.
LOUTH COUNTY.									
Thomas Corrigan, Esq., Termonfeckin.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in a stack, 40 feet by 24 feet; and 6 feet high; when weighted with 1 foot of sand.
MEATH COUNTY.									
Wm. J. Hopkins, Esq., J.P., Mitchelston, Athboy.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Circular stack, 33 feet in diameter; covered with clay 1 foot deep.
John M. Purdon, Esq., Cloneymore, Athboy.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1.) In a circular pit 30 feet in diameter, 3 feet deep, and 3 feet over ground, covered with 18 inches clay. (2.) Circular stack, 20 feet diameter.
B. W. Parr, Esq., Ballyboy, Athboy.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stack, 25 feet by 25 feet; 7 feet high.
Richard Brady, Esq., Newtowngirley, Kells.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; by building a round stack on the surface of the field, about 30 feet in diameter, sides slightly sloped, top well raised in centre; all covered with two feet of earth dug from around it.
Robert P. Hope, Esq., Loughbawn, Killucan.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in a round stack with a stout pole in the centre, planted in the ground, from which one or more ropes stretch to the outside to sustain and steady the men while they firmly tread on the outer edge. The stack, well trampled, was carried 12 feet high; it was then covered with old manure bags loaded with earth, and roofed. The very best roof is a hay stack built on top.
Claud Chaloner, Esq., J.P., King's Fort, Kells.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made in round stacks, covered with sods and clay; they are 30 feet in diameter.
Cornelius Gavin, Esq., Loyd, Kells.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have made ensilage last season in a stack, 50 feet by 24 feet; 10 feet high.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
30 days, . .	Coarse grass and thistles.	Not tested.	Did not heat properly, some of the grass being too dry.	Half feed given morning and night with a quantity of hay.	Both young cattle on grass, all ages, also milch cows and in-calf cows. Half quantity with sufficient hay and Mangold roots pulped and cut hay mixed.	Had not opened silo stack till 1st April, as I did not expect any good result, as I gave it no attention, the season being so fine for haymaking. Ensilage made from cuttings of drains, headlands, and thistles, and grass cut from pastures, the cattle eat it well; but, say, 18 inches loss on sides.
About 8 weeks.	Grass, . .	Had no accurate means of testing.		About 14 lbs. to 2-year olds, to the others more or less, according to age.	Horned stock.	We give each alternate feed of ensilage the other of hay to cattle and they do remarkably well on it, particularly young stock and cows. Fed on good ensilage in the winter and spring cattle always keep in good condition, retain a nice soft appearance, and thrive very well on the grass in the summer afterwards. Find that good grass makes good ensilage and *vice versa*.
21 days, . .	Vetches and oats.	—	—	40 lbs. with pulped turnips and straw.	To stall-feds, stores, calves and horses, as much as they would eat.	I have a preference for vetches ensilage, as its growth enriches the land very much. It is also better for food than grass ensilage.
About a week,	Old meadow grass, and nettles and thistles.	Never took	temperature.	*Ad lib.*, . . .	Every description of cattle. Young horses and brood mares.	I should find it hard to do without ensilage, and have been making it constantly the last 6 years or more.
(1.) 3 weeks on and off. (2.) 1 day.	(1.) 10 Irish acres old meadow. (2.) 1 acre rape, ½ an acre coarse grass.	Never took	temperature.	As much as they will eat.	Only to aged cattle and aged horses.	Could be nothing better, especially as it can be made from rough grass that would make bad hay no matter how fine the weather.
days, . .	Second crop clover and grass.	Not	taken.	—	—	Have not used it yet.
days, . .	Old meadow and rough pasture.	Not	taken.	Not ascertained.	Stall-feds, with hay.	—
bout a week,	Grass cut from old meadows chiefly in the spots where yellow Rattle (Rhinanthus) begins to grow—cut early to prevent the shedding of its seed.	142 degrees to 145 degrees, the melting point of yellow bees wax applied to scythe blade on drawing it from the stack, where it was kept buried.	But a few degrees less while observation continued.	14 lbs. to cattle in stalls. Those on grass had more fed to them.	Fat cattle grass fed, stall-feds. Neither horses or sheep could be induced to eat it.	Stall-feds fed with ensilage eat the other food given them with greater relish than they otherwise would, and thrive better. The stack has an advantage over the silo in giving free choice of location each season, making haulage a minimum. The great objection of waste on the outside might perhaps be avoided by working in cheap covering paper as the stack is being built.
days, . .	Grass, . .	Not	taken.	From 1 to 2 stone, with hay.	All sorts of store cattle and horses.	Make stacks as near where grown and where used as possible, the greatest expense being in the carriage, as it is heavier than hay and impossible to carry much on a cart.
out 8 days,	Old meadow grass.	Not	kept.	Not weighed,	All description of cattle except horses.	—

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MEATH COUNTY— *continued.*									
E. F. Farrell, Esq., J.P., Moynalty.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made only one stack this year, of clover aftermath (or second crop), conical shape.
W. A. Barnes, Esq., Westland, Kells.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in two circular stacks, about 33 feet in diameter, weighted with clay.
J. L. Naper, Esq., D.L., Loughcrew, Oldcastle.	1	1	40 feet by 20 feet; 15 feet deep.	Bottom half stones, upper half bricks, plastered with cement.	Natural, .	Wood couples; zinc roof set on wood pillars, 4½ feet long, on top of wall.	Not, . . .	12 feet below and 3 feet above.	Yes; in stack 16 feet long, 15 feet broad, pressed by the "Johnson Ratchet Press," but has never been a success; too much waste at sides.
J. N. Roberts, Esq., J.P., Durhamstown, Navan.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in a stack, 24 feet by 24 feet; 10 feet high.
W. Newcome Waller, Esq., J.P., Allenstown, Kells.	-	2		—	—	—	—	—	Yes; two round stacks were made, one about 30 feet in diameter and the other about 20 feet. In each case the fresh-cut grass was heaped together, and tramped, to a height of about 5 feet, and after an interval of two or three days 3 feet or thereabouts was added. This addition was made six times, until the stack reached the height of 14 feet, when it was left for a couple of days to subside, and then the top was covered with clay to a depth of 2 feet. The ensilage has turned out extremely good.
Sir John F. Dillon, Bart., D.L., Lismullen, Navan.	2	-	(1.) 40 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep. (2.) 40 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Concrete, . . Do., . .	Gravel, . . . Do., . .	Corrugated iron, Do., . .	Not, . . . Do., . .	Partly below, Do., .	Yes; in a round heap, covered with clay dug out of a trench dug round heap.
Lieut.-Col. John Coddington, D.L., Old Bridge, Drogheda.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks; one 30 feet by 20 feet, 12 feet high; the other 30 feet by 15 feet, 12 feet high; well shaken and tramped by men, then covered with clay to the depth of 1 foot 8 inches.
Burton Booth, Esq., Fennor, Slane, Co. Meath.	-	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	All in round stacks; one 18 feet diameter, 23 feet high; one 21 feet diameter, 23 feet high; two 12 feet diameter, 18 feet high; and covered with about 2 feet 6 inches of clay from a trench round each.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
4 to 7 days, .	Clover aftermath.	Not	taken.	30 to 50 lbs., .	Store cattle, .	Owing to the very dry year made nearly all hay. I have been using two-year-old ensilage lately, and think that it improves with keeping.
—	No. 1 stack, old upland meadow; No. 2, aftergrass of old meadow.	Temperature	not taken.	About 2 stones to a three-year-old, and a little hay.	To all sorts of cattle, except calves.	My experience is that store cattle when getting a little hay during the winter along with ensilage (unless there is a good deal of old grass on the field) do better than when getting ensilage only.
—	Old meadow grass.	—	—	—	Store cattle, .	—
18 days, . .	Grass, . .	—	—	14 lbs., . .	Store, . .	—
—	Old meadow grass.	—	—	—	Bullocks, heifers, and young stock.	—
As crops were fit.	Old meadow grass, green oats and rye.	—	—	—	Milch cows, calves, and store cattle.	Have used very little but ensilage since 1883 for any cattle on farm or in dairy.
7 days each, .	Vetches, beans, peas, oats, in No. 1; grass in No. 2.	No. 1, 143°; No. 2, 137°.	No. 1, 136°; No. 2, 130°.	Not weighed, but given according to age, with some hay every second day.	Fed to cattle of all ages, dairy cows included.	All stock fed on the above are in good health and have thriven well throughout the season, and eat the ensilage in preference to the very best of upland hay.
Each of the large ones nearly three weeks, and of the small, 10 days.	In 1 large one, the grass of an old pasture field containing 7½ acres, Irish measure; in 1 small one the grass of a similar field containing 3 acres, Irish measure; and in the other large and small one, old tufts of grass which cattle did not eat, and over about 25 acres, Irish measure; this was not made until October.	I did not	take the temperature.	About 28 lbs., .	2 and 3 years old heifers and bullocks and springers.	—

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MEATH COUNTY —*continued.*									
Thos. M. Carew, Esq., Kildangan, Kinnegad.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made on the level surface of the field, in a stack or cock about 14 yards wide. I covered the top with clay, about 6 inches deep, when the stack was finished. There was little or no damaged stuff on top, but around the side of stack there was a considerable quantity damaged; at least 10 inches all round. I have a second stack of ensilage, the produce of about 10 Irish acres. It was made at the same time as the larger one. I used to work alternately, leaving the stack a day or two to settle down. I don't think it is necessary to use pressure at all, only give the stack time to settle down itself. It was only yesterday (10th March) that I opened the second stack, so that I cannot tell its condition.
Robert Fowler, Esq., D.L., Robinstown, Enfield, co. Meath.	1	2	30 feet by 13 feet; 16 feet deep.	Stone and mortar with cement plaster.	Gravel, . .	Corrugated iron.	No, . . .	Silo is on side of hill, partly above and partly below surface.	Yes; in two stacks. One 27 feet in diameter, the other 24 feet in diameter, height, when settled down, 7 feet; each stack was made in excavation in side of hill, green soil was put on from carts on the high ground and ensilage taken away from low ground; stacks were weighted with about 18 inches of clay.
Mr. Peter Ferres, Steward for J. H. Nicholson, Esq., J.P., Legar House, Kinnegad, co. Meath.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in one stack; 60 feet by 24 feet; 12 feet high when settled down; being all coarse grass and sedge, and carted on to stack every second day, and pressed by two feet of earth when finished.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.									
William Young, Esq., D.L., Brockley Park, Stradbally.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack; 24 feet by 18 feet; 12 feet high; by Johnston's press, with wire ropes and ratchets, a most convenient system for putting up a stack at intervals, as the pressure can be thrown off and on in ten minutes.
Charles C. Murphy, Esq., Ballinvally, Coolraine, Mountrath.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	By building a round stack in centre of field, 30 feet in diameter, making the stack about 6 feet high at first, then leaving it for about 10 days, or until a man's hand cannot be held in it; and then, after tramping well down, to proceed as at first, by adding 6 feet more of grass, and so on until you have it made.
Thomas Walpole, Esq., J.P., Monadreliid, Borris-in-Ossory.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a rick, 36 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 12 feet high, when made edges cut straight, and pavings thrown on top, covered with boughs, and hay rick on top for weight.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Commenced July 24th, 1893, recommenced Aug. 10th.	Produce of 16½ Irish acres of heavy meadow, about 4 tons to the acre.	Did not ascertain temperature.		Did not weigh it out.	Full-grown cattle & weanling calves. A few horses had access to stack, and they spent more than half their time around stack eating. A few sheep running with calves were fed on it also, and when they got used to the ensilage ate it as well as the cattle.	On 17th February I opened the stack and commenced feeding 80 full-grown cattle. Gave the ensilage out every morning—about 3 large horse loads. On the 21st February commenced feeding 52 weanling calves and 3 sheep that were running with calves. On the 26th February I put 20 large bullocks on to the ensilage, and on the 28th February I put on about 30 additional large cattle. The above head of stock were fed exclusively till 27th March, when I took off 80 beasts and put them out on fresh pasture. About 30 of these are still getting a trifle of ensilage on grass, and they eat it greedily. To-day the last of the stack was finished. I consider the ensilage had considerably more yield than same quantity of hay, and I am certain the cattle throve as well, if not better, than if they were fed on hay.
Silo about 6 weeks; two stacks 8 days each.	Meadow grass,	Not sufficient to make known. ensilage.	Heat was sufficient to make sweet ensilage.	To stall-fed cattle one feed of 28 lbs. daily; to store cattle, rather more; to weanling calves about 14 lbs. daily.	To stall-fed cattle & stores on grass, and to calves which are put in at night; not to horses.	The ensilage was good, and there has been less waste in the stacks than usual, as clay was built up against the sides exposed to sun and wind, which was the part where the chief waste occurred in previous years.
18 days, . .	Coarse grass and sedge.	Not taken.		28 lbs., .	To 3-year-old bullocks.	First-class food for cattle. There is a great advantage in making a large proportion of ensilage, as the work can be carried on continuously—no break off from bad weather. The farmer, without loss, can retain his workmen until the whole meadows are cut and saved. I prefer it, when good, to the best of hay for cattle.
3 months, .	Old meadow grass and grass from plantations.	Not taken, .	Not taken; kept always at the highest pressure possible.	As much as they will eat once a day.	To stall-feeders, store cattle, springers, and calves; not to dairy cattle or horses.	The silage is of a light olive-green colour. Very little waste; not more than 4 inches at sides and 5 or 6 inches at the ends; none on top or bottom, as the very top is made of rubbish only fit for bedding in any case. No thatch or cover required, as the stuff is so hard pressed as to be impervious to wind or moisture.
About 5 or 6 weeks.	Coarse moory grass.	About 150 degrees.	—	—	Given to store cattle on grass; they eat it well and appear to thrive.	I have seen many ways of making ensilage, and I believe that this method is best. It saves the expense of building, &c., and also saves labour in the carting of heavy wet grass to the silo. If the season were wet, and that hay could not be well saved, there is no doubt but that ensilage is very good, but with young stock fed on grass I believe hay goes further and cattle do as well on it. I adhered as nearly as possible to Mr. Waithman's Report, taken from "Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, 1888."
14 days, . .	Old meadow grass.	Not tried.		Not weighed; all they can eat once a day.	3-year-old bullocks.	—

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
QUEEN'S COUNTY *continued.*									
T. Robert Ely, Esq., Ballaghmore Castle, Roscrea.	–	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	In round stacks, 24 feet in diameter, 5½ feet high; when weighted and done sinking, grass carted when freshly cut, put on in layers well pressed down by men to about 3 feet high; in two or three days another layer, and so on.
[Mr. Ely made no ensilage in 1893, remarks refer to 1892 and previous years.]									
Captain John Loftus Bland, D.L., Blandsfort, Abbeyleix.	1	–	18 feet by 8 feet; 10 feet deep	Concrete and Cement.	Clay.	None.	Not.	Below.	No.
WESTMEATH COUNTY.									
R. Henry Bond, J.P., Fairy Hall, Rathowen.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	Stack made on slope of hill-fall for drainage.	Yes, in a stack, 21½ feet by 21½ feet; 8 feet high; by mowing with machine for half day and placing amount cut in heap 7 yards in diameter on same day, keeping edges tramped and higher than centre; leaving this to rest for 36 hours mowing again half-day and placing amount cut on top of that cut first day leave it for 36 hours and so on till high enough.
Mr. C. Nash, steward to Major Lyster Smythe, D.L., Barbavilla, Collinstown.	–	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stacked in meadow.
William Evans, Esq., J.P., Gillardstown House, Killucan.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 60 feet by 20 feet; 14 feet high
G. N. Purdon, Esq., J.P., Lisnabin, Killucan.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	One stack of ensilage has been made in the month of November 1893, of the following dimensions at this date, 6th March 1894, viz.: 21 feet long by 15 feet wide and 11 feet high, composed of 200 loads of old meadow grass, half a ton each load.
Thomas Maher, Esq., J.P., Moyvoughly Moate.	–	2	—	—	—	—	—	On a high bank—an old rath—where grass grew for silage in a hollow in the field where kept for meadow.	Made in stacks—No. 1 circular, breadth 3 feet, depth 12 feet; No. 2, breadth 16 feet, depth, 8 feet. Made in July, in hot weather, of rich old meadow grass put together quite fresh cart. loaded with material, drawn up on stack. When getting too high, put a heap of clay covered with timber to enable horses to get up. Mowing machine works up to 1 o'clock. All cut up to that time put into stack same day. The great secret in making ensilage is when the heat gets up strong to keep it trampled with horse power, to prevent it from overheating, or I may say burning. From the time I begin my stacks I never have one of my riding horses off it during the day, as well as having it all carted up. I leave my cart on the stack at night for pressure. My ensilage, made last summer, made very dry, but put together fresh-cut, I consider the best I ever had. Not at all as sloppy as other years; 3 feet of clay put on top of stacks immediately when finished.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
About 15,	Grass (old meadow).	Only once tested—135 to 140 degrees Fahrenheit, 18 inches from edge.		Not weighed; as much as they would eat up clean on field.	To stores of all ages.	When finished trench dug round stack 1 foot from base, 4 feet wide 1½ feet deep, clay put on stack. The moisture going into the trench and soaking away; when the stack had finished sinking I would have about 5 foot 6 inches in height. There would be about 3 inches waste on top and six round edge. I generally have ferns or old coarse grass put on top of stack, over the clay, to keep out the rain. I never had a stack a failure, and several samples which I had examined were always pronounced "excellent," "very good," &c. I consider well-made ensilage excellent feeding for store stock, two and three years old. They eat it greedily, and prefer it to hay, thrive well on it; but for younger stock I prefer hay, or some hay as well as ensilage. I have no experience of it as a food for horses.
No account kept.	Plantation, headlands, & ditches, and what was not suitable for making hay.	No account kept.		No account kept.	Horned cattle; not to horses.	Am of opinion that hay is preferable to ensilage, and would not make ensilage if weather was suitable for hay. No waste on sides of walled silo, but about 6 or 8 inches on top; the lower part of silo always best.
About 10,	Grass, nearly ripe.	Not taken.		About 35 lbs. each in the evenings, and hay in the mornings.	Well-bred shorthorns, twenty-one months old.	On third or fourth day cut off outside edges and place them in stack. Furze placed on top, with their butts in, to prevent clay from falling off sides. The clay should be put on at least 15 inches deep, and does well for top-dressing when ensilage is being used. The quantity of land off which I have taken the grass is about 2¾ acres (Irish), and I calculate I have double the amount of food off them than if I had made same amount into hay.
—	—	—	—	—	To store cattle out-fed on the land.	I have made two silo stacks last season, although the weather was most suitable for haymaking and not just so suitable for saving ensilage, and as I set more value on ensilage as being a more profitable stuff for cattle food, I made two stacks by attending to them every morning when grass was moist. I have covered them with earth, and have now very good ensilage.
Eight days,	Upland old meadow.	Not ascertained.		20 lbs.,	Black cattle of all ages.	Owing to the dry season ensilage did not turn out as succulent as on former occasions, and suffered more from dry mould.
About 30 days,	Old meadow grass.	Did not take temperature.		Have not given any to cattle yet this season, generally give about 25 lbs. per diem.	Milking cows, springers, and young stock.	Having made sweet ensilage in stack now for six or seven years, my men know from experience how to have the proper temperature maintained. I find that from three to five days is required for every twenty tons put on the stack to attain the right heat; then put on twenty tons more, and so on till stack is formed, when it is pressed with Blunt's lever press.
21 days for No. 1.	—	Cannot say.		From 3 to 4 stone per beast per day.	Prime three-year old beasts, none to horses.	This is my fifth season for feeding on ensilage. When properly made I consider it as good *as best hay*, far superior to the general run of hay, and what makes it so valuable you get more than three times the quantity of food off an acre of land, or in other words 1 acre of ensilage is equal to 3 acres of hay. I have at present 200 beasts and 100 sheep eating silage; sheep are very fond of it and thrive fast on it; but I give them 1 lb. of cake with it. You see I am a great believer in ensilage *when properly made.*

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
WESTMEATH COUNTY— *continued.*									
Mark G. Russell, Esq., Nahodmore, Moate.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
T. Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., J.P., Grouse Lodge, Moate.	–	3	–	–	–		–	–	I made three circular stacks about 25 feet diameter, and 10 feet high.
Edward Wakefield, Esq., Farnagh, Moate.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes; made in a plain stack; 7 yards by 7 yards; 12 feet deep.
T. F. Levinge, Esq., J.P., Enniscoffy House, Killucan.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	In two stacks, each 16 feet by 12 feet; 6 feet high. In No. 1 instance meadow grass was used, and simply ricked up, leaving inside hollow, and tramping well the outside. No. 2 stack was carted upon, which is a better plan.
WEXFORD COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. the Earl of Courtown, D.L., Courtown House, Gorey.	1	–	20 feet by 15 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and lime,	Concrete,	Slates,	No,	Half-and-half.	With a silo,
WICKLOW COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. Viscount Powerscourt, K.P., D.L., Powerscourt, Enniskerry, co. Wicklow.	2	–	26 feet by 15 feet; 11 feet deep. 26 feet by 15 feet; 6 feet deep.	Concrete, Do.,	Concrete, Do.,	Slate, Do.,	Not, Do.,	Partly below. Above surface,	Pearson's silo press at Luggela not used this year for want of grass.
* * *	1	–	Inside measurement, 50 feet by 25 feet; 28½ feet deep.	Stone and mortar, lined inside with smooth cement.	Cement,	Corrugated iron,	Not drained, but a lot of juice runs out.	Partly below, sloped road up to top.	No,
Robert G. Dixon, Esq., Miltown, Dunlavin.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	In a stack (circular), about 22 feet in diameter.

PROVINCE OF

CLARE COUNTY.									
Mr. Peter Dawson, Manager for Hon. Mrs. Ball, Fortfergus, Ennis, Clare.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	In a long rick, 90 feet by 16 feet; 20 feet deep. Tramped by a horse until near the eave, one end sloped to let horse up and down, afterwards made up and trampled by men. Before finishing rick I give it time to settle down, and also rehead it afterwards and thatch with rushes.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
About 10 days,	Good meadow grass.	Did not try the	temperature.	They get as much as they will eat.	Store cattle, .	The stacks are made at the butt of the hill, and the grass carted on to it by a gangway from top of hill. I don't cut away the gangway as it is as good ensilage as the main stack. I weight it with clay and consider the quicker it is put on the better.
4 days average.	Ordinary meadow grass.	Not	tested.	50 lbs., . .	Horned stock and milch cows. Did not give any to horses, except some young ones in same field as the cattle, the horses took their share.	I did not make any ensilage in 1893, but in 1892 I made above and was very pleased with result. I consider the ensilage feeds more stock than the same grass would have done if made into hay. The ensilage turned out very good and cattle relished it.
Six or seven, a little on each day.	Grass, . .	Know nothing	about temperature.	A big load of ensilage to 30 cattle.	Store cattle, .	Ensilage made in a stack is a most simple process, some wet grass put on each day for as many days as you may wish will keep all going on right, and then the sack is covered heavily with clay immediately afterwards.
About 6 days each.	Ordinary meadow grass.	Did not	test heat.	Can't exactly say about 7 lbs. with other feeding is enough.	To store cattle of all ages, milch cows and stall-feds.	My stacks were weighted, one with clay and the other with small field stones, about ten tons of each; not necessary to test heat; if sufficient weight laid on all will be right. Best results are obtained by using in conjunction with other food.
—	Grass of waste places.	Never	tried.	16 lbs., . .	Horned cattle, 2 and 3 years.	In consequence of dryness of season and shortness of grass much less ensilage was made than in former years.
12 days, . .	Old meadow grass, and bank slopes.	150 degrees, .	120 degrees, .	30 lbs., . .	Milch cows, store cattle and calves.	I give it to dairy cows, about 30 lbs. each per day, and also to a bull I am fattening, and also to store cattle, as well as to sheep in bad weather, and find they all do well on it. Weighted with planks and stones it turned out good. The second silo was not filled this year.
Time not kept—as fast as possible.	Old meadow grass.	Not	taken.	Not weighed, .	All descriptions of cattle; not to horses.	Description of one large silo same as before. More cattle kept on silage than on hay, calculated by the area mown. As far as I can make out proportion 5 to 3. Cattle do better on good hay than on silage. The quicker the silo is filled the better, I think. The amount of waste in a built silo with smooth walls is practically nil. The waste in a stack is enormous.
7 days, . .	Old meadow grass.	Not	taken.	56 lbs. to 84 lbs.,	Fattening cattle,	The silage this year has not been of so good quality as heretofore, and there has been much more waste on the edges of the stack. I put this down to the dryness of the weather, and also to the grass not being as succulent as in former years.

MUNSTER.

About 21 days,	Grass from corcass land, and all coarse grasses in bottoms of grazing fields.	Not	tested.	About 3 stone per head per day.	Two and three-year old bullocks and horses.	My bullocks did remarkably well on the ensilage, and the above method of making has been practised for six years, the bullocks have a large out-run, still they watch for their feed which they eat up greedily, and are as eager for it as if it was turnips. Nothing so useful for a large farmer who has a large stock on hand for the winter.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
CLARE COUNTY— *continued.*									
James Bentley, Esq., Glanlow, Parteen.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 16 feet by 16 feet; 12 feet high.
Major-General Edward A. Gore, Derrymore, O'Callaghan's Mills.	3	-	Exact dimensions not known.	Stone, . .	Concrete, . .	Galvanized iron,	No, . . .	Above surfaces.	No, ...
CORK COUNTY.									
George Bolster, Esq., J.P., Mallow.	1	-	40 feet by 16 feet; 13 feet deep.	Rubble masonry plastered with Portland cement inside.	Plain floor covered with boughs 1 foot high.	Timber, . .	Not, . . .	Partly over the land and partly under, which makes it convenient for filling and in removing for use.	Not made, . . .
Charles Arthur Webb, Esq., Wilton, Mallow.	2	-	About 15 feet by 15 feet; 10 feet deep. Two silos of above dimensions under one roof.	Cemented, .	Paved, . .	Slated, . .	No, . . .	Above, . .	Not for 1893, . .
Miss Selina H. O'Grady, Aghamarta Castle, Cork.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 17 feet by 11 feet; 12 feet high. Rough platform of stones on a sloping ground; grass was cut, carted to stack, put on and then trampled on by men, finally weighted with stones, timber, or anything else to hand; lastly roughly covered with fern, &c., and weighted with stones, hung over top and connected by galvanized wire with stones at other side of stack.
John B. Barter, Esq., Park House, Youghal.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made without silo by building a stack 30 feet by 30 feet, continuing at it constantly from start to finish. The sides kept perfectly upright and stronger than the inside.
KERRY COUNTY.									
Sir John R. Colomb, K.C.M.G., D.L., Dromquinna, Kenmare.	1	-	17 feet by 10 feet; 12 feet deep.	Ordinary masonry; internal surface smoothed with cement.	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron,	No, . . .	Partly below,	No, ...
George Hewson, Esq., J.P., Ennismore, Listuwel.	1	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stephen Edward Collis, Esq., J.P., Tieracles, Tarbert, Kerry.	1	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LIMERICK COUNTY.									
J. J. Rose, Esq., for the Count de Salis, Loughgur, Kilmallock, co. Limerick.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Built in open field, 70 feet by 25 feet; 12 feet high: the same as a hay rick, when finished covered top with old hay, drain cut around on surface. *Not weighted.*

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	The season being so very fine I saved all my meadows, but with everything I could gather up I made the above, the cattle like it well and ate it greedily.
—	Meadow grass.	—	—	—	Store cattle and young horses, and brood mares.	Animals all did well on this ensilage. When the ensilage was finished and the cattle put on dry hay, they lost condition. I propose to reverse the matter this year and finish off with ensilage.
6 days, filling and weighing.	—	Cannot tell.		About 35 lbs. as an adjunct to grass.	Dairy cows, .	I find this quantity of silage more valuable than the same weight of turnips in the winter, by giving it on the field during the day, it does not impart an unpleasant flavour to milk.
About 8 days,	Meadow grass,	Not ascertained.		About 20 to 40 lbs.	Year and half cattle, and dairy cows.	Ensilage good colour and almost sweet, given with hay to cattle in sheds by night, on grass by day. Dairy cows fed with ensilage on grass after milking. I consider it a most useful food. No stacks made by me this year, on account of dry summer and scarcity of grass.
—	Coarse grass,	Unknown.		Unknown, .	Young cattle and young horses.	The stack sunk to about 6½ feet in depth after some time. Silage in stack was dark brown and dark green.
12 days, . .	Old meadow grass.	Not taken.		Has not been used this season; kept over for next winter.	—	The stack was principally made and covered by the horse fork and horse pole; the clay to depth of three feet was put on by means of horse pole; the sides for about 1½ feet were cut off and put into centre before covering.
—	Plantation grass.	Not observed.		21 lbs. to each cow per diem, or thereabouts.	Milch cows.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	I have not had sufficient experience with regard to silos and ensilage. I have had it in an out-house but would prefer the outside ricks. I would approve of it for late grass, &c., and I think it very useful in connection with a large dairy or grazing farm.
3 days as follows, filling say on Monday. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday let it alone. Fill again on Friday, and so on.	Grass off a good field.	Can't say, .	—	—	Young stock cattle, as much as they eat without waste.	My silo is made at the end of a long cow-house. I built up one ∩ door, ran a wall across of ordinary thickness, and cemented place inside. I believe 30 tons of ensilage can be made in it. After first day's filling I put on some weight, take same off for second filling, and don't put on again until the filling is completed. Ensilage has a somewhat pleasant, although powerful and far-pervading smell.
4 fillings 8 days.	Old meadow grass.	About 120 degrees.	—	14 lbs., .	Stall-fed cattle and stores out of doors, none to horses.	I have 43 head stall-fed cattle, and 150 head out of doors, they all have done well. The house cattle get per diem, 6 stone roots, 14 lbs. ensilage, 6 lbs. linseed and cattle cake, ground barley, and oats, all mixed; they have done well; the store cattle eat it on the field with hay. Have very good ensilage this season and it is a first-class feeding for cattle.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
LIMERICK COUNTY—*continued.*									
H. S. Croker, Esq., D.L., J.P., Ballinagarde, Limerick.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes. In 2 stacks, one 25 feet by 25 feet; the other 20 feet by 20 feet; simply built on level portion of field. The larger stack was made in very dry weather, and rolled after each layer of grass had been put up. It is not near as good stuff now as was the smaller stack.
J. Shine, Esq., Ballymacreese, Limerick,	1	–	18 feet by 9 feet; it fell to about 7 feet.	Made in a field,	A field, . .	Covered with about 4 tons of straw. See remarks.	Required no drainage.	On surface, .	If by "silo" a pit is meant, I have seen it twice (as I have made *it in the open*). Mr. H. Croker, of Ballinagarde, Limerick, is about the best authority on the subject (having had such experience) in the South of Ireland.
J. H. Weldon, Esq., J.P., Ash-hill Towers, Kilmallock.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	My ensilage was made in one stack, 25 feet by 21 feet; 12 feet high. The grass was put together chiefly in the morning, when the dew was on it, and on wet days unfit for other work. I used no pressure this year.
Major H. Furlonge, Killeline, Newcastle West.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	A circular stack, 30 feet in diameter; 14 feet high. Perfectly upright, and well beaten round the sides. No pressure, except what each succeeding day's cutting put on previously stacked grass. When finished sodded the top, letting them well down the sides. Earth was then piled on the sods to the depth of 2½ feet. A weather cast was then given by heaping over the earth damp straw or half rotten bedding.
Geo. J. Minchin, Esq., D.L., Boskill, Cahirconlish.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	A stack, 24 feet square and 10 feet high, which fell to about 4 feet.
TIPPERARY COUNTY.									
W. T. Trench, Esq., D.L. Redwood, Lorrha, Roscrea.	2	3	24 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Masonry, lined with cement.	Clay, . . .	Galvanized iron, raised 6 feet over top of silo.	No, . .	Partly below,	In stack drawing the grass on to it exactly like a manure heap—then sheeting it with planks and weighting with stones, and covering with waste rubbish to keep out rain.
			30 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Do., . . .	Do., . . .	Do., . . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	
W. H. Carrol, Esq., J.P., Lissen Hall, Nenagh.	1	1	50 feet by 20 feet; by 18 feet deep.	Cement, . .	Earth, . .	Slate, ...	Not, . .	Level with surface.	Yes, in a stack, 20 feet by 20 feet; 20 feet high.
Mr. M. Scally, Land Steward to Capt. Moore, D.L., Barne, Clonmel.	1	–	27 feet by 11 feet; 9 feet deep.	Stone and mortar cemented over.	Concrete, . .	Wood, . . .	Not, . .	Partly below,	No, ...
Mr. Louis G. Begg, Steward to Lady Gough, Knockeevan, Clonmel.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Square stack, built in old quarry; 25 feet by 18 feet; 20 feet high.

MUNSTER—*continued*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle: if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
No account kept.	Meadow hay,	No tempera	ture taken.	As much as they will eat.	Horned cattle and sheep, a good deal of trouble taken to get sheep to eat it, but they now do so.	Made late in the year in wet weather, the latter was not rolled at all and is very superior ensilage. No weights on top save weeds and useless damaged grass. I still hold ensilage making is most useful and a saving of food. It, with me, always succeeds better in wet weather when hay making is out of the question.
Off and on about a week.	Second crop clover and rye grass.	Did not	test it.	Cannot exactly say, as I did not weigh it.	Dairy cows, and they did right well on it, especially when getting straw as their second feed.	Of course it is generally known, that in outside made ensilage stacks, a *foot* of waste occurs all round the edges of stack. To try and obviate this, I enclosed my stack at *every* side with straw, to the depth of about 4 feet (then, as I have said above, I put, as a weight, 4 tons of straw), but my idea proved fallacious, as the ensilage, being so firm, and the straw being put to it some weeks after, a vacuum between both resulted, and the same waste took place, as if the stack had not been protected at the sides, but none on top. I am now using it (*made in October*, 1892) with dairy cows, and they are doing (with a feed of hay) entirely to my satisfaction.
Time extended over a month or five weeks.	Meadow grass, and what grew in the plantations.	Did not test	the heat.	About 10 lbs.	Two year old store cattle and yearlings. The horses got none.	All the cattle were fed alternately with ensilage and hay. I had a quantity of ensilage left from last year; it was of course the first used this winter, and the cattle ate it well.
10 days,	Grass and cabbage, over which was sprinkled 5 barrels of molasses.	180° Fahr.	Not ascertained.	Milch cows, about 60 lbs.	Dry and milch cattle.	Stack was a great success; and an analysis of the milk proved that the cattle fed on silage produced a much larger percentage of butter fats than those fed on hay. The flow was also greater. Both for young and old horn cattle I consider it far preferable to the best hay.
2 days; then left it a week to settle down, and finished it in 2 days more.	Grass,	Not ascer	tained.	Not ascertained,	Store cattle,	I have made stacks for 6 or 7 years, and am very well satisfied with the result.
—	Good grass.	—	—	1 stone to store fiel	cattle in the ds.	I am of the same opinion as already expressed in returns for previous years.
14 days,	Old meadow,	110 degrees F.,	100 degrees F.,	21 lbs. per beast per day.	Bullocks, heifers, and horses, 21 lbs. per day.	—
4 days,	Upland meadow grass.	Temperature	not tested,	40 to 50 lbs.	Milch cows and out-lying store cattle.	—
7 days,	Old grass cut in woods and ditches.	— Not	tested.	10 lbs. per head.	Store cattle and horses.	I commenced making stack in August and finished it off in October, then weighted it with large timber. I find timber to do better than a press in the open. When opening stack in February I found the grass to turn out the same way as put in, and cattle and horses do well on it.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
TIPPERARY COUNTY—*continued.*									
Mr. D. Scott, for Capt. G. King Staunton Massy Dawson, D.L., Ballinacourté, Tipperary.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	No better method of making silage than to build stack similar to any other stack or rick, and when finished weight with stones, &c.
John Bolton Massy, Esq., J.P., Ballywire, Tipperary.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stack made 15 feet long, 14 feet wide, and about 16 feet high. Stack raised first day to about 5 feet, then rested for 4 or 5 days, until heat was well up, then more grass was put on it.
WATERFORD COUNTY.									
H. Villiers Stuart, Esq., D.L., Dromana, Cappoquin.	1	–	24 feet by 18 feet; 20 feet mean depth: deeper at back than front, being on the slope of a hill.	Three sides, formed by an old quarry in the hill side; the fourth is a thick wall of masonry.	The natural rock at quarry bottom drained, naturally.	Corrugated iron, and removable.	The fissures in the rock bottom drained it perfectly.	Partly below and partly above level of road, which passes in front.	No. . . .
Mr. William Brien, Steward to Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Hillier, C.B., D.L., Mocollop Castle, Lismore.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Square stack on surface, 20 feet by 20 feet; 10 feet high; floored and roofed with bracken.
Edward Flahavan, Esq., Glenhouse, Portlaw.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stack, 35 feet by 18 feet; 8 feet high; on level of ground, covered over with rough grass, rushes, &c.

PROVINCE OF

ANTRIM COUNTY.									
R. J. Montgomery, Esq., Benvarden, Dervock.	1	–	16 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and lime,	Paved, . .	Slates, . .	Not, . .	Above, . .	—
Mr. James Logan, Land Steward to Thomas Montgomery, Esq., J.P., Ballydrain, Dunmurry.	1	–	11 feet by 7 feet 11 inches; 13 feet deep.	Stone and lime,	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron,	Drained, .	Below, . .	—
Henry J. M'Cance, Esq., D.L., Larkfield, Dunmurry.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Simply a stack, weighted by the Johnson rope pressure; 12 feet by 14 feet; 9 feet high.
Francis Dwyer, Esq., J.P., Belvidere, Lisburn.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In open field, similar to hay stacks; 15 feet by 13 feet; 7 feet high.
John Campbell, Esq., Rathfern.	2	3	Each 16 feet by 6 feet; 10 feet deep.	Brick, finished with Portland cement.	Portland cement concrete.	Wood, covered with felt, in divisions like a greenhouse roof so as to fill to the top.	—	All above surface.	I have used two stacks, and have now a third one, all having been made from aftergrass of last autumn and two preceding ones.
Mr. James H. Robinson, for Thomas Hughes Torrens, Esq., J.P., Edenmore, Whiteabbey.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	We have entirely discontinued making ensilage in silo. We make all in stack on level ground.

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature: Greatest Heat.	Temperature: Average Heat for first 10 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
—	Second cut grass, clover, and good meadow grass.	—	—	As much as they eat.	All sorts of cattle.	We make a silage stack in corner of meadow field, and approve of it very much.
Could not tell,	Good meadow grass.	Could	not tell,	As much as they chose to eat.	Young stock and dairy cattle.	Last summer being too dry I only made one stack, as I have no experience how very dry grass might answer in ensilage. The stack should not be raised more than five feet the first day, and no more grass added until the heat was well up, otherwise much waste in bottom of stack.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Owing to the scarcity and dearness of hay my silo has proved more valuable than ever. I don't know what we should have done without it, as it was the means of furnishing us with at least a hundred tons of additional fodder, and has enabled us to get through the winter without materially reducing our stock.
17 days, . .	Grass fit for hay.	Not	taken.	Don't weigh the ensilage.	25 1½-year olds, 8 2½-year olds, in-calf, and 21 yearlings.	The 25 1½-year olds and the 8 in-calf are fed on ensilage twice a day. They got no hay this season. The 21 yearlings get ensilage in the morning and hay in the evening. All are fed on the land; we don't house cattle in the winter, and don't weigh the ensilage; all the cattle eat it well. The above stack was opened on the 11th of January, all the above cattle are using it since, and will last 8 weeks more,
About 9 days,	Marsh grass, old meadow.	No observations taken.		About 21 to 28 lbs.	Young stock, 1 year, 2 year, and 3 years. None given to horses.	Silo stack only, well trampled with men and horse, 18 inches waste on sides and ends; variable quality, from dark coloured to bright, but cattle ate all well; not tried with horses, though they were seen to eat it; a little given to milking cows without injury to quality of butter. No ensilage made last year. [Mr. Flahavan's remarks refer to the year 1892.]

ULSTER.

About 10 days, at intervals.	Meadow grass,	Not	taken.	From 1 to 2 stone.	Store cattle, of various ages.	—
1 day, . .	Meadow grass, and grass from lawns, &c.	—	—	About 56 lbs. each.	Dairy cows and young stock.	Ensilage very good, little or no waste; weighted with earth, about 90 lbs. to the square foot.
12 consecutive days; weight about 37 tons.	About 9 acres of second cutting of grass.	155 degrees, .	135 degrees, .	About 35 lbs. .	To young stock and 2-year olds.	The ensilage has been very good with me this year, my people now understand the making and management of it much better than at first. If I had one person to milk the cows, and another to feed them, it would really be of great use, but with one man feeding and milking, the milk gets tasted. The young animals have thriven well on it.
—	Aftergrass and plantation cuttings.	160 degrees, .	130 degrees, .	Milk cows, 20 lbs.	Cows and store cattle.	—
—	—	—	—	70 and 80 lbs., .	—	The stacks, covered with old boards and weighted with clay, answer so well, that I consider building is needless outlay.
About 10 days,	Aftergrass, .	Not	taken.	About 28 lbs., .	Milk cows and young stock.	We have one stack this year, 20 feet by 10 feet, weighted with stones, finished on top with hay, bottoms shaped like a rick, and thatched to keep out wet. Ensilage excellent.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
CAVAN COUNTY.									
D. A. Mortimer, Esq., J.P., Lakeview, Mullagh.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	By building a stack in the field when the grass grew.
Mr. W. Mitchell, for S. Sanderson. Esq., D.L., Cloverhill, Belturbet.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Built in a round stack on the level ground, 36 feet in diameter, 7 feet in height when settled down. A layer of clay sods put on top; also 2 feet deep of stones; a roof of rushes to to keep off rain.
DONEGAL COUNTY.									
George Bustard, Esq., Belville, Dunkineely.	1	-	—	Wood, . .	Limestone, with concrete to level.	—	—	Above surface,	An open stack was first tried. The results were very good, but the labour and trouble equally great. The press used in this and all other attempts was Reynold's Patent (chain and screw).
W. Sinclair, Esq., D.L., Holyhill, Strabane.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Three stacks (1.) 23 feet by 16 feet, 10 feet high; (2.) 23 feet by 16 feet, 10 feet high; (3.) 17 feet by 14 feet, 9 feet high. Two in Tyrone, one in Donegal. Heavily weighted with stones.
Col. Robert George Montgomery, D.L., Convoy House, Raphoe.	1	-	30 feet by 14 feet, 9 feet deep to the eave; in two divisions.	Stone and lime,	Hard clay, .	Corrugated iron,	Naturally dry,	Back and one end cut out of a bank.	For two or three years we tried an open stack as well as the house, but it was hardly as good, and much more waste.
T. B. Stoney, Esq., Oakfield, Raphoe.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	My ensilage this year is in a stack, circular, 24 feet diameter and 12 feet high.
DOWN COUNTY.									
Mr. J. Hill, Land Steward to Col. J. M'Cance, J.P., Knocknagoney, Strandtown, Belfast.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 15 feet by 15 feet, 7 feet high. Ensilage can be made without a silo in stack by adding to the stack every second or third day, and not letting the heat rise above 80 degrees till your stack is finished, and add a press of earth when it rises to 120 degrees, to keep it under that heat.
Thomas D. Crawford, Esq., J.P., Fortbreda, Belfast.	1	-	15 feet by 7 feet; 8 feet deep.	Concrete, six inches with coat of cement.	Concrete with cement over.	Movable galvanized sheets two feet wide curved.	Drained, .	All below, with wood frame, three feet above ground, to allow of the weights being covered by roof.	No, ...

ULSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
6 days, . .	The grass as cut, and put up immediately.	—	—	A small cartload to 40 cattle.	To 3-year old cattle. No other stock got the ensilage.	We made a round stack, 36 feet in diameter. As fast as the mowing machine could cut the grass, the carts and rakes pulled it into the stack, and two men pitched it up on the heap; two men and three boys kept trampling the grass and keeping it in shape. When all the grass was together, a 4-foot drain, 3 feet deep, was made all round the stack, and the clay thrown on the top to keep pressure.
21 days, . .	Grass, . .	Did not use a	thermometer.	About 40 lbs., and some hay.	Young cattle, .	—
—	—	—	—	—	Cows and calves. We never gave it to horses as food, but when tried with it, they took it eagerly, more especially the sweet ensilage. Calves of about a week old will eat even sour silage.	Next I tried a wooden silo, built as above. If the chains could be conveniently used outside this would be a perfect silo, but inside the working of the chain lets in the air, which causes a 6 to 12 inch ring of decay around chain. The material used is generally grass—rich, sappy, over-ripe grass. Once I had a layer of green oats put in the centre of stack or silo; it came out a golden colour. The cattle ate the grain readily, but did not relish the straw. Sweet silage is very much better for cattle than hay, and for these reasons:—It does not blow away; the cattle remain at the lump given them (with hay they keep chasing each other from one lump to another, and tramp the hay); it warms them up; it is sappy, and they are more inclined after it (as compared with hay) to graze on the rough grass. It is most fattening. Sour silage is most useful for milch cattle, where there are young stock. The milk of these is not good for the table, having a peculiar flavour. This kind of silage cannot be fed alone, but half a feed of this followed by half a feed of hay fattens well, even without any other feeding. Where cake is used, more particularly cotton cake, silage is almost a necessity; it takes the place of turnip (or mangel) and hay. The best way to make silage is in a silo. I think a wooden one the sweetest; the best shape thus U; the best means of pressure, water on and in a tarpaulin, with the ends and sides held up so as to form a dish.
About 30 days,	1 stack rye-grass, the other natural grass.	—	—	—	Milk, stall-feeding, and stores; not horses.	I have nothing to add to remarks of last year. Am now sowing rye and Italian ryegrass to be cut for ensilage in July.
It was filled at intervals, and allowed to sink.	Good grass that could not be made into hay.	No re	cord.	From ½ a stone to 2 stones.	Stall-fed cattle, milk cows, and young beasts; not to horses.	We have now tried ensilage for some years, and have found it succeed very well. The cattle are extremely fond of it, and it agrees very well with them, and so far has done very well with milk cows.
20 days, . .	Second crop of meadow hay.	—	—	Not yet	opened.	I have not yet commenced to feed silage to cattle, as I find it most valuable for young stock in the latter part of March and April, when turnips are inferior.
From 12 to 18 days.	Second crop meadow grass.	120 degrees, .	70 to 80 degs.,	About 14 to 28 lbs.	Milk cows and young stock. No horses.	—
Four days at different times.	Grass, . .	Not	taken.	42 lbs., . .	Alderney milch cows only.	This summer being very dry I put in several barrels of water over the grass when filling the silo, and the ensilage turned out very good.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
FERMANAGH COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. the Earl of Erne, K.P., Lieut. and Cust. Rot., Crom Castle, Newtown Butler.	2	-	(No. 1.) 30 feet by 14 feet; 16 feet deep.	Stone and lime,	Concrete,	Felt,	Drained,	Above ground, road on one side, 4 feet under level of road.	Not for some years,
			(No. 2.) 24 feet by 18 feet; 14 feet deep.	Do.,	Clay,	Slates,	Not drained,	Above surface.	
John A. Smith, Esq., Skeog, Brookeborough.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In round stack, 15 feet broad, 7 feet high; topped with clay and rushes.
LONDONDERRY COUNTY.									
Mr. James Dunn, Land Steward, to Captain Ogilby, D.L., Pellipar House, Londonderry.	1	-	10 feet deep, 15 feet square at floor, then slopes off to 16 feet square, at 6 feet high, upper 4 feet plumb.	Brick and cement.	Earth,	None,	Not,	Partly below,	No,
Michael King, Esq., Strangemon, Londonderry.	1	-	16 feet by 16 feet; 10 feet deep.	Brick,	Clay,	Rushes,	Not drained,	On level with surface on lower side.	No,
J. E. Ritter, Esq., J.P., Roe Park, Limavady.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	I always make silage in stacks anywhere convenient.
Mr. George G. Moody, for Mrs. Jane Ritter, Spring Hill, Limavady.	1	-	20 feet by 20 feet; 7 feet deep.	—	—	—	Not,	Below,	Yes, for the last five years, but the heavy rains this year have been the cause of portions of the sides falling in, which will require us either to enlarge the pit, or sheet or build up walls. Neither would be as good as the natural.
James Dunn, Esq., Walworth, Ballykelly.	1	-	36 feet by 18 feet; 14 feet deep.	Brick and stone, and mortar, with cement plaster.	Gravel or sand,	None,	Not drained,	On sloping bank, partly below surface	No,
Samuel Shannon, Esq., Coshquin, Derry.	1	-	35 feet by 13 feet; 12 feet deep.	Under ground,	—	—	Drained,	Partly below and partly above.	—
Col. H. S. B. Bruce, D.L., Ballyscullion House, Castledawson.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in two stacks, 20 feet by 16 feet, 10 feet high; and 15 feet by 16 feet, 10 feet high. Thatched. With Pearson's roller.
Lieut.-Col. J. Jackson Clark, J.P., Largantogher, Maghera.	-	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks, and weighted with earth and stones, at the rate of one cwt. on each square foot. I put 60 statute acres of meadow into them.
TYRONE COUNTY.									
Thomas G. Stokes, Esq., Aughnacloy.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks; (1) 10 feet by 10 feet, 10 feet high; (2) circular, 8 feet in diameter, 6 feet high.
H. de Fellenberg Montgomery, Esq., D.L., Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Large square stack, 18 feet by 15 feet, 10 feet high; drained; on a space situated conveniently beside farm road, but 6 feet below the level of it, ground falling away again beyond so as to drain it. Grass carefully spread, then trampled by 2 or 3 men, and then weighted with stones wheeled on to it from road.
Colonel J. C. Lowry, D.L., Rockdale, Dungannon.	1	-	15 feet by 13½ feet; 9 feet deep.	Stone and mortar, cemented.	Brick,	Slated,	No,	Above,	—
J. B. Gunning Moore, Esq., D.L., Loymount, Cookstown.	1	-	13 feet by 13 feet; 13 feet deep.	Brick, cemented.	Cement,	Iron,	Not,	Partly below,	No,

ULSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle: if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
14 days,	Natural grass,	Not tested. Care was used to keep the heat from reaching the top.		60 lbs. to full grown cattle.	Horned cattle only.	I have made ensilage yearly since 1885. I consider it excellent feeding for horned cattle, especially milch cows.
—	Natural grass in one, second cutting clover in other one.	Not	taken	Two feeds per day, about 20 lbs. to cows.	Milk cows and stores.	Second cutting of clover has always made the best ensilage with me.
—	Rough grass along river banks and in plantations.	Not	taken.	25 lbs. in house,	Stores in house and outlyers, also young horses.	Outlyers and young horses got it according to state of weather, in rough weather as much as they could eat, young horses eat it very freely. The materials used in silo would not have been used in any other way, at least 75 per cent. of it, and when silo was opened it weighed 44 lbs. per cubic foot. The great cost in filling silo (£7 15s. 6d.) was owing to the difficulty in having to cut it in plantations, along banks, and other awkward places.
14 days,	Second cutting of clover.	150 degrees,	90 to 100 degrees.	About 40 lbs.,	To stall-fed cattle and outlyers.	I believe we filled in too much the first few days, this prevented the grass heating at the bottom, and the result is green sour ensilage which the cattle do not relish. Nevertheless they eat it and there is little or no waste on either top, bottom, or sides.
About three weeks or a month.	Grass,	Do not trouble about this.		Varies very considerably.	All sorts of cattle, young horses and sheep.	The making of stack ensilage on this farm is part of the regular routine work of saving the crop, and is not subject to any special supervision or care. The two stacks made this year would hold—one 40 tons, the other 200.
49 days,	Orchard grass, second crop clover.	152 degrees,	Not taken,	Not taken; depends on supply available.	Store cattle, ewes when lambing; young horses when running in same field as cattle take as much as they like and are fond of it.	The silage was rather too long in making, there being some little waste between the layers, it was filled during the harvest on wet days at intervals of from 5 to 10 days. The ensilage is made in a pit dug in the farm yard, the soil is soft clean sand, which form the sides and bottom, it is covered with boards weighted with stones.
Part of 3 days,	Rough grass mown off pasture.	Did not take	temperature.	Cannot give quantity as cattle eat what they wish.	To store cattle not to horses.	Did not make much ensilage this year, as the season being early the second crop of clover and grass was more easily saved in hay than usual, and having had a quantity over from previous year.
Six days,	Meadow grass,	—	—	As much as they can eat.	Store cattle and cattle lying out all winter.	Ensilage is a capital feeding for cattle, the only objection I have to it, it is so heavy to work with in the winter time.
Not counted,	Second crop clover in one, and meadow grass in the other.	Did not	take it.	Not weighed,	Milch cows and stores.	Had a quantity of last year's silage left, and it was quite good this year.
This varied with the heat, when my thermometer went over 110 degrees I began to put more grass in.	Meadow,	120 degrees,	Not sure. I should think about 100 degrees.	I fed my store cattle entirely upon ensilage.	To cattle of all kinds, and farm horses.	I still am a great believer in ensilage, and will have the same quantity this year as last.
—	Grass,	—	—	7 lbs.,	Milch cows,	Nothing new to state.
Owing to change of land steward no accurate information. About 10 days at intervals.	Meadow grass and plantation grass.	Not	taken.	8 lbs. to 10 lbs., mixed with oat straw.	Outlying young stock only.	Have ceased to use roller, finding a little tramping by the men and then weighting with large stones resting on a few planks, which can easily be removed, when we are ready to put in another layer, and then replaced, easier and just as effective. When all has been put in that we intend to put in, a layer of rushes and coarse rubbish of grass, &c., is put on the top to prevent the souring of the better stuff beneath, and the whole covered with about 1 foot of clay.
—	Grass,	Not ascertained.		About 28 lbs.,	Cattle; not horses.	Silage of A1 quality, made with Pearson's roller, chiefly on wet days.
Cannot say,	Plantation grass and aftergrass.	Am unable to say.		About 28 lbs., each.	All classes of cattle; none to horses.	

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above," Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
GALWAY COUNTY.									
Mr. W. L. Hay, for the Right Hon. Lord Clonbrock, Lieut. and Cust. Rot., Clonbrock, Ahascragh.	1	1	36 feet by 14 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone,	Concrete,	Iron,	Not,	Above,	Yes; in a round stack covered with clay.
John Gairdner, Esq., J.P., Lisbeg, Eyrecourt.	1	–	39 feet by 13 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone and cement.	Cement,	Slate,	Not,	6 feet below surface.	Not this last season, but often before, and on the whole is the best way as the cartage is less, and that is the most serious expense connected with the making of ensilage.
J. E. Jackson, Esq., J.P., Agent to Right Hon. Lord Ardilaun, D.L., Lisloughry, Cong, Co. Mayo.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Grass drawn in and stack—30 feet by 20 feet; 17 feet high—raised to about 10 feet, after 5 or 6 days more grass added, and again after 5 or 6 days more grass added, until the stack was about 18 feet high, after each addition stones were put on stack to make it sink.
The Right Hon. Viscount Gough, D.L., Lough Cutra Castle, Gort.	–	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks of the following dimensions: (1) 45 feet by 20 feet, 10 feet high; (2) 40 feet by 20 feet, 12 feet high; (3) 40 feet by 20 feet, 12 feet high; (4) 25 feet by 18 feet, 8 feet high. The ensilage has been made on a level site, the cut grass having been carted up on one side, the empty carts going down the other, the ends were trimmed and thrown on top, and the whole covered with sods and over this 18 inches of clay.
R. W. Waithman, Esq., D.L., Moyne Park, Ballyglunin, Co. Galway.	–	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In two round stacks, of 30 feet diameter each, with 6 inches of soil thrown thereon from around the stacks. The stacks formed with high pitched roofs to give water cast.
LEITRIM COUNTY.									
Rev. James Godley, Carrigallen.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in a stack, 20 feet by 8 feet; by heaping fresh grass together, and pressing it down by men walking on the top of each layer.
John S. Ellis, Esq., J.P., Wardhouse, Tullaghan.	1	–	22 feet by 16 feet; 10 feet deep.	Yes,	Concrete,	No,	Yes,	All above,	Only in a silo, for the last four years.
St. George R. Johnston, Esq., J.P., Mount Prospect, Kinlough.	2	–	(1.) 36 feet by 18 feet; 12 feet deep. (2.) 30 feet by 20 feet; 11 feet deep.	Plastered cement, stone and mortar. Do.,	Concrete, Do.,	Slates, Corrugated iron,	— —	Partly below, Do.	I made none in fields in 1893.
MAYO COUNTY.									
William Fetherston Haugh, Esq., Glenmore, Crossmolina.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, made in a place hollowed out of the side of a rising ground, up which the carts are driven and emptied. When full, it is covered with sods with the grass downwards, over which stones and slobs of timber are placed, and a sloping roof of sedge over all.

CONNAUGHT.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Silo about 20 days; stack, 5 days.	Grass, . .	Not	tried.	About 60 lbs. to milch cows, and about 30 lbs. to store cattle lying out.	Also to brood mares and young horses lying out *ad lib.*	The filling of silo was going on for about three weeks, but not continuously—only at intervals. The stack was made in five days, then allowed to heat for three or four days, and weighted with clay.
10 days, .	Old meadow grass.	—	—	—	Cows and store cattle.	I believe, in wet seasons, that ensilage should be made in preference to hay. It feeds more stock than hay, and they come out in spring looking better; but I do not think that it can be made at less expense than hay can be made in good weather.
About 10 days,	Grass only, .	No thermometer used.		Cows, 25 lbs. ensilage and 7 lbs. of hay; calves, 20 lbs. ensilage and 5 lbs. of hay.	Calves and cows, Polled Angus cattle; no horses fed.	The calves and cows were fed in the open, day and night, on well-sheltered dry land, and did very well.
Cannot say, being only worked at during wet weather.	Plantation grass and old meadow grass.	Not	tested.	Not weighed; gave them as much as they would eat.	Two-year-old bullocks, milch cows, and calves.	The cattle do well on the ensilage. It is a useful feeding-stuff, and very advantageous in a wet season when haymaking is almost impossible. Coarse and inferior grass can be used which would be utterly useless for hay; young nettles, &c.; much liked by milch cows; flavour and richness of milk much improved.
A fortnight, .	—	—	—	—	—	For these silage stacks I sowed about 15 statute acres of summer tares and oats in March, top-dressing with 5 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. of kainit, and 2 cwt. sulphate ammonia. The crop weighed an average of 10 tons per statute acre, of high feeding quality. The inside of stacks was formed of the tares and oats, and the outer portion of stacks was formed of meadow grass. The silage proved very good, and was eagerly eaten by cattle, horses and sheep, the condition of the animals showing the high feeding quality of the tares.
14 days, . .	Fresh cut grass.	—	—	Not weighed, .	To milch cows, this year only.	My ensilage stack is a very rough affair, and there has been considerable loss from decay of material; the interior, however, has proved excellent.
—	—	—	—	—	—	The summer of 1893 was so warm I was unable to make ensilage, without risk of its not saving properly.
Four weeks, at intervals of 3 to 6 days.	Natural grasses.	—	—	About 12 lbs., 7 lbs., 5 lbs. and one feed of hay.	Stores, ½, 1½, and 2½-year olds, and sheep.	The season being so favourable for haymaking, I made less silage and more hay than usual. The depth is 12 feet by 11 feet now: at time of using it was three times as high as 17 or 18 feet, weighted with field stones, about 50 stones per foot, and when settled down filled up again; after the first filling I fill in alternately each end of silo, putting on double weight of stones on part not being filled. This saves a lot of trouble in not taking the stones out of silo, merely transferring them. Again, I have found, while filling, the greatest possible saving effected by keeping the lightening hay knife constantly cutting round the walls, it causes the whole body of grass to settle down evenly, breaks the friction at wall, and so no air gets circulating round wall and no rottenness in consequence.
About 20 days, at intervals.	Coarse grass and sedge.	Not	observed.	About 14 lbs. each.	Dairy cows only.	A system admirably suited to the generally wet and uncertain climate of this country. Last autumn having been unusually dry it was not so essential; but in the ordinary seasons it is a great boon to agriculturists, even the poorest, as it involves no expense and provides much winter food.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silo.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MAYO COUNTY— *continued.*									
R. W. Orme, Esq., J.P., Owenmore, Crossmolina.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 16 feet by 16 feet, 14 feet high.
Mr. Wm. Hamilton, Manager to Mrs. S. Knox Gore, Belleek Manor, Ballina.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made in a stack, 24 feet by 13 feet, 12 feet high, and pressed by levers.
G. B. Deane, Esq., Agent to Sir Henry Lynch-Blosse, Bart., J.P., Balla, co. Mayo.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 24 feet by 18 feet, 12 feet high; stacking and putting heavy weights on top, suspended by wire ropes at sides.
D. A. Browne, Esq., D.L., Breaghwy, Castlebar.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have annually made a small stack, round, and about 8 feet diameter, unroofed, no walls; find it a great addition to winter forage.
R. Vesey Stoney, Esq., D.L., Rosturk, Mayo.	1	-	30 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone,	No,	Iron,	No,	Below,	—
Mr. S. F. Prince, for Mrs. Clive, Ballycroy.	5	1	(4) 14 feet by 9 feet; 9 feet deep. (1) 18 feet by 16 feet; 8 feet deep.	Concrete, Do.,	Concrete, Sandstone, ground.	Iron, Do.,	Drained, Do.,	6 feet below, 3 feet above. All above.	Stack out in field, 21 feet by 18 feet, made of odds and ends of rough grass that was too coarse for hay. Began the stack 26th July, finished 14th August (16 days making). Weighted, tossed up, and thatched.
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.									
M. A. Levinge, Esq., J.P., Newpark, Athlone.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I always made it in the open, the larger the stack the better. If made in a dry old sandpit or quarry, it saves labour.
Geo. A. G. Adamson, Esq., Auburn, Athlone.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a circular stack, about 25 feet in diameter and 8 feet in depth.
R. Vesey Stoney, Esq., D.L., Knockadoo, Boyle.	1	1	60 feet by 20 feet; 8 feet deep.	Stone,	No,	Iron,	No,	Partly below,	One stack, 50 feet in diameter, 10 feet high, weighted with 18 inches of clay.
A. W. Sampey, Esq., J.P., Williamsboro', Ballinlough.	1	1	18 feet by 10 feet; 12 feet deep.	Four walls,	Paved,	House roof,	Not,	House over surface.	Open stack, 12 feet broad, 14 feet high.

CONNAUGHT—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
6 days, . .	Old meadow,	Not	registered.	16 lbs., . .	Milch cows and yearlings.	—
21 days, . .	Old meadow grass.	Did not take temperature.	any note of	60 lbs. and 30 lbs.	Dairy cows and store cattle.	This ensilage is very well preserved, with about 9 inches waste around the sides. Cattle eat it well and have kept in good condition without other food.
About 6 weeks.	Bottom hay,	Not	taken.	About 28 lbs., .	Horned cattle, .	Only about 100 tons made.
Carted in at sundry times; cannot accurately give time.	Rough, and some meadow.	Not	taken.	No account kept.	Milch cows and store young cattle.	—
40 days, . .	Good grass, .	—	—	About 45 lbs., .	Store cattle, .	I am giving up breeding cattle, hence I have not so much ensilage this year.
From 14 to 20 days.	Chaffed rye, vetches, and grass.	170 degrees, .	130 degrees, .	About 28 lbs., with chaffed hay and straw, to full grown cattle.	All kinds of cattle and horses.	I find vetches with rye, say half and half, chaffed, make good ensilage, but must not be wet from rain; if very green, I find vetches do not make good silage, but if cut and left on the land to dry, from 24 to 48 hours; of course, if very hot and dry, not so long.
The quicker it is put together the better.	—	Never mind about temperature, but the more weight put on the better.		As much as they can eat.	Horned cattle only.	I did not make any ensilage last summer, as the weather was so fine and suitable for making hay; but I think ensilage a most useful sort of feeding stuff, and a great saving of labour and anxiety of a wet season. My neighbour, Thomas Stevens, Esq., Kiltoom House, Athlone, made a large quantity, and can tell you much about it.
7 days, . .	Old meadow grass.	No	record.	No record, . .	Store cattle, .	—
50 days, .	Good grass, .	—	—	45 lbs., . .	Store cattle, .	—
14 days, . .	House silo, 2 acres of grass.	—	—	About 20 lbs. per day.	Store cattle all did extremely well.	Cattle improved very well, and on any occasion in which the portion left uneaten one day became dry, the cattle took it with relish next day.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
ROSCOMMON COUNTY—*continued.*									
Mr. John T. Rattray, Land Steward to Rt. Hon. Lord Crofton, D.L., Mote Park, Ballymurry, Roscommon.	4	2	No. 1. 28 feet by 8 feet 9 inches; 16 feet deep.	Stone, lined, concrete.	Concrete, . .	Ordinary slate roof.	Not drained, .	On level of farmyard.	Yes; two silo stacks are made annually, generally in fields where grass is cut, or most convenient place for feeding. The stacks this year are 18 feet diameter, and, when settled down from pressure, 12 feet high. When building, the stack is kept thoroughly well tramped, and evenly spread. When the stack is 12 feet high, railway rails are put on, and left two days to settle down. In this way the two stacks are worked in turn. When finally built, six railway rails are placed on each, over boards, then brought to a point like an ordinary haystack, by topping off with hay or ferns, and thatching down to eave. The sides of silo stack were thoroughly well raked down. This I find much better than cutting with hay-knife, as, in my opinion, it helps better to exclude the air. There is no waste on top, and only about 6 inches on an average round outside of stack.
			No. 2. 28 feet by 8 feet 9 inches; 16 feet deep.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., .	Do.	
			No. 3. 18 feet by 13 feet; 16 feet deep.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., .	Do.	
			No. 4. 32 feet by 13 feet; 14 feet deep.	Do., . .	Do.. . .	Do., . .	Do., .	Do.	
SLIGO COUNTY.									
Mr. Charles Webb, for Sir H. W. Gore-Booth, Bart., D.L., Lissadill.	2	–	35 feet by 12 feet; 15 feet deep.	Masonry, . .	Concrete, .	Corrugated iron,	Drained, .	Partly below,	Not this year, . .

CONNAUGHT—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
A week on an average to fill one silo or build a stack.	Grass from meadows.	140 degrees, .	Not regularly taken for want of proper thermometer.	House-fed cattle, full grown, about 30 lbs. per diem, with roots; out-fed cattle and calves, no record kept.	Stall-fed cattle, milch cows, and cattle out-fed, of all ages. None fed this year to horses or sheep.	At the back of silos the ground is raised so that grass can be forked from the ground into No. 3 or 4 silo. When No. 3 is filled it acts as a platform to work on to fill Nos. 1 and 2. After first filling, we keep renewing them in turn as long as we can put any grass into them. The weighting is done by putting about 18 inches deep of stones on each house, but this I find most expensive, and intend next year (D.V.) to weigh down with railway rails or logs of timber, cut to breadth of pits, and laid over rails.
3 weeks, .	Old meadow grass.	140 degrees, .	121 degrees, .	About 56 lbs., .	Dairy cows and 1-year olds.	We find when the milk cows are fed on sweet ensilage they produce richer milk than when fed on roots or other food. The young stock have kept up their condition well on it.

THE WEATHER.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations registered at the Ordnance Survey Office (Height above the Sea 155·3 Feet) Phœnix Park, Dublin, during the year 1893 :—

The barometer stood highest in 1893, on the 30th December, at 9 A.M., wind calm, when it was 30·718 inches; it was lowest at 9 A.M. on 13th December, when it was 28·583 inches. The highest temperature of the air during the year was 82·0 degrees of Fahrenheit on 15th August, and the lowest 13·6 degrees on 3rd January. The greatest quantity of rain which fell in a day (24 hours) was 1·120 inches on 12th July, with wind N.N.E. The point from which the wind chiefly prevailed was the W.; it blew from that direction on 149 days, at 9 A.M. The strongest wind was from the N. on the 18th November, when the pressure was 5·00 lbs. per square foot.

1893.	BAROMETER. Corrected for Altitude and reduced to 32° Fah. Mean. 9.0 A.M.	9.0 P.M.	Mean.	Range.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	TEMPERATURE. Self-Registering Thermometers. Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	Mean. Of all Highest.	Of all Lowest.	Temp.	Range.	Hygrometer. 9.0 A.M. Mean. Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Humidity.
January,	30·054	30·067	30·061	0·013	30·554	29·198	1·356	55·2	13·6	41·6	44·3	34·5	39·4	9·8	39·0	37·4	35·3	·211	87·3
February,	29·611	29·611	29·611	0·000	30·209	28·862	1·347	55·9	21·7	34·2	47·2	35·3	41·3	11·9	40·6	38·7	36·2	·218	84·6
March,	30·091	30·101	30·096	0·010	30·423	29·276	1·147	63·5	28·8	34·7	54·3	36·7	45·5	17·6	47·2	44·3	41·1	·260	80·2
April,	30·183	30·170	30·177	0·013	30·589	29·843	0·746	66·9	27·7	39·2	58·2	38·5	48·4	19·7	51·5	48·1	44·6	·299	77·7
May,	30·049	30·040	30·045	0·009	30·459	29·425	1·034	71·4	36·8	34·6	62·2	46·2	54·2	16·0	56·0	52·4	49·1	·350	78·3
June,	30·013	30·004	30·009	0·009	30·407	29·346	1·061	76·4	39·0	37·4	66·6	47·9	57·3	18·7	61·6	57·1	53·2	·412	74·7
July,	29·906	29·897	29·902	0·009	30·233	29·451	0·782	74·9	44·6	30·3	68·1	51·2	59·7	16·9	61·2	57·1	53·6	·415	76·7
August,	29·973	29·968	29·971	0·005	30·423	29·297	1·126	82·0	39·3	42·7	69·2	52·4	60·8	16·8	62·5	58·4	55·0	·438	76·9
September,	29·859	29·834	29·847	0·015	30·356	29·048	1·308	72·9	32·9	40·0	62·4	45·2	53·8	17·2	56·5	52·6	49·1	·354	76·8
October,	29·859	29·860	29·860	0·001	30·505	29·059	1·446	66·9	26·7	40·2	56·0	40·7	48·4	15·3	49·4	46·6	43·6	·293	81·2
November,	30·077	30·065	30·071	0·012	30·582	28·873	1·709	55·9	23·4	32·5	47·9	36·1	42·0	11·8	42·2	40·3	38·0	·234	85·3
December,	29·848	29·915	29·882	0·067	30·718	28·583	2·135	56·8	24·8	32·0	47·2	36·1	41·7	11·1	42·5	40·7	38·2	·239	85·2
Total,	359·523	359·532	359·533	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	683·6	500·8	592·5	–	610·2	573·7	537·0	3·723	964·9
Mean,	29·960	29·961	29·961	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57·0	41·7	49·4	–	50·9	47·8	44·8	·310	80·4

1893.	RAIN. Number of Days Rain or Snow fell.	Total Amount for Month.	Greatest Amount that fell in 24 hours.	OZONE. 9.0. A.M.	CLOUD. Monthly Total.	Daily Mean.	WIND. Number of days it blew in certain directions at 9.0 A.M. and the total pressure in lbs. per Square Foot. N.	Pressure.	N.E.	Pressure.	E.	Pressure.	S.E.	Pressure.	S.	Pressure.	S.W.	Pressure.	W.	Pressure.	N.W.	Pressure.	Calm.
January,	23	2·420	·570	·7	195	6·3	2	0·26	1	0·31	6	3·25	4	2·01	1	0·88	3	1·00	10	5·49	3	1·01	1
February,	22	2·845	·520	·6	178	6·4	0	0·00	1	0·50	1	0·06	2	0·25	5	1·93	4	2·62	14	12·14	1	0·06	0
March,	14	·460	·110	·5	153	4·9	1	0·06	1	0·13	4	1·32	5	0·75	0	0·00	4	2·68	13	9·00	2	0·32	1
April,	6	·780	·300	·5	131	4·4	1	0·38	2	0·25	13	4·51	1	0·38	0	0·00	0	0·00	12	3·99	0	0·00	1
May,	10	2·145	1·030	·5	190	6·1	2	0·32	1	0·06	10	2·50	5	1·81	0	0·00	2	0·62	8	2·01	2	0·63	1
June,	12	2·005	·570	·6	158	5·3	2	0·75	2	0·25	7	0·95	4	0·63	1	0·25	2	1·88	9	2·45	3	1·75	0
July,	22	2·920	1·120	·5	195	6·3	3	0·88	2	0·44	3	0·50	3	0·63	1	0·38	2	0·44	12	3·89	5	1·37	0
August,	18	2·505	·470	·6	175	5·6	3	0·76	1	0·25	3	0·18	2	0·44	4	1·24	4	1·87	12	8·04	2	0·44	0
September,	17	·855	·125	·7	168	5·6	0	0·00	0	0·00	3	0·99	0	0·00	1	0·88	0	0·00	18	8·26	5	1·49	3
October,	18	1·190	·280	·6	149	4·8	1	0·06	0	0·00	0	0·00	0	0·00	0	0·00	5	4·56	24	9·19	0	0·00	1
November	22	1·730	·460	·6	199	6·6	8	7·63	2	0·81	4	1·19	1	0·88	0	0·00	1	2·25	10	6·68	2	2·00	2
December,	23	2·565	·660	·6	176	5·7	3	1·56	0	0·00	0	0·00	1	3·25	2	2·75	16	16·13	7	2·87	1	0·44	1
Total,	207	22·420	–	7·0	2,067	68·0	26	12·66	13	3·00	54	15·45	28	11·03	15	8·31	43	34·05	149	74·41	26	9·51	11
Mean,	–	–	–	·6	172	5·7	–	0·49	–	0·23	–	0·29	–	0·39	–	0·55	–	0·79	–	0·50	–	0·37	–

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1893.

By J. W. MOORE, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.I., F.R. MET. SOC.

(Extracted from the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science.*)

JANUARY.—The promise of a cold month offered by very severe weather during the first ten days or a fortnight was not fulfilled. So decided was the recovery of temperature after the 15th, that the mean temperature of the whole month scarcely fell below the average. The mean temperature of the 1st-14th, inclusive, was 36·0°; that of the 15th-28th, inclusive, was 44·3°. Ireland escaped to a remarkable extent, the Siberian cold which prevailed on the Continent of Europe, and to a less degree in Great Britain throughout a large portion of the month. In Dublin the cloudiness of the sky was one of the chief features of the weather. Another interesting point was the singular mildness, which the northerly and north-westerly winds of an Atlantic anticyclone brought to Ireland in the period between the 15th and the 25th.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (40·8°) was slightly below the average (41·4°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 40·1°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, January was coldest in 1881 (M. T.=32·2°), and warmest in 1875 (M. T.=46·6°). In 1867 the M. T. was 35·7°, and in 1865 it was 37·8°. In 1871 and in 1886 the M. T. was 37·9°; in 1879 (the "cold year") it was 35·3°. In 1888 the M. T. was 42·1°; in 1889, 42·4°; in 1890, 44·5°; in 1891, 40·1°; and in 1892, 38·8°. As a general rule, January in Dublin is not colder, but a shade warmer, than December. This is owing to the full development in January of a winter area of low pressure over the Atlantic, to the north-westward of the British Isles, and to a resulting prevalence of S.W. winds in their vicinity. January, 1892, proved an exception to this rule, the M. T. being 4·2° below that of December, 1891 (43·0°). But January, 1893, conformed to the rule, the M. T. being above that of December, 1892.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·053 inches, or 0·179 inch above the corrected average value for January—namely, 29·874 inches. The mercury rose to 30·559 inches at 7 30 a.m. of the 21st, and fell to 29·178 inches at 9 p.m. of the 28th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·381 inches—that is, a little less than one inch and four-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40·1°, or 1·2° above the value for December, 1892. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.=min.* + (*max.—min.* × ·52), the M. T. becomes 41·0°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41·5°. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 40·8°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41·4°. On the 30th the thermometer in the screen rose to 54·9°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 3rd the temperature fell to 20·2°—wind, W.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 14·4°, also on the 3rd.

The rainfall was 2·239 inches, distributed over 19 days. The average rainfall for January in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2·200 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·3. The rainfall, therefore, was very slightly above the average, while the number of rainy days was more decidedly above it. In 1877 the rainfall in January was very large—4·322 inches on 25 days; in 1869, also, 4·258 inches fell—on, however, only 18 days. On the other hand, in 1876, only ·406 of an inch was measured on but 9 days; and in 1880, the rainfall was only ·563 of an inch on but 8 days. In January, 1886, only 3·244 inches of rain were measured on as many as 26 days; in 1887 ("the dry year"), 1·816 inches fell on 16 days; in 1888, 1·247 inches on 9 days; in 1889, 2·213 inches on 16 days; in 1890, 2·975 inches on 21 days; in 1891, only ·672 of an inch on 14 days, and in 1892, 1·698 inches on 20 days.

Solar halos were seen on the 15th and 25th. A Lunar halo was seen on the 28th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 2nd, 4th, 12th and 29th. High winds were noted on not less than 18 days, reaching the force of a gale, however, on only 4 days—the 7th, 8th, 16th, and 28th. Hail fell on the 3rd, 7th, 14th, and 31st, and snow or sleet on the 1st, 2nd, 7th, and 14th. Temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 7 days, compared with 6 days in 1892, only 5 days in 1891, 17 days in 1890, and 8 days in 1889; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on only 4 nights, compared with 15 nights in 1892, 7 nights in 1891, and 1 night in 1890, and 3 nights in 1889. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 16 nights, compared with 25 nights in 1892, 21 nights in 1891, 15 nights in 1890, and 16 nights in 1889.

The first week of 1893 will long be remembered for the intensity of the cold which prevailed in both Northern Hemispheres, and for the remarkable height reached by the barometer in Northern and Eastern Europe—31·25 inches at Archangel on Tuesday, the 3rd, 31·12 inches at Haparanda, on the Gulf of Bothnia, on Wednesday, and 31·27 inches at Moscow on Thursday. At 8 a.m. of Sunday, the 1st, the thermometer stood at *minus* 37° Fahr. at Haparanda, or 69° below freezing point. During the ensuing night the minimal reading at this station was —40°, or 72° of frost. At the beginning of the month a vast anticyclone stretched from the extreme North of Europe to the westward of the British Islands. Strong S.E. winds blew in Ireland, and on Monday morning a fall of snow occurred in Dublin. This was followed by severe frost, the thermometer falling to 20·2° in the screen, and to 14·4° on the ground during Monday night, even in the heart of the city. On Wednesday the 4th, a decided change of weather set in over Ireland, where the sky became densely overcast, with freshening S.E. winds and rising temperature. In Great Britain at this time the frost only "stiffened," and fog prevailed. By the end of the week, however, strong S.E. or E. winds, with falls of cold rain and sleet or snow had become general, and the weather was most inclement in all parts. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·110 inches, pressure

ranging from 30·369 inches, at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind calm), to 29·763 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, E., blowing a moderate gale). The corrected mean temperature was 33·2°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 32·5°. The screened thermometers rose to 38·9° on Friday, having fallen to 20·2° on Tuesday. The rainfall amounted to ·624 inch on five days, ·372 inch being registered on Saturday. The precipitation consisted largely of snow or sleet and hail. The prevalent wind was S.E. A noteworthy feature was the relatively high temperature which accompanied this wind in the south-western parts of England and Ireland, and in Brittany.

Although the cold in Ireland and in Great Britain also was much less intense during the week ended Saturday, the 14th, than in the two previous weeks, the record is again one of winterly weather. At the beginning of the period a large area of low atmospherical pressure was found over the Atlantic south-westward of the British Isles. Strong E. and S.E. winds or gales were blowing in Ireland, where also cold rain or sleet fell heavily. During the next two days the depression made its way across the Bay of Biscay and France to Germany, bringing with it to those countries higher temperatures and a thaw. Meanwhile an area of high pressure formed in the far North, causing easterly to northerly winds, and cloudy, cold weather generally. This system subsequently retreated in a south-westerly direction, and disappeared off the S.W. of Ireland on Friday, when a series of depressions was preparing to travel southwards across the British Isles and North Sea. In front of these disturbances a transitory rise of temperature took place on Friday, and rain fell at night. On Saturday, however, rain gave place to frequent showers of sleet, snow, and hail, as the wind veered to N. and N.E. in the rear of the depressions, which continued their southerly course. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·090 inches, pressure ranging from 29·616 inches, at 2 p.m. of Sunday (wind, E), to 30·440 inches, at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, E.N.E.). From this high reading it receded to 29·764 inches, at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 38·8°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 38·3°. On Friday the screened thermometers rose to 44·4°; on Saturday they fell to 33·0°. The rainfall was ·368 inch on four days, ·228 inch being measured on Sunday. The prevailing winds were— first easterly, then north-westerly.

The most marked characteristic feature in the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 21st, was a decided advance in temperature all over the British Islands, but especially in Ireland, Scotland, and the West of England (including Wales). In France and Germany, on the contrary, the cold "stiffened" daily until Friday, when warmer weather spread in from the Atlantic over the Continent also. A very interesting circumstance is that the milder weather came with N.W. and N. winds, which formed part of the circulation round an anticyclone found generally over the Atlantic to the westward or south-westward of Ireland. On Tuesday morning also a *southerly* wind carried cold weather from the frozen Continent to the S.E. of England, where the thermometer remained all day below the freezing point. Not for many years has such extreme cold been felt in Germany and France as during the greater part of this week—at Munich the minima have been −11°, −15°, −14°, −8°, −8°, +1°, and + 19°; at Lyons the corresponding values have been +11°, −3°, −1°, (?), 0°, + 3°, +4° (?), and + 17°. During all this time temperatures as high as from 48° to 52° were being recorded on the Atlantic coasts of both the United Kingdom and France. In the interval between Wednesday and Friday a vast depression crossed the extreme northern parts of Scandinavia, bringing with it a thaw even to those high latitudes at a time when intense frost held as far south as Lyons and Munich. On Saturday cold weather was re-established in Scotland and Scandinavia. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·286 inches, pressure ranging from 29·816 inches at 2 p.m. of Monday (wind, N.W.) to 30·559 inches at 7.30 a.m. of Saturday, (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 42·9°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 42·4°. On Sunday the thermometers in the screen fell to 29·5°; on Thursday they rose to 50·8°. Rain was measured on four days to the amount of ·341 inch, of which ·277 inch fell on Sunday. The prevailing winds were W.N.W. and W.

A further advance in temperature occurred during the week ended Saturday, the 28th, which proved open, changeable, and breezy, with prevalent westerly to southerly winds. At first an anticyclone lay to the southward of Ireland—on the morning of Sunday, the 22nd, the barometer stood as high as 30·60 inches at Corunna, in the N.W. of Spain—while several shallow depressions were found over the North Sea, Germany, and the Baltic. The winds curved from S.W. in the west of Ireland, through W. in the east of this country to N.W. in the S.E. of England, and to N. in parts of France. The weather was mild and damp, and light rain fell at many stations. On Wednesday morning a depression appeared off the south of Ireland, ultimately forming portion of a complex V-shaped depression, which caused southerly gales, and in places heavy rains during the ensuing 24 hours. As this disturbance passed off to the northward a sharp but temporary dip in temperature took place. On Friday another and more serious depression advanced over Ireland from S.S.W., bringing with it southerly gales, a renewed rainfall, and generally broken weather, which lasted to the close of the week. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·914 inches, pressure ranging from 30·412 inches, at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.), to 29·178 inches, at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.). The corrected mean temperature was 45·7°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44·4°. On Tuesday the screened thermometers rose to 53·0°; on Friday they fell to 37·4°. The rainfall was ·389 inch on five days, ·124 inch being measured on Friday, and ·240 inch on Saturday. The prevailing winds were W. and S. to S.S.E. A lunar halo was visible at 9 p.m. of Saturday.

Sunday, the 29th, was a fine mild day. The 30th was very mild, but changeable. On the 31st the heaviest rainfall of the month occurred at night, and hail fell in places in the afternoon.

In Dublin, the rainfall up to January 31, 1893, amounted to 2·239 inches on 19 days, compared with a twenty-five years' (1865–1889) average of 2·200 inches on 17·3 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, 3·380 inches of rain fell on 18 days. The heaviest falls in 24 hours were ·510 inch on the 7th, and ·575 inch on the 28th.

The rainfall in January at Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, amounted to 2·93 inches, on 19 days The average rainfall for January at this station is 1·75 inches on 15·5 days. Both rainfall and rainy days were, therefore, considerably in excess this year. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was ·52 of an inch on the 28th.

FEBRUARY.—The month now under review was, like February, 1892, wet, cold, stormy, and cloudy. Rain or snow fell in measurable quantity on 22 out of 28 days, and on 4 days the wind reached the force of a gale in Dublin. On the 9th, 14th, 21st, and 26th, atmospherical depressions with minima much below 29 inches were found crossing the British Islands. On the 21st and 26th the centres passed over the south of England.

In Dublin the mean temperature (42·7°) was 0·1° below the average (42·8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 41·7°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, February was coldest in 1873 (M.T.=37·9°), and warmest in 1869 (M.T.=46·7°). In 1886 the M.T. was 39·7°. In the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was 40·1°. In 1888 it was as low as 38·6°; in 1889 it was 40·3; in 1890 it was 41·5°; in 1891 it was as high as 44·7°; and in 1892 it was 41·3°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·604 inches, or 0·251 inch below the average value for February—namely, 29·855 inches, and ·794 inch below the mean pressure in February, 1891. The mercury rose to 30·218 inches at 9 p.m. of the 4th, and fell to 28·790 inches at 7.30 a.m. of the 14th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·428 inches—that is, a little less than an inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 41·7°, or 1·6° above the value for January, 1893. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *Min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·50), the M.T. becomes 42·7°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 42·8°. On the 18th the thermometer in the screen rose to 56·4°—wind, S.W.; on the 25th the temperature fell to 26·0—wind, W.S.W. The minimum on the grass was 23·0°, on the 28th.

The rainfall was 2·669 inches, distributed over 22 days. The average rainfall for February in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·150 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·2. The rainfall, therefore, was decidedly above the average, while the rainy days were also much above it. In 1883 the rainfall in February was large—3·752 inches on 17 days; in 1879, also, 3·706 inches fell on 23 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only ·925 of an inch was measured on but 8 days; in 1890, only ·802 of an inch fell on but 7 days; and in 1887 only ·541 of an inch fell on 11 days. The rainfall in 1887 was much the smallest record in February for very many years. But the record for 1891 is probably unparalleled—·042 inch on 2 days. The nearest approach to this drought was in September, 1865, when only ·056 of an inch of rain was measured on but 3 days. In 1892, the rainfall was 2·119 inches, on 19 days.

There was no snow, sleet, or hail in Dublin in February, 1891, but in the present month snow or sleet fell on 7 days—the 11th, 12th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th; while hail was observed on 6 days—the 7th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 25th.

The atmosphere was foggy on 3 days—namely, the 26th, 27th, and 28th. The amount of cloud —68·2 per cent.—was in excess of the average—66 per cent. High winds were noted on 11 days, reaching the force of a gale on 4 occasions—namely, the 7th, 9th, 10th, and 14th.

The temperature reached or exceeded 50° in the screen on 13 days, compared with 6 days in 1892, and as many as 14 days in 1891; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on 5 days, compared with 5 days in 1892, and with 2 days in 1891. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 13 nights, compared with 16 nights in 1892, and 17 nights in 1891. On 3 days the thermometer failed to rise to or above 40° in the screen.

Lightning was seen on the night of the 7th. There was an aurora on the night of the 16th. Solar halos were seen on the 15th and 28th, a lunar halo was seen on the evening of the 28th.

During the first four days of the month open but changeable and often rainy weather prevailed in the British Islands. At first it was mild also in France and Germany, but intense frost prevailed in the Gulf of Bothnia, whence a high pressure system with its accompanying cold spread southwards and westwards from Northern over Western Europe before the close of the period. On the night of Wednesday, the 1st, thunder and lightning occurred at Belmullet, Co. Mayo, and rain fell heavily at many Irish stations—·440 inch in Dublin and ·480 inch in the Phœnix Park. As the cold spread from the Baltic over Norway in one direction, and to Denmark, Germany, and England in another, the weather became finer and drier. In Dublin, the 3rd and 4th were quite spring-like days.

During the week ended Saturday, the 11th, open but blustering, rainy, and generally unsettled weather prevailed in Western Europe. At the beginning, no doubt, it was cold in England, very cold on the continent, owing to the presence of an anticyclone in those parts; but even at that time mild southerly winds swept over Ireland and Scotland, keeping the thermometer well above freezing point. On Sunday night the shade thermometer fell to 26° at Loughborough, 24° in London, and 21° at Cambridge. At 8 a.m. of Tuesday temperature exceeded 40° at all British Stations, and touched 50° at Valentia Island, in Kerry. A series of depressions, each deeper than its predecessor, now began to approach the N.W. of Europe from the Atlantic. They caused S.W. to W. gales of considerable violence, and frequent and sometimes heavy rains. On Tuesday night severe squalls, with thunder and lightning, hail and rain, occurred over Ireland. The most serious disturbance of the week however, came in on Thursday afternoon. Its centre lay between the N.E. of Scotland and the S.W. of Norway on Friday morning—the barometer falling below 28·70 inches over that portion of the North Sea. Sleet and snow fell in Scotland, hail in Ireland, and thunder and lightning were again reported from several stations. On Saturday a general reduction of temperature took place, and cold rain and sleet fell in the afternoon. Very intense frost prevailed in the Baltic, over Finland and the North of Russia, all through this week—at Haparanda, on the Gulf of Bothnia, the 8 a.m. readings of the thermometer were + 1°, + 3°, −1°, −6°, −35°, −37°, and

—19° respectively. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·828 inches, pressure ranging between 30·205 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.S.E.) and 29·346 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 46·0°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44·8°. On Monday and Tuesday the shade thermometer rose to 53·8°, falling on Saturday to 35·9°. The rainfall equalled ·762 inch on six days—·480 inch being measured on Thursday. The prevailing winds were—first, S., then W. Lightning was seen on Tuesday night, and sleet fell on Saturday.

The striking features in the meteorological conditions during the week ended Saturday, the 18th, were—first, the persistence of severe cold in the north of Europe (Scandinavia, Finland, and Northern Russia); second, the very disturbed state of the atmosphere over the North Atlantic to the west and north of the British Islands—four definite barometrical depressions of prime importance having skirted our Atlantic coasts within the period. These cyclonic systems caused, as is usual, very unsettled weather; severe gales were felt at times, rain or hail and sleet fell frequently, and the changes in temperature were sudden, fitful, and large. Sunday was cold and chiefly fine, but some local showers of sleet and hail fell. Monday was mild and changeable. At night a very deep depression approached Ireland, and at 8 a.m. of Tuesday the barometer was down to 28·63 inches at Mullaghmore, near Sligo, and to 28·79 inches even in Dublin. In the course of this day a violent S.E. gale was felt on the east coast of Scotland, while it blew hard from N.W. in Ireland, and from W. and S.W. in England. Aurora Borealis was seen on the nights of Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday afternoon a sudden rise of temperature took place. This high temperature was more than maintained on Saturday, which was spring-like in its mildness—dull, however, in England, although bright in Ireland. In Dublin the mean atmospherical pressure was only 29·534 inches, the barometer ranging from 29·848 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 28·790 inches at 7.30 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.). The mean temperature was 44·0°—highest, 56·4° on Saturday; lowest, 34·1° on Sunday. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43·4°. Rain fell on five days, but only to the amount of ·257 inch, of which more than one-half (·143 inch) fell on Wednesday. The prevailing winds were W. and S.S.W.

Winter resumed its sway in the British Islands in the course of the week ended Saturday, the 25th, which began with mild, spring-like weather, and closed with frost and a snow-covered country. The most striking feature in the meteorological record for the period was the passage across the south of England in an east-north-easterly direction of a deep atmospherical depression in the interval between Monday night and Wednesday morning. In the South-east of England the barometer fell below 28·7 inches—to 28·65 inches at the mouth of the Thames—on Tuesday afternoon. The winds accompanying this system were not strong, but large quantities of rain, hail, and sleet fell in most districts. This inclement weather was all the more felt, as Sunday—while dull and rainy, though mild in Ireland—had been a spring-like day in most parts of England, except the S.W. Bright sunshine was enjoyed for many hours, and the thermometer rose to 59° and even 60° (at Loughborough) in the shade all over the central and south-eastern counties. During the following night temperature gave way quickly and never recovered itself during the remainder of the week, except in the S. of England for a few hours in front of the deep depression already referred to. In Dublin hail, or sleet and snow, fell daily on and after Monday; and on Saturday morning there was a considerable fall of unusually light and powdery crystalline snow at a temperature varying from 27° to 31°. On the night of Saturday a violent snowstorm occurred, followed by rain. The weather was extremely cloudy and dull, except on Monday, Friday, and Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was only 29·312 inches. Atmospherical pressure ranged between 29·557 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind S.), and 28·916 inches at 7.30 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.N.E.). The mean temperature was 39·2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 38·1°. On Sunday the thermometers in the screen rose to 52·6°. On Saturday they fell to 26·0°. The rainfall (which largely consisted of hail, snow, and sleet) measured ·993 inch, ·390 inch being referred to Wednesday. The prevailing winds were S.S.E. and E.

The last three days of the month were cold, changeable, but for the most part dry. There were sharp night frosts, and a solar halo was seen on the afternoon of the 28th, followed by a lunar halo at 8 p.m.

In Dublin, the rainfall up to February 28, 1893, amounted to 4·908 inches on 41 days, compared with 3·817 inches on 39 days in the same period in 1892, ·714 inch on 16 days in 1891, and a twenty-five years' (1865–1889) average of 4·350 inches on 34·5 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, 3·890 inches of rain fell in February on 25 days; and 3·380 inches in January on 18 days. The total fall to February 28th inclusive was 7·270 inches on 43 days.

The rainfall in February at Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, amounted to 2·60 inches on 23 days. The average rainfall for February at this station is 1·543 inches, on 11·6 days. Both rainfall and rainy days were, therefore, considerably in excess this year—in fact it was a very wet month. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was ·48 of an inch on the 1st. Since January 1, the rainfall was 5·53 inches, on 42 days.

March.—A singularly dry, warm, sunny month—more like May than March. It broke the record as regards height of temperature, deficiency of rainfall, and clearness of the sky and bright sunshine. The arithmetical mean temperature was 5·0° above the average for the month and no less than 9·0° above that of March, 1892 (39·1°). It was even 0·8 above the mean temperature of March, 1868 (47·3°), which had proved the warmest March since these records began in 1865 up to the present year. The deficiency in the rainfall was equally striking, the only comparable year for drought in March being 1871, when, however, ·815 inch of rain fell on 12 days against ·288 inch on 8 days in 1893. Not one-half of the sky was on the average covered with clouds, and the air was often very dry; consequently, the diurnal range of temperature was large—hot sunshine by day being followed by sharp nights. This was markedly the case in central England, where on more than one occasion

during the latter half of the month the thermometer in the shade traversed more than 40° within a few hours.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (48·1°) was considerably above the average (43·1°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 46·5°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, March was coldest in 1867 and 1883 (M. T. = 39·0°), and warmest in 1868 (M. T. = 47·3°). In 1876 the M. T. was 41·1°, in 1879 (the "cold year") it was 42·5°, in 1888 it was as low as 39·8°, in 1889 it was 44·0°, and in 1890 it was as high as 45·1°. In 1891, it was only 41·7°; and in 1892 it was as low as 39·1°. As a general rule, February in Dublin is only a shade colder than March. This is due to the fact that the Continental anticyclone usually embraces the British Isles and Scandinavia in March, causing easterly winds. In 1892 February was actually 2·2° warmer than March, but in the present year March was 5·4° warmer than February.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·085 inches, or 0·169 inch above the corrected average value for March—namely, 29·916 inches. The mercury rose to 30·411 inches at 9 a.m. of the 19th, having fallen to 29·267 inches at 9 a.m. of the 1st. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·144 inches—that is, more than an inch and one-tenth.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46·5°, or 4·8° above the value for February, 1893. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.*=*min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·485), the M.T. becomes 47·9°. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 48·1°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 43·1°. On the 29th the thermometer in the screen rose to 64·8°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 17th the temperature fell to 34·0°—wind, W.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 29·0° on the 17th, and also on the 21st.

The rainfall was only ·288 inch, distributed over 8 days. The average rainfall for March in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·061 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16·5. The rainfall, therefore, was much below the average, while the rainy days were also much below it. In 1867 the rainfall in March was very large—4·972 inches on 22 days; in 1888, 3·753 inches fell on 18 days; in 1866, also, 3·629 inches fell on 21 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only ·815 of an inch was measured on 12 days, and in 1874 only ·953 of an inch fell on 12 days. In 1887 (the "dry year"), 1·485 inches of rain fell on 15 days; in 1889, 1·076 inches fell on, however, as many as 17 days; in 1890 the fall was as much as 3·693 inches on 17 days; but in 1891 only ·936 of an inch fell on 16 days, and in 1892 only ·991 of an inch on but 9 days.

The atmosphere was thick with dry smoke fog in the city on 8 days, viz., the 2nd, 3rd, 13th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 25th, and 27th. High winds were noted on 11 days, reaching the force of a gale, however, on only one occasion, the 1st. Snow or sleet occurred on the 16th and 17th; and hail fell on the 1st and 16th. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on as many as 26 days, compared with only 7 days in 1892, 9 days in 1891, and 19 days in 1890; while it never fell to 32° in the screen, whereas in March, 1892, frost occurred in the shade on as many as 16 nights. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 12 nights, compared with 25 nights in 1892, 20 nights in 1891, and 16 nights in 1890. On 4 days the thermometer rose above 60° in the screen, while it never failed to reach 40°. In March, 1892, the thermometer did not rise to 40° in the screen on 9 days.

The first four days of the month were warm and changeable, with frequent rain or showers and variable, chiefly westerly, winds. As compared with the closing days of February a marked increase of atmospherical pressure occurred after Wednesday, the 1st. On that day a depression passed by the North of Ireland across Scotland towards Denmark. Temperature rose fast, and a considerable rainfall was reported from most British stations. A ridge of high pressure followed this disturbance, but on Friday, the 3rd, a shallower depression in the N., with a "secondary" in the S., again threw the weather into a cloudy, showery condition. Saturday, the 4th, however, proved fine, and for the most part bright in Ireland. On the 3rd the thermometer rose to 56·7° in the screen in Dublin.

Singularly favourable and mild weather for the time of year held over the British Islands throughout the week ended Saturday the 11th. The rainfall also was but slight except at some exposed stations in the N.W. of Ireland and N. of Scotland. In Scandinavia, however, conditions were far otherwise—severe cold and excessive gales and snow-storms being experienced. This state of things was brought about by the persistence of an anticyclone, in which at one time (Friday morning) the barometer touched 30·50 inches off the S.W. and S. of Ireland; while a series of atmospherical depressions of ever increasing intensity swept eastwards across Northern Europe. Of these disturbances the most serious was observed on Friday, at 8 a.m. of which day the barometer was down to 28·72 inches at Hernösand in Sweden as compared with the reading 30·50 inches recorded at the same time at Valentia Island, in Kerry. Fresh to strong westerly to north-westerly winds prevailed generally in the United Kingdom. At first the sky was very cloudy, but towards the close of the week the clouds dispersed and the air became very dry, so that the diurnal range of temperature was large—at Cambridge, on Wednesday, the maximum was 66°, the minimum was 37°. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·287 inches, pressure ranging between 30·403 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind W.) and 29·996 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 48·4°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 46·9°. On Sunday and again on Tuesday the thermometer rose to 55·8° in the screen; on Friday it fell to 37·0° in the screen, and 31·4° on the grass. The rainfall was ·034 inch on one day—Monday. The prevalent winds were westerly and north-westerly.

The most striking feature in the meteorology of the week ended Saturday, the 18th, was the continued depression of the barometer over the Norwegian Sea and the North of Europe generally. At first temperature was high for the time of year in all parts of the British Islands; but in England the diurnal range was extremely large—amounting to 30° or upwards between Sunday afternoon and Monday morning—at Loughborough the extreme thermometer readings at 8 a.m. of Monday were: Max. 66°, Min. 33°, range 33°. As the disturbances in the far North drew after them subsidiary depressions across the United Kingdom, temperature gave way and the weather fell into an unsettled, showery, squally condition. On both Thursday and Friday hail, sleet, and snow

occurred in many parts, and electrical phenomena were observed along a track extending from the N. of Ireland across the S. of Scotland to the mouth of the Elbe. On Tuesday night bright aurora borealis had been seen in Scotland and the S. of Ireland. At 8 a.m. of Thursday the barometer stood as low as 28·54 inches at Christiansund on the W. coast of Norway, while it read 30·06 inches at Nice. Needless to say that strong S.W. to N.W. winds and gales swept over Western Europe. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·842 inches, pressure being observed to range from 29·575 inches at 7·15 a.m. of Thursday (wind, W.N.W.) to 30·386 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, E.S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 44·6°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43·5°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 55·9°, on Friday they fell to 34·0°. The rainfall measured ·118 inch on four days. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was ·058 inch on Saturday. Snow or sleet fell on Thursday and Friday; hail on Thursday. There was a slight fog on Monday night.

Many years have passed since a spell of more beautiful weather than that enjoyed during the week ended Saturday, the 25th, has been recorded in March. After Sunday, which was a cloudy day, very little cloud appeared by day or night, and warm sunny days were followed by calm, sharp nights. Throughout the week, conditions were anticyclonic in Western Europe. The centre of highest atmospherical pressure was generally found over the south of England, France, Belgium, and Holland, and in these regions, under the combined influence of a clear sky and dry air, the diurnal range of temperature was almost phenomenal. For example, at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, on Monday night the screened thermometer sank to 23°, while it rose to 65° in the course of Tuesday—a range of 42° in a few hours. A similar excessive range was observed on Saturday at the same station. In Ireland the extremes of temperature were of the same character, though much less marked. At the very beginning of the week severe frost occurred in Great Britain, the minima in the screen on Sunday being 26° at Leith, Shields, and Dungeness; 25° at York, and in London; 24° at Nairn; 23° at Oxford, and Cambridge; and 20° at Loughborough. The morning of this day in Ireland broke dull and damp, but the weather improved as the day wore on. In Dublin light easterly sea breezes by day alternated with calms by night. The mean height of the barometer was 30·313 inches, pressure ranging from 30·411 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.S.E.) to 30·193 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, calm), and again rising to 30·409 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, E.). The corrected mean temperature was 48·2°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 46·2°. On Thursday, the screened thermometers rose to 61·9°; on Tuesday, they fell to 38·3°. There was no measurable rainfall after 9 a.m. of Sunday. Bright sunshine was unusually prevalent and greatly exceeded the mean during this week. At the Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park, the sun shone brightly for 64·2 hours, being 76 per cent. of the possible duration of sunshine. In Guernsey the percentage was 90, in Jersey it was 91. These values in the Channel Islands are higher than any hitherto obtained during any period since the sunshine recorders were established in 1881. In nearly all British and Irish districts the percentages of bright sunshine recorded this week are far higher than any previously observed in the month of March.

The weather was by no means so settled during the closing period (26th–31st inclusive) as it had been during the preceding week. Clouds increased at times, and both atmospherical pressure and temperature became unsteady. Rainfall, however, was again markedly deficient in all parts of the United Kingdom, although in parts of Spain, Portugal, and the extreme south of France there were some heavy downpours—for example, ·67 inch fell at Lisbon on Tuesday, the 28th, and 1·50 inches at Perpignan on Wednesday, the 29th. Until this last-named day an anticyclone stretched northwestwards across the North Sea, while pressure was low and conditions were cyclonic over the Iberian Peninsula. Light to moderate easterly winds prevailed in the British Islands. The first two days of the period were cool and at times cloudy in Dublin. Tuesday proved brilliant, and on Wednesday (with the displacement of the easterly wind by a S.W. and W. current) the thermometer rose in this city to 64·8°. Thursday was cooler. On Good Friday, the 31st, a depression came in from the Atlantic causing squally S.W. winds and a slight rainfall in the evening. The diurnal range of temperature was again excessive at some inland English Stations—thus on Tuesday, the thermometer fell from 67° to 26° at Cambridge and from 64° to 24° at Loughborough. In Dublin the barometer ranged from 30·299 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.E.) to 29·624 inches at 2 p.m. of Friday (wind, S.W.). On Monday the screened thermometers fell to 37·0°, on Wednesday they rose to 64·8. Rain fell on Friday to the amount of ·022 inch only.

The rainfall in Dublin during the three months ending March 31st has amounted to 5·196 inches on 49 days, compared with 4·808 inches on 48 days in 1892, only 1·650 inches on but 32 days in 1891, 7·470 inches on 45 days in 1890, 5·738 inches on 53 days in 1889, 6·097 inches on 41 days in 1888, and a twenty-five years' average of 6·411 inches on 51·0 days (1865–1889, inclusive).

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, only ·205 inch of rain fell on 6 days during March; and the total rainfall since January 1, 1893, equals 7·475 inches on 49 days. The corresponding figures for 1892 are ·995 inch on 9 days, the total rainfall since January 1 being 4·205 inches on 40 days.

The rainfall in March at Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, was ·26 inch on 9 days, as against ·98 inch on 10 days in 1892, and an eight years' average of 1·90 inches on 14·5 days. The maximum in the 8 years was 3·59 inches in 1888, the minimum was ·74 inch in 1891.

APRIL.—April proved a fitting sequel to the record-breaking March of 1893. Like its predecessor, the month was characterised by drought, bright sunshine, and a high temperature. The mean amount of cloud was only 40 per cent., falling at 9 p.m. to 33·3 per cent. So powerful was the heating power of the sun by day that, notwithstanding free radiation by night, the thermometer did

not fall below 36·2° in the screen, and 28·9° on the grass in the city of Dublin. The drought was happily interrupted in Ireland by copious falls of rain on the 16th and 17th, and again on the 29th and 30th.

In the matter of temperature, however, April, 1893, breaks the record, the mean being 3·7° above average, and also 1·0° above the mean of the Aprils of 1865 and 1874, which had been the warmest since the present records began up to 1893. Unwonted drought held throughout the month in south-eastern England, the rainfall in London, for example, being only one-tenth of an inch on only 4 days.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (51·4°) was 3·7° above the average (47·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 50·3°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, April was coldest in 1879 (the cold year), (M. T.=44·5°), and warmest in 1865 and 1874 (M. T.= 50·4°). In 1886, the M. T. was 46·3°, in 1887 it was as low as 45·1°, in 1888 it was (as also in 1891) only 45·7°, in 1889, 46·1°; in 1890, 47·3°; and in 1892, 46·2°. The month now under discussion thus proves to have been the warmest April for at least 30 years.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·171 inches, or 0·321 inch above the average value for April—namely, 29·850 inches. The mercury was as high as 30·575 inches at 9 a.m. of the 8th, and fell to 29·793 inches at 4 p.m. of the 19th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 0·782 inch—that is, a little more than three-quarters of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 50·3°, or 3·8° above the value for March, 1893. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* $=min.+(max.-min.\times\cdot476)$, the value becomes 51·1°, or 3·7° above the average mean temperature for April, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (47·4°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 51·4°, compared with a twenty-five years' (1865–1889 inclusive) average of 47·7°. On the 22nd, the thermometer in the screen rose to 66·8°—wind, S.E.; on the 14th the temperature fell to 36·2°—wind, W.S.W. The minimum on the grass was 28·9°, also on the 14th.

The rainfall was only 1·046 inches, distributed over 7 days. The average rainfall for April in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·055 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·2. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably below the average, while the rainy days were also very deficient. In 1877 the rainfall in April was very large—4·707 inches on 21 days; in 1882 also 3·526 inches fell on 20 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only ·498 of an inch was measured on 8 days; and in 1870 only ·838 of an inch fell, also on 8 days. The fall in 1890 was 1·575 inches on 14 days, in 1891, 1·553 inches fell on 14 days, and in 1892, 1·114 inches on 13 days.

There was a lunar halo on the 26th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy on the 6th and 17th. High winds were noted on only 4 days, and did not reach the force of a gale on any occasion. No snow or sleet was seen, but hail fell on the 29th. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on every day compared with only 24 days in April, 1892, and 18 days in April, 1891. It rose above 60° on 11 days, but never fell to 32° in the screen. The minimum on the grass was 32°, or less, on 5 nights, compared with 12 nights in March, 13 in February, and 16 in January. The mean lowest temperature on the grass was 38·2°, compared with 32·4° in 1892, 34·1° in 1891 and 1890, 34·4° in 1889, 34·6° in 1888, and 31·6° in 1887.

The first day of the month was cloudy and cool, but dry.

The drought, which set in at the beginning of March, continued through the week ended Saturday, the 8th. Temperature showed a decided tendency to fall, particularly on the eastern coasts of both Ireland and Great Britain, in which parts much sea-fog was prevalent. At the beginning of the week an anticyclone lay over Ireland and England, while an extensive and deep depression, with central barometrical readings below 28·90 inches, swept eastwards across the extreme North of Europe. Beautiful, bright weather prevailed, except in the far north, where clouds gathered and rain fell. Shallow depressions formed over the S.W. of Europe on and after Tuesday, so that a decided easterly air-current set in and fogs and low temperatures prevailed on the east coasts of the British Isles, while bright sunshine and warmth held inland. The most striking example of these conditions was presented on Thursday, when the thermometer rose to 63° at Loughborough, Oxford, and Cambridge—all inland stations, whereas the maximum was only 44° at Yarmouth and 42° at Spurn Head. On Friday the maximum was 68° in London, but only 42° at Shields and Spurn Head. After Thursday a new and much larger anticyclone formed in the N.W. and N., causing N.E. winds, clouds, and low temperatures on Friday and Saturday. In Dublin the mean pressure was 30·302 inches, the barometer falling to 30·051 inches at 6·30 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, E.), and rising to 30·575 inches, at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 48·5°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 48·0°. On Sunday the screened thermometers fell to 36·5°, on Wednesday they rose to 61·4°. A very slight shower fell at 5 p.m. of Thursday, but yielded no measurable rainfall. The prevailing wind was easterly.

With the exception of a general decrease of temperature, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 15th, resembled that of its immediate predecessors, being singularly fine, dry, and quiet. Anticyclonic areas were found lying over one or another portion of the British Islands on every day of the week. At the same time shallow atmospherical depressions lay over southern Europe and the Mediterranean Basin, producing easterly winds and lower temperature in England and Ireland; while deeper cyclonic systems passed eastwards or south-eastwards across northern Europe, where frost and snow resumed their sway as the week advanced. Towards the close of the period the anticyclone began to move southwards, its centre on Thursday lying over the South of Scotland, on Friday over the midland counties of England, and on Saturday over the east of France. Sharp night frosts were felt at many stations during the week—the sharpest of all occurred on Thursday night, when the thermometer fell to 24° in the screen at Loughborough and Cambridge, and to

27° at Oxford. In Dublin, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday were rather cloudy and very cool. Wednesday, also, was cold, but the air was dry and bright sunshine prevailed. In this city the mean height of the barometer was 30·331 inches, pressure ranging from 30·479 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, E.N.E.), to 30·103 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W. by S.). The corrected mean temperature was 47·6°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47·0°. On Friday, the screened thermometers fell to 36·2°, on Saturday they rose to 60·6°. There was no rainfall until the early morning of Sunday, the 16th, when two-thousandths of an inch (·002) fell. The prevailing winds were, at first, E.N.E., afterwards W. and W.S.W.

While the general character of the weather during the week ended Saturday, the 22nd, was favourable, conditions were less stable than of late, and at the beginning of the week a grateful and copious rainfall in Ireland and Scotland gave a marvellous impetus to vegetation. On Sunday morning a shallow depression was found off the N.W. of Ireland, and a much deeper depression—with central readings of the barometer as low as 28·75 inches at Haparanda on the Gulf of Bothnia—was travelling eastwards across Lapland. In the course of the day rain fell in abundance at most Irish and several British stations, the downpour being renewed on Monday evening. At this time a well-defined anticyclone lay over the North Sea, influencing the English stations and causing finer and cooler weather. On Thursday morning the distribution of atmospherical pressure was very irregular, and several local and shallow depressions caused thunder showers in parts of Great Britain. Temperature had previously risen to an unusual height for the time of year at inland stations—to 68° at Parsonstown, 72° at Holyhead, 75° in London and at Oxford, 76° at Loughborough, and 78° at Cambridge on Wednesday. In Dublin the maximum next day (Thursday) was 66·6°, but in London it was 82° and at Cambridge 84°. Friday was very fine, but at night thunderstorms occurred at Roche's Point and Scilly. Saturday proved very warm but changeable in Ireland. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·014 inches, pressure varying between 30·151 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, N.) and 29·793 inches at 4 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, E.S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 55·3°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 54·5°. On Friday the minimal temperature was 46·0°, on Saturday the maximum was 66·8°. Rain fell on five days to the total amount of ·762 inch, ·370 inch being measured on Monday. The prevalent winds were first S.W., afterwards E.S.E.

The record is once more one of most favourable weather during the week ended Saturday, the 29th. Bright, sunny, warm days were followed by quiet, clear, cool nights until Saturday, when copious showers fell at intervals, refreshing the face of nature and aiding vegetation. Areas of relatively high atmospherical pressure (anti-cyclonic systems) were found lying over the greater part of the British Islands until Saturday, when an extensive and definite depression travelled eastwards across the northern half of the United Kingdom, causing squally W. to N.W. winds and the grateful showers already mentioned. Throughout the week the barometer was comparatively low over the Iberian Peninsula, the Bay of Biscay, and France. Except at Lisbon, however, where 3·40 inches of rain fell on five days up to Friday morning, the weather was at first generally dry within the area of low pressure. On Thursday there was a downpour all over the south of France, ·83 inch being measured at Nice, ·87 inch at Biarritz, and 1·34 inches at Perpignan on Friday morning. Thunderstorms occurred at Prawle Point during the night of the 22nd-23rd, and at Holyhead on Monday night. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·067 inches, pressure varying from 30·137 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, N.) to 29·887 inches at 3 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 53·8°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 52·5°. On Tuesday temperature rose to 65·7° in the shade; on Saturday it fell to 43·9°. Rain and hail fell on Saturday in heavy showers to the amount of ·150 inch. The prevailing winds were N. and N.W.

Sunday, the 30th, was changeable, but favourable.

The rainfall in Dublin during the four months ending April 30th amounted to 6·242 inches on 56 days, compared with 5·922 inches on 61 days during the same period in 1892, only 3·203 inches on 46 days in 1891, 9·045 inches on 59 days in 1890, 8·345 inches on 74 days in 1889, 8·090 inches on 58 days in 1888, and a twenty-five years' average of 8·466 inches on 66·2 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall during April, 1893, amounted to only 1·055 inches, distributed over only 5 days—·720 inch falling on the 16th. The total fall since January 1st, 1893, equalled 8·530 inches on 54 days.

The rainfall in April at Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, was 1·15 inches on 6 days, as against an eight-years' average of 1·56 inches on 13·0 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was ·63 inch on the 16th.

MAY.—Like March and April of the present year, this month was singularly fine—warm and for the most part dry. Unlike March and April, however, the amount of cloud was considerable—62·3 per cent. compared with only 49·1 per cent. in March, and only 40·0 per cent. in April. Nor was the drought at all as severe as in the two previous months. In Dublin rain fell abundantly at the beginning and in the middle of the month, the total fall being 1·666 inches, against only ·288 inch in March and 1·046 inches in April. As regards temperature, this was a "record month," the mean being 0·9° above that for May, 1868—namely, 56·7° against 55·8°.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (56·7°) was decidedly above the average (52·0°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 55·3°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, May was coldest in 1869 (M. T. = 48·2°), in 1885 (M. T. = 48·7°), and in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T. = 48·8°). It was warmest in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 55·8°), and 1875 (M. T. = 54·9°). In 1886 the M. T. was 50·5°; in 1887, 51·8°; in 1888, 52·5°; in 1889, 54·6°; in 1890, 53·2°; in 1891, only 49·6°; and in 1892, 53·8°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·038 inches, or 0·049 inch above the corrected average

value for May—namely, 29·989 inches. The mercury rose to 30·455 inches at 9 a.m. of the 10th, and fell to 29·407 inches at 4 p.m. of the 19th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·048 inches.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 55·3°, or 5·0° above the value for April, 1893. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *Min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·47), the value was 56·3°, or 4·7° above the average mean temperature for May, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (51·6°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 56·7°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 52·0°. On the 11th the thermometer in the screen rose to 70·2°—wind, W.N.W.; on the 31st the temperature fell to 42·8°—wind, N.N.E. The minimum on the grass was 38·8°, also on the 31st.

The rainfall amounted to 1·666 inches, distributed over 10 days. The average rainfall for May in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·030 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·4. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were much below the average. In 1886 the rainfall in May was very large—5·472 inches on 21 days; in 1869 also 5·414 inches fell on 19 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only ·378 of an inch was measured on 9 days; in 1876 only ·798 of an inch fell on 6 days; in 1887 only ·882 of an inch on 10 days; and in 1888 only ·978 of an inch on 11 days. In 1890, 2·438 inches fell on 17 days. In 1891 May was the first month in which the rainfall exceeded the average. It amounted to 2·792 inches on 17 days. In 1892 the large amount of 4·177 inches fell on 19 days.

Solar halos were seen on the 6th and 10th. High winds were noted on only 4 days, never attaining the force of a gale. Thunder was heard on the 15th, 20th, and 29th. No hail, sleet, or snow fell.

During the month the thermometer did not fall below 32°, either in the screen or on the grass. The mean minimal temperature on the grass was 45·6°, compared with 41·3° in May, 1892, 37·7° in 1891, 42·2° in 1890, 42·4° in 1889, 37·5° in 1888, and 37·9° in 1887.

During the period ended Saturday, the 6th, the weather was most favourable. Rain fell in copious showers on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd, after which came a succession of fine, dry days, with intervals of hot sunshine. On Sunday, April 30th, a "hollow" of low atmospherical pressure stretched south-eastwards from Iceland to Denmark, so that N.W. winds, low temperatures, and changeable showery weather were experienced in the British Islands. During the next two days the barometer was unsteady, especially over Ireland and Scotland, in which countries rain fell pretty freely. In the South of England and the neighbourhood of London, however, the drought continued almost uninterruptedly. On Thursday a large anticyclone began to form over Norway, the North Sea, and Great Britain, and the weather became once more finer, brighter, and warmer. Over Ireland much cirriform cloud was at this time daily observed travelling in an upper air-current from S.W., while the surface wind was S.E. or E. In Dublin the air-pressure ranged from 29·778 inches, at 4 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.W.) to 30·284 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, E.S.E.). On Monday the shade minimum was 46·1°, on Friday the shade maximum was 68·7°. Rain fell on the first two days to the amount of ·402 inch, ·323 inch being measured on Monday, the 1st. The prevalent winds were first westerly, then east-south-easterly. A solar halo was seen on Saturday forenoon.

The weather was exceedingly fine and dry throughout the week ended Saturday, the 13th—at least in England and Ireland—in Scotland refreshing rains fell on Wednesday and the two following days. At the beginning of the period a vast anticyclone stretched south-westwards from Sweden, where the barometer stood above 30·9 inches (30·95 inches at Hernösand at 8 a.m. of Sunday), across the North Sea to the British Isles. The wind was rather squally from E. and S.E. and temperature was low—night frosts occurring in parts of England as well as on the Continent. By Wednesday a great change was in progress—the barometer was falling in the N. and rising in the S., while a tongue of high pressure still stretched across England and Ireland. The change was attended by a copious rainfall in many parts of France on Tuesday; and was followed by the setting in of westerly winds over the northern half of the British Isles, where also clouds increased and rain fell as above mentioned. After a sharp night on Wednesday, temperature rose considerably in England on Thursday, when also the thermometer exceeded 70° in the shade in Dublin for the first time this season. Friday was at first cloudy, but afterwards fair; and Saturday proved a brilliant summerlike day. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·317 inches, pressure ranging from 30·455 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, E.N.E.) to 30·070 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, calm). The corrected mean temperature was 55·9°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 55·5°. On Thursday the thermometer rose to 70·2° in the shade, having fallen to 47·1° on Wednesday. There was no rainfall. The prevailing winds were E. and W.N.W.

The week ended Saturday, the 20th, may be said to have witnessed the break-up of the drought, which—with slight and transitory interruptions—had held in Western Europe since the end of February. At the beginning the barometer was falling over England, Ireland, and the West of France, as a large, but not deep, depression formed over the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic off our S.W. coasts. On Sunday the weather remained dry in most places, but much lofty cirriform stratus cloud came up from the southward, causing the sky to assume an unsettled, thundery appearance. On Monday thunder storms occurred in the West of England and in Wales, and from that time onwards to the close of the week thunder and lightning were daily reported from one part or another of the British Islands. Some very heavy rainfalls occurred—for example, 1·05 inches at Roche's Point on Tuesday, 1·60 inches at Loughborough on Wednesday, ·71 inch at Parsonstown on Friday, and ·72 inch in the City of Dublin on Saturday. On this day 1·030 inches of rain fell at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park, and 1·020 inches at the Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin. As temperature remained fairly high throughout, the beneficial effects of the rainfall on vegetation became instantly apparent. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·634 inches, or as much as ·683 inch

below the mean for the preceding week. The barometer read 30·010 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.S.E.), and fell to 29·407 inches at 4 p.m. of Friday (wind, E.S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 57·4°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 55·4°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 65·7°, on Saturday they fell to 48·2°. Distant thunder was heard on Monday and Saturday. Rain fell on three days to the amount of ·947 inch, ·720 inch being measured on Saturday. The prevailing winds were E. and S.E.

Changeable, but favourable weather prevailed during the week ended Saturday, the 27th. At first showery, it afterwards became dry and fine, although the amount of cloud remained considerable to the end. The period began with a high pressure system lying over the Baltic and Scandinavia, and depressions to the westward and northwestward of the British Islands. As the week advanced these conditions became reversed—the depressions travelled northeastward, and a new area of high pressure (anticyclone) came in over Ireland from the Atlantic. At the close of the period a low pressure system was found over the Baltic and Sweden, while the anticyclone remained almost stationary over, and off the west coast of Ireland. In Dublin Sunday forenoon was rainy; light showers fell in the afternoon, but the evening proved fair. Monday was cloudy but fine. Tuesday was cloudy, showery, and squally. Some rain fell on Wednesday morning, after which the weather remained chiefly dry, but very cloudy to the close of the week. The mean height of the barometer in Dublin was 30·014 inches, pressure ranging from 29·543 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 30·337 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, N.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 56·6°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 55·7°. On Sunday the screened thermometers fell to 46·9°; on Saturday they rose to 64·8°. Rain was measured on four days, the total amount being ·137 inch, of which ·059 inch fell on Sunday. The prevalent wind was first westerly, then northerly.

During the last four days the weather, which was chiefly fine but changeable, was governed by a depression over the south of Sweden and an anticyclone to the westward of Scotland. North-easterly winds prevailed, and a tendency to electrical disturbances existed on Sunday and Monday, the 28th and 29th. On the afternoon of the latter day thunder and heavy rain occurred in both London and Dublin. The weather on the 30th and 31st was bright and bracing—hot sunshine and a cold N.E. wind asserting themselves with alternate power.

The rainfall in Dublin during the five months ending May 31st amounted to 7·908 inches on 66 days, compared with 19·099 inches on 80 days in 1892, only 5·995 inches on 63 days in 1891, 11·483 inches on 76 days in 1890, 10·476 inches on 91 days in 1889, 9·068 inches on 69 days in 1888, 6·489 inches on 62 days in 1887, and a 25 years' average of 10·496 inches on 81·6 days.

It may be remembered that on Saturday, May 28th, 1892, 2·056 inches of rain were measured at this station, 1·900 inches having fallen within 6 hours, or at the rate of 7·6 inches in 24 hours. No such measurement had been recorded in Dublin since October 27, 1880, when 2·736 inches of rain fell. May 28, 1892, was only the third occasion within the past twenty-eight years on which the rainfall exceeded 2 inches within 24 hours in Dublin.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in May, 1893, was 1·035 inches, distributed over 11 days. Of this quantity ·310 inch fell on the 16th, and ·200 inch on the 29th. The total fall since January 1st, 1893, equals 19·565 inches on 65 days.

At Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in May was 1·12 inches on 10 days, compared with an eight years' average of 2·49 inches on 15·5 days. The total fall since January 1 at this station has been 8·06 inches on 67 days. The maximal fall on any one day in May was ·40 inch on the 20th.

JUNE.—June, 1893, was the fourth month in succession with a mean temperature above average and a rainfall below average. The month under review did not—it is true—"break the record" as regards either high temperature or scanty rainfall; but it was in all respects most favourable. In Dublin rain fell freely from the 3rd to the 6th inclusive (·521 inch) and again from the 22nd to the 28th inclusive (1·144 inches), but the weather was otherwise dry, except for local thunder-showers on the 15th.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (59·9°) was above the average (57·8°) by 2·1°; the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were also 59·9°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, June was coldest in 1882 (M. T.=55·8°), and in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T.=55·9°). It was warmest in 1887 (M. T.=62·3°), in 1865 (M. T.=61·0°), and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T.=60·5°). In 1886 the M. T. was 57·5°; in 1888, 56·2°; in 1889, 59·5°; in 1890, 58·1°; in 1891, 59·0°; and in 1892, 56·7°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·002 inches, or 0·085 inch above the corrected average value for June—namely, 29·917 inches. The mercury rose to 30·398 inches at 9 a.m. of the 7th, and fell to 29·320 inches at 11 p.m. of the 27th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·078 inches—that is, less than an inch and one-tenth.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59·9°, or 4·6° above the value for May, 1893. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.=Min.+ (max.−Min.* × ·465), the value was 59·4°, or 2·2° above the average mean temperature for June, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (57·2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 59·9°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 57·8°. On the 19th the thermometer in the screen rose to 74·7°—wind, N.N.E.; on the 23rd the temperature fell to 46·9°—wind, N.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 42·8° also on the 23rd.

The rainfall amounted to 1·716 inches, distributed over 12 days. The average rainfall for June in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 1·817 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 13·8. The rainfall was, therefore, slightly below, while the rainy days were also below the average. In 1878 the rainfall in June was very large—5·058 inches on 19 days; in 1879 also

4·046 inches fell on 24 days. On the other hand, in 1889, only ·100 of an inch was measured on 6 days; in 1887, the rainfall was only ·252 of an inch, distributed over only 5 days; in 1874 only ·405 of an inch was measured on 9 days; and in 1868 only ·677 of an inch fell on but 6 days. In 1888 the rainfall was as much as 3·045 inches, distributed over as many as 18 days. In 1890 it was 1·930 inches on 18 days, in 1891 2·753 inches on 14 days, and in 1892 1·671 inches on 17 days.

High winds were noted on 7 days, but the force of a gale was attained on only one occasion—the 28th. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on 5 days, compared with 17 days in 1887, only 1 day in 1888, 10 days in 1889, only 2 days in 1890, 6 days in 1891, and 4 days in 1892. Thunder was heard on the 15th. A solar halo was seen on the 11th.

On Thursday, the 1st, a depression which had for several days lain almost motionless over the south of Sweden dispersed, and an irregular area of low pressure began to form over Ireland. The weather, however, remained dry until Saturday, the 3rd, when electrical showers fell heavily in places, particularly at Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Thunder was heard on this day at Glasnevin Botanic Gardens.

At the beginning of the week ended Saturday, the 10th, the weather was unsettled and showery, owing to the presence of shallow irregular depressions to the northward, while an anticyclone lay over the Bay of Biscay. In Dublin rain fell very freely on Monday and in smaller quantity on Tuesday. On Sunday thunderstorms occurred all along the east coast of Great Britain. During most of this changeable time the barometer rose steadily, so that by 8 a.m. of Wednesday readings were everywhere high and remarkably uniform. In fact, at the hour named, the extreme difference in atmospherical pressure all over the United Kingdom was only ·08 inch—the highest reading being 30·42 inches at Yarmouth, and the lowest 30·34 inches in the Scilly Islands. After Wednesday the anticyclone held to the close of the week, the area of highest pressure being found off the east coast of Scotland, where dense fogs and low temperature prevailed. In most other parts of the Kingdom summer warmth daily increased until Saturday—the thermometer rising to 79° at Loughborough on Wednesday, 76° at Liverpool on Thursday, and 74° at Parsonstown and in London on Friday. On the evening of this day a thunderstorm with heavy rain (1·19 inches) occurred at Parsonstown. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·313 inches, pressure ranging from 30·105 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W. by S.) and 30·398 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 58·9°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 59·2°. On Thursday both maximal and minimal temperatures for the week were recorded—viz., 69·6° and 49·5°—range, 20·1°. Rain fell on the first three days to the amount of ·512 inch, ·259 inch being registered on Sunday and ·201 inch on Monday. The prevailing winds were at first W.S.W., afterwards E. Much fog and haze prevailed in the Irish Sea after Wednesday, so that the fog-gun at the Kish-bank lightship was frequently fired both by day and by night.

Splendid weather characterised the week ended Saturday, the 17th. Until Wednesday it was cool as well as fair, but on and after that day temperature was high and summerlike by night as well as by day. On Sunday local thunderstorms occurred in the N. and N.W. of Ireland, notwithstanding an anticyclonic distribution of atmospheric pressure. After Sunday a shallow depression advanced northwards across France. It caused thunderstorms and heavy rains over the greater part of that country, but in the British Isles only local thundershowers occurred, although thunder and lightning were very prevalent on Wednesday and Thursday. On the afternoon of the latter day thundershowers fell in Dublin, yielding ·051 inch of rain, the only rainfall of the week. In this city the influence of easterly seabreezes in lowering day-temperature was well seen, particularly in the earlier part of the period—thus, the maxima of the first four days were 66°, 65°, 65°, and 67° in Dublin, compared with 75°, 70°, 71°, and 75° at Parsonstown. On the east coast of Great Britain, similarly, the thermometer failed to reach 60° at most stations on Sunday and Monday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·104 inches, pressure decreasing from 30·229 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.N.E.) to 29·883 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, E.), and then increasing to a maximum of 30·373 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, E.). The corrected mean temperature was 61·8°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 62·9°. On Tuesday the screened thermometers fell to 50·1°, on Saturday they rose to 72·9°. The mean direction of the wind was easterly.

As to the week ended Saturday, the 24th—at first summerlike in the extreme—very warm, calm and bright—the weather afterwards fell into a very unsettled state, becoming cold, squally, and showery after Wednesday, the 21st—the longest day. On Sunday, the anticyclonic isobar of 30·3 inches embraced nearly the whole of the British Islands—at 8 a.m. the extreme pressures at mainland stations differed by only *one-tenth* of an inch, the highest readings being 30·38 inches at Loughborough, Cambridge, Malin Head, and Belmullet; the lowest being 30·28 inches at Prawle Point in Devon. The weather was bright, calm, and hot—the thermometer rising to 86° in the shade at Cambridge and Loughborough, and to 80° even at Parsonstown and Valentia Island. In the evening a thunderstorm occurred at the last-named station. On Monday the heat was still more intense—88° in the shade being recorded in London and at Cambridge. Thunderstorms occurred towards evening in the South of Ireland, South Wales, and the eastern and south-eastern parts of England. After this a cold northerly current passed rapidly southwards, bringing heavy showers which became general during the last three days. On Thursday a depression formed over Scotland and moved slowly south-eastwards and finally eastwards, becoming deeper and larger as it travelled. At 8 a.m. of Friday the barometer was down to 29·24 inches at Shields, and below 29·30 inches all over the north of England and south of Scotland. In Dublin the mean pressure was 29·846 inches, the barometer falling from 30·360 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.), to 29·467 inches at 9 a.m of Friday (wind, N. by W.). The corrected mean temperature was 59·0°—that for Sunday and Monday having been 65·8°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58·7°. On

Monday the thermometers in the screen rose to 74·7°; on Friday they fell to 46·9°. Rain fell on the last three days to the amount of ·310 inch, ·130 inch being measured on Thursday and ·100 inch on Saturday. The prevalent wind was northerly—N.N.E. to N.W.

During the closing period of the month—from the 25th to the 30th inclusive—the weather presented two distinct types. Unsettled, squally, and showery as well as cool at first, it improved after Wednesday, the 28th, and the month closed with fine, warm, and in all respects summerlike conditions. On Sunday, the 25th, the well-defined depression, which had travelled from Scotland in a south-easterly direction on the previous Friday (see above), lay with its centre over the south of Norway. N.W. winds and cool, showery weather prevailed in the British Islands. In Dublin heavy showers fell locally at 3.30 and 11 p.m. Next day (Monday) an irregularly-shaped depression passed northwards across Ireland, causing a heavy rainfall in the south of this country (1·10 inches at Roche's Point, Cork), and in Wales and parts of England. During Tuesday and Wednesday a well-marked cyclonic system travelled north-eastwards from the N. of Ireland and across Scotland to the Norwegian Sea, where it dispersed. This disturbance produced moderate to fresh S.W. and W. gales at some Irish stations, as well as in the English Channel and off the mouth of the Thames. The barometer now rose quickly, and at 8 a.m. of Friday, the 30th, atmospherical pressure was uniformly high all over the kingdom—pressure ranging only from 30·20 inches over Central England to 30·05 inches at Belmullet. Quiet, bright, summerlike weather was the consequence, and so the month closed. In Dublin, during this period, the barometer ranged from 29·320 inches at 11 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.S.W.) to 30·142 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, S.E.). As regards temperature, on Monday and Friday the minimum in the thermometer screen was 50·0°; on Tuesday the maximum was 69·4°. Rain fell on the first four days of the period to the amount of ·834 inch, ·492 inch being registered on Monday. This was the maximal fall in 24 hours recorded during the month. The prevailing winds were S.E. and S.W.

The rainfall in Dublin during the six months ending June 30th amounted to 9·624 inches on 78 days, compared with 11·770 inches on 97 days in 1892, 8·748 inches on 77 days in 1891, 13·413 inches on 94 days in 1890, 10·576 inches on 97 days in 1889, 12·113 inches on 87 days in 1888, 6·741 inches on 67 days in 1887, and a twenty-five years' average of 12·313 inches on 95·4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in June, 1893, was 2·211 inches, distributed over 10 days. Of this quantity ·750 inch fell on the 26th, and ·410 inch on the 5th. The total fall since January 1 has been 11·776 inches, on 75 days.

The rainfall at Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, amounted to 1·63 inches on 10 days. The greatest fall in 24 hours was ·61 inch on the 26th. The average rainfall for June in eight years was 1·42 inches on 11·5 days. There was absolute drought from the 7th to the 21st, both days inclusive. Since January 1, 1893, 9·69 inches of rain have fallen on 77 days, the average rainfall for the six months ending June 30 having been in eight years 10·66 inches on 82 days.

JULY.—A changeable, rather showery, but warm month, of high mean temperature and almost average rainfall, with a decided prevalence of north-easterly and north-westerly winds.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (61·6°) was decidedly above the average (60·6°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 60·5°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, July was coldest in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T. = 57·2°). It was warmest in 1887 (M. T. = 63·7°), and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T.=63·5°). In 1886 the M. T. was 61·0°; in 1888 it was as low as 57·3°; in 1889 it was 58·7°; in 1890, 58·1°; in 1891, 59·0°; and in 1892, 57·8°. From this, July, 1887, proves to have been the warmest since the present records commenced, whilst July, 1879, was the coldest. In only 2 years since 1864 was July colder than in the year 1892.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·896 inches, or ·019 inch below the corrected average value for July—namely, 29·915 inches. The mercury marked 30·234 inches at 9 p.m. of the 27th, and fell to 29·429 inches at 7 15 p.m. of the 19th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 0·805 inch—that is, a little more than eight-tenths of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 60·5°, or 0·6° above the value for June, 1893. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·465), the value was 61·1°, or 0·9° above the average mean temperature for July, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive (60·2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 61·6°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 60·6°. On the 23rd, the thermometer in the screen rose to 74·5°—wind, S.W.; on the 22nd the temperature fell to 50·0°—wind, W.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 44·8° on the 21st and again on the 22nd.

The rainfall was 2·042 inches, distributed over 14 days. The average rainfall for July in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·420 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·2. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably below the average, while the rainy days were also below it. In 1880 the rainfall in July was very large—6·087 inches on 24 days; in 1871 also 4·391 inches fell on 28 days. On the other hand, in 1870, only ·539 of an inch was measured on 8 days; in 1869, the fall was only ·739 of an inch on 9 days, and in 1868, only ·741 of an inch fell on but 5 days. In 1892, 1·952 inches fell on 12 days.

High winds were noted on 9 days, but did not attain the force of a gale on any occasion. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on 8 days. In July, 1887, temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on no fewer than 17 days. In July, 1888, the maximum was only 68·7°. In July, 1891, maxima of 70° were reached on only 3 days, and in July, 1892, on only 2 days. Severe thunderstorms occurred on the 12th, and distant thunder was heard on the 13th.

Saturday, the 1st, was very fine and warm, with beautiful cirro-cumuli travelling from S.

Warm and generally favourable weather held during the week ended Saturday, the 8th. In parts of England severe thunderstorms and heavy rains were felt in the beginning—on Sunday and

Monday in the N. and N.E. as well as in the North Midland Counties; on Tuesday, in the S.W. and S. of that country and in the English Channel. On Saturday electrical disturbances were again prevalent. On Monday the rainfall was 1·38 inches at York and 1·8 inches at Stoke-on-Trent; on Tuesday 2·05 inches of rain fell at Prawle Point in Devonshire, 1·15 inches at Jersey, ·91 inch at Hurst Castle, in Hants, and ·57 inch at Dungeness in Kent. The distribution of atmospherical pressure was irregular and shifting until Thursday, when the barometer began to give way steadily in the west, and freshening S.E. and S. winds sprang up on the Irish coasts, with heavy rain at Valentia Island (·68 inch at 8 a.m. of Friday). The heat in England was very great on Sunday, when the thermometer rose to 83° at Oxford, 84° in London and at Loughborough, and 85° at Cambridge; and also on Thursday, when the maxima were 81° at Loughborough, 83° at Oxford, 84° in London, and 86° at Cambridge. On Friday the thermometer rose to 90° at Cambridge, 88° at Loughborough, and 87° in London. At 8 a.m. of Saturday, temperature was 80° in London and 79° at Cambridge, and the thermometer subsequently rose to 87° in London, 92° at Cambridge, and 96° locally at Elsing in Norfolk. In Ireland the highest readings were about 12° to 15° lower—75° being touched at Belmullet, Co. Mayo, on Wednesday. In Dublin the maximum exceeded 70° on five days, the highest reading of all being 71·8° on Monday and Saturday. The minimum in the screen was 54·2° on Thursday. The mean height of the barometer was 29·960 inches, pressure falling from 30·201 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, N.E.) to 29·591 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 63·2°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 62·8°. The rainfall ·187 inch on one day—·184 inch of the amount fell on the morning of Sunday, July 9. The prevailing winds were first N.E., afterwards S.E.

Very unsettled, rainy, thundery weather held during the greater part of the week ended Saturday, the 15th, and temperature showed a decided falling off compared with the previous sennight. At 8 a.m. of Sunday a depression lay over the British Islands, its centre stretching from Ulster to the Lowlands of Scotland. It caused heavy rains in many places—2·81 inches being measured at Malin Head on Monday morning. In Dublin rain fell in torrents from 11 to 11.30 a.m. of Sunday, and on this day as well as on Monday thunderstorms occurred over the greater part of England. On Tuesday a new depression appeared off the S.E. of Ireland, whence it travelled slowly eastwards and north-eastwards to the Kattegat, which it reached on Friday morning. This system was accompanied by severe thunderstorms in many places. On Wednesday two distinct storms passed over Dublin—the second causing torrents of rain (·550 inch) in an hour (3 15 to 4 15 p.m.). At the Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park, the rainfall on this day was 1·120 inches. Next day also there were heavy thundershowers near this city. Friday proved cloudy and cool, but rainless. On Saturday, however, showers again set in, as a new and large but shallow depression advanced over our northern coasts. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·768 inches, pressure ranging from 29·532 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 30·019 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, N.). The corrected mean temperature was 58·0°, the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. being 58·6°. On Wednesday temperature rose to 67·9° in the screen, on Friday it fell to 51·8°. The rainfall measured 1·389 inches, on five days, ·871 inch being registered on Wednesday and ·349 inch on Sunday. The wind was variable,—S., N.E., N., and W. being the predominant directions.

Changeable, showery, but withal favourable weather held throughout the week ending Saturday, the 22nd. The general distribution of atmospherical pressure was cyclonic in and near the British Isles—primary systems of some depth passing eastwards across the North of Scotland, while numerous secondary systems brought rain and squalls to the southern half of the United Kingdom also. Owing to the amount of cloud and to the freshness of the S.W. to N.W. winds which prevailed, temperature never became very high and seldom exceeded 70° even in the S.E. and centre of England, On the Continent, when the barometer was higher and conditions were at times anticyclonic, much warmer weather was experienced—at least towards the close of the week. Thus on Thursday the thermometer rose in the shade to 82° in Paris and 88° in Berlin, while the maximum on this day in London was only 68°. At 8 a.m. of Friday temperature was as high as 72° at Stockholm. In Dublin the extremes of temperature for the week occurred on Saturday—the minimum being 50·0° and the maximum 68·9°. The mean height of the barometer in this city was 29·788 inches, pressure ranging from 30·031 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, N.N.W.) to 29·429 inches at 7.15 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.), from which low value it again increased to 30·037 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 59·9°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 59·1°. The rainfall amounted to ·350 inch on five days—·161 inch being registered on Tuesday. The prevailing winds were westerly (S.W. and N.W.).

While changeable and far from settled, the weather was chiefly fine and dry in the period ended Saturday, the 29th. The general distribution of pressure was cyclonic in the North, anticyclonic in France and Germany, as well as in the British Islands on Thursday, the 27th, when an area of high pressure passed eastwards across Ireland to England. The fine, quiet weather accompanying this system was of short duration, and on Friday a fresh depression appeared off the N.W. of Scotland, causing clouds to increase and a shift of wind to S.W., from which point it freshened at some stations. Before the anticyclonic period, thunderstorms occurred very generally over the midland, eastern and south-eastern parts of England on Wednesday, but the attendant rainfall was not large. In Manchester, however, ·810 inch fell. Showers fell in many places on the day named, and with the advent of northerly winds and a clearing sky, temperature fell fast in the succeeding night. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·005 inches—pressure ranging between 29·747 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, W.) and 30·234 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, N.). The corrected mean temperature was 61·9°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 61·3°. On Sunday the thermometer rose to 74·5° in the screen; on Thursday it fell to 50·2°. The rainfall amount d to ·063 inch, of which ·058 inch was measured on Saturday. The prevalent winds were between W. and N.

Sunday, the 30th, was bright and fair in Dublin, but heavy showers fell in Edinburgh and thunderstorms occurred along the east coast of England. Monday, the 31st, was changeable and showery in many places.

The rainfall in Dublin during the seven months ending July 31st amounted to 11·666 inches on 92 days compared with 13·722 inches on 109 days during the corresponding period in 1892, 10·935 inches on 92 days in 1891, 15·587 inches on 118 days in 1890, 13·146 inches on 112 days in 1889, 15·994 inches on 109 days in 1888, 7·935 inches on 80 days in 1887, and a 25 years' average of 14·733 inches on 112·6 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in July was 1·290 inches on 15 days, compared with 2·925 inches on only 10 days in 1892, 1·325 inches on 18 days in 1891, and 1·489 inches, distributed over 18 days in 1890. Of the total rainfall ·360 inch fell on the 9th, and ·330 inch on the 13th. The total fall since January 1 has been 13·066 inches on 90 days, compared with 16·708 inches on 90 days in 1892.

At Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in July was 1·36 inches on 17 days, compared with an eight years average of 1·864 inches on 15 days. On the 13th the rainfall was ·26 inch. Since January 1, 1893, 11·05 inches of rain have fallen at this station (Cloneevin).

AUGUST.—Although changeable, as in 1892, and forming no exception to the rule that August is characterised by heavy rains, this was a record month as regards high temperature. On no fewer than 14 days did the thermometer exceed 70° in the shade, and the mean temperature was one degree above that of August, 1871, when it reached 62°. The present month also is remarkable for the magnificent display of lightning which occurred on the evening and during the night of the 9th. The cyclonic depressions, which are periodic in the last week of August, arrived about a week earlier than usual, the barometer falling to 28·80 inches off the west coast of Scotland on the 21st.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (63·0°) was much above the average (59·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 61·3°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, August was coldest in 1881 (M. T.=57·0°), and warmest in 1871 (M. T.=62·0°). In 1885, the M. T. was only 57·1°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 57·7°; in 1887, 60·3°; in 1888, 58·2°; in 1889, 58·6°; in 1890, only 57·2°; in 1891, 58·1°; and in 1892, 60·0°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·965 inches, or 0·068 inch above the corrected average value for August—namely, 29·897 inches. The mercury marked 30·396 inches at 9 a.m. of the 29th, and fell to 29·290 inches at 9 a.m. of the 21st. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·106 inches—that is, a little more than an inch and one-tenth.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 61·3°, or 3·7° above the value in August, 1888 and 1889, 5·0° above that in 1890, 4·1° above it in 1891, and 2·3° above it in 1892. It was also 0·8° above the value for July, 1893. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·47), the mean temperature was 62·6°, or 3·3° above the average mean temperature for August, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (59·3°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 63·0°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 59·7°. On the 15th the thermometer in the screen rose to 79·8°—wind, light and variable; on the 26th the temperature fell to 47·9°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 41·6° on the 28th.

The rainfall was 2·713 inches, distributed over 16 days. The average rainfall for August in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·825 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·5. The rainfall, therefore, was slightly below average, while the rainy days were slightly in excess of the average. In 1874, the rainfall in August was very large—4·946 inches on 18 days; and in 1868 also 4·745 inches fell on, however, only 13 days; but the heaviest downpour in August occurred in 1889, when 5·747 inches were registered on 22 days. On the other hand, in 1884, only ·777 inch was measured on 8 days. In 1887, 1·520 inches of rain fell on 16 days; in 1888, 1·270 inches on 12 days; in 1890, 2·799 inches on 19 days; in 1891, 4·953 inches on 25 days, and in 1892, 3·557 inches on 22 days.

High winds were noted on as many as 10 days, and attained the force of a gale on three occasions —namely, the 4th, 20th and 21st. A thunderstorm of great severity occurred on the 9th. Thunder was also heard on the 18th. Lightning was also seen on the 13nd and 18th. Temperature reached 70° in the screen on as many as 14 days. Hail fell on the 18th. It was foggy on the 12th, 13th, and 14th.

The weather remained changeable and showery, with fresh westerly (S.W. to N.W.) winds, throughout the period ended Saturday, the 5th. A new disturbance reach our northwest coasts on Tuesday, the 1st, leading to rain without much wind. On Wednesday afternoon, however, the barometer fell briskly and the wind backed to S.W. and freshened with a threatening appearance as a much more decided depression approached the N.W. of Ireland from the Atlantic. This system was quickly followed by another on Thursday night, so that by Friday the weather was thoroughly broken, squally and showery, in all parts of the United Kingdom. On the afternoon of this day thunderstorms and heavy rains occurred in London and many other places. A brisk recovery of pressure now took place and the wind drew towards N. and moderated, with fine dry weather on Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer for the week ended Saturday, the 5th was 29·861 inches, pressure ranging between 29·534 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, W. by S.) and 30·068 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.). The corrected mean temperature was 60·4° The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 58·8°. The screened thermometers rose to 71·3° on Friday and fell to 52·4° on Tuesday. The rainfall was ·813 inch on five days, ·270 inch being measured on Wednesday. The prevailing wind was N.W. Changeable, but very warm and generally summerlike weather characterised the week ended Saturday, the 12th. On Wednesday and Thursday thunderstorms of quite exceptional intensity raged over many parts of England and

Ireland, extending subsequently to parts of Scotland also. In Ireland, the distribution of atmospherical pressure was cyclonic, except on Tuesday and Saturday, when a Continental anticyclone spread westwards as far this country. As the general direction of the wind in the British Islands was southerly, temperature ranged very high—the thermometer rising to 85° or 86° at the inland English stations on Tuesday and Wednesday—even at Holyhead a maximum of 83° was reached on Wednesday. The highest in Paris on the same day was 91°. This tropical heat was the more remarkable, as the week commenced with very low temperatures, indeed, the minima recorded on Sunday morning were 46° in London and at Oxford, 44° at Leith, 43° at York, Loughborough, and Ardrossan; 42° at Sumburgh Head, 41° at Wick and Aberdeen, 40° at Stornoway, and 38° at Nairn! But the most striking phenomenon of the week was the violent thunderstorm of Wednesday night. In Dublin the lightning, which was almost incessant from dusk until after midnight, was extraordinarily vivid. The storm passed from S.S.E. to N.N.W. directly over the city between 10 and 11 p.m., in which time a quarter of an inch of rain fell. The mean height of the barometer was 29·951 inches, pressure ranging between 29·806 inches at 4 p.m. of Thursday (wind, S.E.) and 30·136 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.). The corrected mean temperature was 65·5°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 63·8°. On Friday the screened thermometers rose to 77·7°, having fallen to 53·0° on Sunday. The rainfall was ·460 inch on four days, ·250 inch being recorded on Wednesday. The prevalent winds were S.W. and S.E.

Many years have passed since such really tropical heat has been experienced in Spain, France, and the British Isles, as that which has made the week ended Saturday, the 19th, memorable in meteorological annals. At Rochefort, on the west coast of France, the daily maxima were 102°, 106°, 91°, 93°, 100°, 90°, and 81°. In London the corresponding values were 81°, 85°, 87°, 90°, 92°, 93°, and 78°. On Thursday night the thermometer did not sink below 72° in London, and by 8 a.m. of Friday it had already risen to 84°. Even in Dublin a maximum of 79·8° was recorded on Tuesday, the 15th—this being the highest shade temperature registered in the Irish capital since July 16, 1876, when the phenomenal reading 87·2 was attained. On Tuesday the maximum at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park, was 82·0°; at Glasnevin Botanic Gardens it was 80·6°. Only on the nights of Tuesday and Friday did the minimum fall below 60°. On every day the maximum exceeded 70°. There was an anticyclonic distribution of atmospherical pressure over western Germany, France, England, and Ireland until Thursday, when isobars became cyclonic and decided gradients for southerly winds formed over all parts of the United Kingdom. Thunderstorms of some severity occurred in the North of Ireland and the northern half of Great Britain on Tuesday night, while drenching showers of rain and hail fell in and about Dublin on Friday, accompanied by thunder. It is noteworthy that the weather was quite cool in Scandinavia throughout the week. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·965 inches, pressure ranging from 30·170 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, S.S.E.), to a minimum of 29·627 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.). The corrected mean temperature was 67·9°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 66·6°. On Tuesday, the shade thermometers rose to 79·8°; on Saturday they fell to 58·1°. The rainfall was ·696 inch on two days, ·516 inch falling in heavy showers on Friday, when some hail also fell. The prevailing wind was S.S.W. A good deal of fog hung about the coast on Sunday and Monday. The rainfall at Greystones, County Wicklow, was 1·035 inches on two days. The mean temperature of this week was 73·1° in London, 71·8° at Cambridge, 71·5° at Oxford and Loughborough, 70·5° at Southampton, 70·3° in Manchester, and 70·1° even at Scarborough on the sea.

Opening with typical cyclonic conditions and rough, rainy weather, the week ended Saturday, the 26th, closed with equally well-marked anticyclonic conditions and fine, quiet weather. On Sunday morning a large depression was found off the N.W. of Scotland. This system had caused a heavy rainfall during the previous night in most parts of Ireland and in some parts of Scotland. A few hours later a much more serious disturbance advanced towards the N.W. of Ireland from the S.W., causing a renewed and still heavier rainfall and moderate to fresh gales from S., S.W., and W. at several exposed stations. By 8 a.m. of Monday the barometer was down to 28·90 inches in Donegal, and by 6 p.m. a minimal reading of 28·83 inches was reached at Wick, in Caithnessshire. During the next three days the arrival of several shallow secondary depressions kept the weather in an unsettled, showery state. On Thursday, however, an area of high pressure began to spread over our south-western districts and the N.W. of France, and this brought cool, dry N.W. winds and finer and brighter weather. Towards the close of the period the nights became very sharp, the thermometer in the screen falling on Friday night to 47·9° in Dublin; 46·0 in London, as well as at Wick, Belmullet, and Oxford; and 41·0° at Parsonstown. In Dublin the grass minimum was 41·7°. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·887 inches, pressure ranging from 29·290 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.S.W.) to 30·343 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 59·6°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 57·9°. On Sunday the thermometer rose to 68·6°; on Saturday it fell to 47·9°. The mean temperature was 8·3° lower than that of the previous week. Rain was measured on four days to the amount of ·718 inch, ·390 inch being entered on Sunday. The prevailing winds were first S.W., then N.W.

The last five days of the month were uneventful but favourable. An anticyclone of considerable intensity for the time of year lay throughout over Ireland and the Atlantic to the westward of this country. The weather was at first bright and cool, with northerly winds; but the sky afterwards became densely clouded, and on Thursday, the 31st, some rain fell with a N.W. wind. Temperature showed some recovery on this the closing day of the month.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eight months ending August 31st amounted to 14·379 inches on 108 days compared with 9·455 inches on 96 days during the same period in 1887, 17·264 inches on 121 days in 1888, 18·893 inches on 134 days in 1889, 18·386 inches on 137 days in 1890, 15·888 inches on 117 days in 1891, 17·279 inches on 131 days in 1892, and a 25 years' average of 17·558 inches on 128·1 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in August, 1893, was 3·275 inches, distributed over 16 days. Of this quantity ·690 inch fell on the 19th. The total fall since January 1 amounts to 16·341 inches on 106 days, compared with 21·296 inches on 108 days in 1892.

SEPTEMBER.—September, 1893, was favourable throughout. It was a month of average temperature, with fresh westerly and north-westerly winds, and frequent showers, but no heavy rains near Dublin. At times the nights were very sharp, and even frosty, but, on the other hand, much bright sunshine was enjoyed by day. Towards the close the autumnal tints in the foliage were lovely beyond compare.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (55·9°) was as nearly as possible equal to the average (55·8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 54·8°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, September was coldest in 1886 and in 1882 (M. T.=53·0°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T.=61·4°). In 1880, the M. T. was as high as 58·6°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 54·3°; in 1887, 54·0°; in 1888, 54·4°; in 1889, 55·8°, or exactly the average; in 1890, it was as high as 59·6°; in 1891, it was 57·6°, and in 1892, 54·5°. So warm a September as that of 1890 had not occurred for a quarter of a century.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·848 inches, or 0·062 inch below the corrected average value for September—namely, 29·910 inches. The mercury rose to 30·345 inches at 9 a.m. of the 12th, and fell to 29·052 inches at 9 a.m. of the 29th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·293 inches—that is, a little more than one inch and a quarter.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 54·8°, or as much as 6·5° below the value for August, 1893. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* $= min. + (max. - min. \times \cdot 476)$, the mean temperature was 55·5°, or exactly equal to the average mean temperature for September, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (55·5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 55·9°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 55·8°. On the 5th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 72·0°—wind, S.S.W.; on the 21st the temperature fell to 38·2°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 31·7° on the 24th. On the 21st the grass minimum was 31·9°.

The rainfall was only ·729 inch, distributed over as many as 14 days—the rainfall was thus considerably below the average. The average rainfall for September in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·176 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 14·7. In 1871, the rainfall in this month was very large—4·048 inches on, however, only 13 days. On the other hand, in 1865, only ·056 inch was measured on but 3 days. In 1888, the rainfall was only ·728 inch on 10 days; in 1889, 1·043 inches fell on 13 days; in 1890, 2·469 inches on 14 days; in 1891, 2·132 inches on 18 days; and in 1892, 2·631 inches on 19 days.

High winds were noted on as many as 14 days, but attained the force of a gale on no occasion in Dublin. An aurora appeared on the 1st. Lightning was seen on the 8th and 21st. Thunder was heard on the 21st. The atmosphere was foggy on the 3rd, 4th, and 12th.

The month opened with an anticyclone forming over Ireland, where the weather during the first two days was mild and fine, although rather cloudy. In England rain had fallen, and the weather was taking up. In Scotland conditions were still unsettled and rainy. North-westerly winds were prevalent in nearly all parts of the United Kingdom.

During the week ended Saturday, the 9th, the weather, which was at first fair and warm, afterwards became cloudy, showery, squally, and finally cold for the time of year. On Sunday morning an anticyclone lay right over the British Islands, in all parts of which the barometer was high and remarkably uniform, the morning readings varying not one-tenth of an inch, from 30·30 inches at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, to 30·22 inches at Belmullet, in Mayo, and 30·21 inches at Valentia Island in Kerry. The weather was fair and bright after a calm, dewy and (in places) foggy morning. During the following two days the anticyclone retreated in a south-easterly direction to the Continent, and the barometer fell steadily. The wind meanwhile became S.W. in the North, and E. or S.E. in the South, temperature rising considerably on Tuesday—to 72° in Dublin and at Leith, 74° at York and Hurst Castle, 75° at Oxford, and 77° in London, at Loughborough and Cambridge. Wednesday was still hotter in the midlands and south of England, the thermometer reaching 80° at Cambridge and 81° in London; but already a decided fall of temperature had begun in Scotland and Ireland, and was spreading south-eastwards with clouds, rain, and high westerly winds. On Friday a V.-shaped thunderstorm depression travelled south-eastwards across Great Britain, and in its rear temperature gave way still more rapidly, so that Saturday was quite a cool day. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29·914 inches, pressure ranging between 30·275 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.N.E.), and 29·570 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 58·7°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·3°. On Tuesday the screened thermometers rose to 72·0°, on Saturday they fell to 44·0°. Rain was registered on three days, the total measurement being ·252 inch, of which ·174 inch was recorded on Wednesday. Sheet lightning was seen on the eastern horizon on Friday evening. The prevalent winds were S.W. and N.N.W.

The two most striking features in the weather of the week ended Saturday, 16th, are the low night temperatures at the beginning and the continuous drought, except in the north and the extreme south of the British Islands. During Sunday and Monday a depression was passing south-eastwards from the mouth of St. George's Channel across the Bay of Biscay to the Peninsula. This disturbance caused heavy rains in the extreme S.W. of England, along the west coast of France, and finally in central Spain. Its presence was made evident from Dublin on Saturday, the 9th, as well as throughout Sunday, by a sheet of cirriform cloud which kept travelling in an upper current from W. to E. over the southern half of the sky. A strong easterly wind at the same time showed that an area of low barometer lay to the southward. As this breeze died down, the nights became very sharp in

England and Ireland. At Parsonstown the screened thermometer fell to 36° on Monday night and to 31° on Tuesday night. At Loughborough also the minimum on Monday night was 31°, or one degree below freezing-point. Large depressions now began to pass eastward across Northern Europe, so that for the rest of the week squally westerly (S.W. to N.W.) winds, high but variable temperatures, and cloudy skies—with heavy rain in the extreme north—were experienced. At Glencarron, in Ross-shire, the rainfall of this week was as much as 6 inches. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·146 inches, readings varying from 30·345 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind calm), to 29·923 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W.). At 4 p.m. of this day a reading of 29·892 inches was recorded. The corrected mean temperature was 56·9°. The mean dry bulb readings in the screen at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 57·1°. On Tuesday the minimum was 40·5°, on Friday the maximum was 70·0°. Light showers fell on Friday evening, yielding only ·008 inch of rain. The prevalent winds were E., W.S.W., and N.W.

All through the week ended Saturday, the 23rd, the atmosphere was in a disturbed state over north-western Europe, and cyclonic conditions prevailed generally. On Tuesday and the two following days a depression of the first magnitude lay between Scotland and Norway, while a series of secondary depressions travelled south-eastwards across the British Islands, keeping the weather in a changeable, squally, showery condition, especially on our northern and north-western coasts. The amount of atmospherical depression may be gauged by the fact that on Tuesday the barometer fell to 28·76 inches at Sumburgh Head, in the Shetlands. On Wednesday evening sheet lightning was seen from the shores of the Irish Sea, St. George's Channel, and the English Channel. At night sharp frost occurred over central Ireland and in some inland parts of England also. At 8 a.m. of Thursday a thunderstorm prevailed in the Scilly Isles, connected with a large secondary depression which at that time lay over Brittany. On the evening of this day massive cumuli and nimbi were seen from the east coast of Ireland passing southwards down the Irish Sea—vivid flashes of lightning shot from these clouds from time to time, and distant thunder was heard at intervals. On Friday night another secondary depression brought a considerable rainfall, followed by a renewed fall of temperature and fresh northerly winds on Saturday. On Friday and Saturday showers of snow and sleet fell in Scotland and over the north of England. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·612 inches, readings decreasing from 29·832 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) to 29·330 inches at 3 p.m. of Tuesday (wind also W.N.W.), but rising again intermittently to 29·877 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 50·9°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 50·2°. On Monday the thermometer rose to 63·8° in the shade; on Thursday it fell to 38·2° in the shade and to 31·9° on the grass. The rainfall was ·191 inch on four days—·112 inch being measured on Friday. The wind was generally N.W., varying only between W. and N.

A cyclonic distribution of atmospherical pressure over western and northern Europe caused the weather to be of a changeable, showery, and squally character throughout the week ended Saturday, the 30th. At the beginning, no doubt, an anticyclone was found over Ireland in the rear of a depression overlying the Skager Rack, but this high pressure area soon gave place to a new disturbance, which at 8 a.m. of Tuesday had its centre over Donegal, Derry, and Antrim. This system travelled eastwards, causing heavy rain, first in the north of Ireland, afterwards in the north of England. Indeed, on Wednesday thunderstorms occurred generally along the east coast of England and at the Helder, in connection with this depression. By 8 a.m. of Thursday a very decided reduction of pressure was in progress all over the British Islands and Scandinavia, and a large and deep depression was approaching the N.W. of Scotland. The showers now became heavier and more frequent in nearly all places, while the wind blew more and more gustily and strongly from S.W. or W. At 8 a.m. of Friday the barometer was down to 28·65 inches at Stornoway in the Hebrides, where a fresh southerly breeze was blowing. The reading was 30·00 inches at Nice and 30·06 inches at Lisbon at the same hour. Gales prevailed at many exposed stations—from S.E. in Norway, but from S.W. or W. in the English Channel, and at Pembroke. The showery weather continued to the close of the week; but fine, bright intervals were enjoyed. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·619 inches, the range of pressure being from 30·079 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) to 29·052 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 54·2°. The mean daily dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 53·1°. On Sunday the thermometer fell to 38·9° in the shade; on Thursday it rose to 63·5°. Rain fell in measurable quantity on six days, the total precipitation being ·278 inch, of which ·060 inch was referred to Thursday. The prevailing winds were westerly (W.N.W to S.W.). Lunar rainbows were seen at Greystones, Co. Wicklow, on Thursday evening. Thunder and lightning occurred in many parts of Ireland in the course of the same night.

The rainfall in Dublin during the nine months ending September 30th amounted to 15·108 inches on 122 days, compared with 10·968 inches on 112 days during the same period in 1887, 17·992 inches on 131 days in 1888, 19·936 inches on 147 days in 1889, 20·855 inches on 151 days in 1890, 18·020 inches on 135 in 1891, 19·910 inches on 150 days in 1892, and a twenty-five years' average of 19·734 inches on 142·8 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, County Wicklow, the rainfall in September, 1893, was ·750 inch distributed over 12 days. Of this quantity ·150 inch fell on the 25th, and ·140 inch on the 6th. At that station the rainfall since January 1, 1893, has been 17·091 inches on 118 days, compared with 23·883 inches on 125 days in the same nine months of 1892.

At Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in August, 1893, was 2·39 inches on 20 days (the maximal fall in 24 hours being ·37 inch on the 20th), compared with an eight years' average of 2·845 inches on 15·25 days. In September, 1893, only ·46 inch fell at Cloneevin on 11 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was ·14 inch on the 6th. On an average of eight years the September rainfall at this station has been 1·767 inches on 12·5 days. Since January 1, 1893, 13·90 inches of rain have fallen at Cloneevin.

OCTOBER.—A favourable month, of average mean temperature and atmospheric pressure. There was an overwhelming prevalence of westerly and south-westerly winds, which kept the rainfall far below the average on the leeward side of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains—thus, it was only 7·10 inch at both Greystones and Killiney; 1·033 inches in Dublin city; 1·140 inches at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin; and 1·190 inches at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park. Free of the mountains inland, the rainfall was much heavier. Even in London, not less than 3·900 inches of rain fell during the month. On the 20th and 21st there was a remarkable wave of heat. On the 30th and 31st the cold was equally decided.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (50·0°) was slightly above the average (49·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 48·8°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, October was coldest in 1892 (M. T. = 44·8°), in 1880 (M. T. = 45·4°), and in 1885 (M. T. = 45·5°), and warmest in 1876 (M. T. = 53·1°). In 1886, the M. T. was as high as 52·0°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 49·7°; in 1887, as low as 47·3°; in 1888, it was 49·1°; in 1889, it was only 48·1°; in 1890, it was 51·7°, and in 1891, it was 49·5°. October, 1892, beat the record for coldness, but October, 1893, has proved of normal warmth.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·855 inches, or 0·015 inch above the corrected average value for October—namely, 29·840 inches. The mercury rose to 30·507 inches at 9 a.m. of the 23rd, and fell to 29·061 inches at 9 a.m. of the 4th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·446 inches—that is, a little less than an inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 48·8°, or 6·0° below the value for September. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 50·0°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 49·7°. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *Min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·485), the value was 49·8°, or 0·3° above the average mean temperature for October, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, (49·5°). On the 21st, the thermometer in the screen rose to 67·7°—wind, S.W.; on the 31st the temperature fell to 31·7°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 24·9°, also on the 31st. On one night the thermometer sank below 32° in the screen, and on eight nights frost occurred on the grass. The corresponding figures in 1892 were 4 and 13 nights respectively.

The rainfall was only 1·033 inch, distributed over 16 days—the rainfall was considerably, while the rainy days were slightly, below the average. The average rainfall for October in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 3·106 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·6. In 1880 the rainfall in October was very large—7·358 inches on 15 days. In 1875, also, 7·049 inches fell on 26 days. On the other hand, in 1890 only ·639 inch fell on but 11 days, in 1884 only ·834 inch on but 14 days, and in 1868 only ·856 inch on 15 days. In 1888, the rainfall was 1·227 inches on 16 days, and in 1889 no less than 4·853 inches fell on 22 days. In 1891, 3·590 inches fell on 13 days; and in 1892, 2·535 inches on 17 days. From these figures it will be seen that October, 1890, proved the driest on record for more than a quarter of a century at least, while the rainfall in October, 1893, was only *one-third* of the average.

A lunar corona was seen on the 24th. There was an aurora borealis on the evening of the 29th. High winds were noted on 10 days, and attained the force of a gale on two occasions—the 25th and 28th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 7th, 18th, and 20th. Lightning was seen on the evenings of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 30th. Hail fell on the 26th.

The week ended Saturday, the 7th, proved to be one of low atmospherical pressure, low temperature, and changeable showery weather, the showers being from time to time accompanied by thunder and lightning in many places. The most important reduction of pressure occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday—at 8 a.m. of the latter day the barometer was below 29 inches throughout a large triangular area covering two-thirds of Scotland, the north of England, and the north-eastern third of Ireland. Gradients were nowhere steep, and so the winds—although varying much in direction—were not strong except off the south of Ireland and in the English Channel. Connected with this large primary cyclonic system, were a number of shallow secondary depressions, which caused thunder and hail—as well as rain—showers as they passed across the country. Temperature was not so low in the S. and S.E. of England as in other parts of the kingdom, and on Sunday the thermometer rose to 67° at Loughborough and Cambridge, 66° in London and at Dungeness, and 65° at Hurst Castle. On the other hand, a minimum of 28° was registered at Nairn, in Scotland, on Wednesday morning. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·362 inches, pressure being observed to vary between 29·624 inches, at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.), and 29·061 inches, at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind also W.). The corrected mean temperature was 49·3°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47·2°. On Sunday the thermometer rose to 59·2°, on Saturday it fell to 37·9° in the screen. The rainfall was ·168 inch on five days, ·051 inch being measured on Wednesday. Lightning was seen on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The prevailing wind was westerly. The weather was much more broken in England than in Irelan dduring the week.

Atmospherical pressure was unsteady during the week ended Saturday, the 14th, and therefore the weather was unsettled and changeable. Until Friday, when a very warm, moist south-westerly, or equatorial current began to pass over Ireland, the air was cold and rather dry in this country. In England, on the contrary, heavy falls of rain took place, accompanied by thunder and lightning and at times by strong and squally S.W. winds. In London, from one inch to an inch and a quarter of rain fell on Monday night, and the total fall for the three days ending 8 a.m. of Thursday was no less than 1·84 inches. These heavy rains were due to the passage up the English Channel of two depressions in quick succession—one on Monday, the other on Wednesday. At this time, although the barometer was rather low, bright, sharp weather prevailed in Ireland, showers occurring at intervals. On Thursday an area of high pressure passed over this country. The weather turned

colder and became fine and dry in England, while in Ireland a warm S.W. wind arrived on Friday, causing dull, rainy weather, and an increase of temperature amounting to from 20° to 25° Fahr. The result in Dublin was that on Saturday the interior of most houses became dripping wet, from the condensation as dew of the vapour of the warm air current upon the walls, ceilings, and floors, chilled by the previous cold weather and remaining below the point of saturation or the dew point. Rain fell heavily on Saturday afternoon. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·846 inches, pressure ranging between 29·683 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.), and 30·160 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 48·8°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was also 48·8°. On Tuesday the thermometers in the screen fell to 37·1°, on Saturday they rose to 65·0°. The rainfall was ·431 inch on three days, ·322 inch being measured on Saturday. The prevalent winds were W. and S.W.

Taken as a whole, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 21st, was distinctly favourable and of a mild type—indeed, both of the beginning and at the end temperature was much above normal, although the minima were low on Tuesday night in Scotland and parts of both England and Ireland, and on Wednesday and Thursday nights in central England. On the other hand, Friday night proved abnormally warm in many places, and in Dublin the thermometer actually rose to 67·7° (nearly 68°) in the screen. Comparatively little rain fell, except in the south of Ireland and over the south and east of England as well as in parts of the English Midlands on Tuesday, when a shallow depression travelled in a direction from W.N.W. to E.S.E. from the mouth of St. George's Channel across the S.W. of England to the N.E. of France. This rain-system caused falls of 1·25 inches at Roche's Point, 1·57 inches at Hurst Castle, where a storm of thunder and lightning occurred at 1.30 a.m. of Wednesday, and ·75 inch in London. The rainfall was ·67 inch at Parsonstown, but only ·07 inch in Dublin. As this disturbance passed off, an anticyclone formed in the S., and the barometer rose to 30·40 inches or slightly more on Friday morning over the S. of England, N. of France, and centre of Germany. Along the north-western face of this anticyclone a very warm south-westerly current spread over Ireland on Friday, the temperature becoming singularly high at night. Saturday was first fine and warm, afterwards rainy and much cooler. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·099 inches, pressure ranging between a minimum of 29·762 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.S.W.) and 30·370 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 55·4°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 54·5°. On Saturday the thermometers in the screen rose to 67·7°; on Wednesday they fell to 41·0°. The rainfall was ·238 inch on four days, ·098 inch being measured on Saturday. The prevailing winds were W. and S.W. A wet fog prevailed on Wednesday morning, and there was a smoke fog on Friday.

At first fine and dry, except in the S. and S.E. of England, where Sunday was dull and rainy, the weather afterwards became squally, showery, and generally changeable during the week ended Saturday the 28th. In the earlier period, an anticyclone lay over the S. of Ireland, the barometer rising on Monday morning to 30·55 inches at Valentia Island and Roche's Point, 30·52 inches at Parsonstown, and 30·51 inches in Dublin. This high pressure system soon moved away south-eastwards, and at the same time decreased in size. Simultaneously, a general reduction of atmospheric pressure took place in the N. and N.W., causing steeper gradients for westerly winds—that is, winds between S.W. and N.W., and showery, unsettled weather. On Tuesday and Wednesday rain fell heavily over the N. of Ireland and S. of Scotland, and in smaller quantities over the greater part of the kingdom. Hail fell in many places and lightning was seen at Belmullet on Wednesday night. On Thursday evening the moon shone with unusual lustre. A decided rise of temperature occurred on Friday, while Saturday was stormy with frequent showers, and, at times, rainbows. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·038 inches, pressure rising to 30·507 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.) and falling to 29·638 inches at 4 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 49·6°. The mean of the dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 49·2°. On Wednesday the thermometer rose to 59·8° in the screen; on Friday, it fell to 38·2°. The rainfall was ·184 inch on three days—·109 inch being registered on Wednesday and ·041 inch on Saturday. The prevailing wind was westerly.

The last three days were cool and fair in Ireland—an aurora borealis with carmine streamers was seen about 6 p.m. of Sunday, the 29th, and there was sheet lightning on the evening of the 30th. Sharp frost occurred on the 31st.

The rainfall in Dublin during the ten months ending October 31st amounted to 16·141 inches on 138 days, compared with 12·366 inches on 123 days during the same period in 1887 19·219 inches on 147 days in 1888, 24·789 inches on 169 days in 1889, 21·494 inches on 162 days in 1890, 21·610 inches on 148 days in 1891, 22·445 inches on 167 days in 1892, and a twenty-five years' average of 22·840 inches on 160·4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in October amounted to only ·710 inch on 15 days. Of this quantity ·225 inch fell on the 17th. The rainfall at Greystones in October, 1889 was no less than 6·935 inches on 22 days, or more than 11 times as great as the fall in October, 1890, when only ·600 inch fell on 13 days. In 1891, 5·122 inches fell on 14 days, and in 1892, 3·340 inches on 15 days. From January 1st, 1893, up to October 31st, rain fell at Knockdolian on 133 days to the total amount of 17·801 inches. In 1892, the rainfall of the corresponding ten months was 27·223 inches on 140 days.

At Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in October, was ·710 inch on 14 days, compared with 3·040 inches on 17 days in 1892, and an eight years' average of 3·201 inches on 16 days. Since January 1, 1893, 14·61 inches of rain have fallen at this station, compared with an average of 20·353 inches in the previous eight years.

NOVEMBER.—This was a generally favourable month. Its leading characteristics were—a prevalence of northerly winds, a tolerably low mean temperature, an absence of calm and fog, a moderate rainfall, but a high percentage of cloud.

The memorable storm of the period from the 16th to the 19th inclusive deserves special mention. The cyclonic depression which caused it was of great intensity, the barometer falling in its centre to about 28·5 inches on the morning of the 17th, and the system pursued a very erratic course, travelling in the first instance from S.S.W. to N.N.E., across Ireland and Scotland to the Moray Firth, and then "turning tail" and passing in a south-easterly direction down the east coast of Great Britain to the continent, over which it finally dispersed. The wind-velocity during the northerly gales of this depression was great everywhere, but it was altogether exceptional at Holyhead, where the anemometer registered 1,824 miles of wind in 24 hours, and in the hour 10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. 89 miles were recorded.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Greystones, Co. Wicklow, at 5.35 p.m. of the 2nd.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (43·8°) was decidedly below the average (44·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43·3°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, November was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 38·2°), and in 1870 (M. T. = 42·2°), and warmest in 1881 (M. T. = 50·3°). In 1886, the M. T. was as high as 46·4°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was 43·9°; in 1887, it was as low as 42·6°; in 1888, it was as high as 47·5°; in 1889, it was 46·4°; in 1890, 45·3°; in 1891, 43·4°; and in 1892, as high as 46·9°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·058 inches, or 0·198 inch above the corrected average value for November—namely, 29·860 inches. The mercury rose to 30·594 inches at noon of the 21st, having fallen to 28·719 inches at midnight of the 16th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·875 inches—that is, slightly less than one inch and nine-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43·3°, or 5·5° below the value for October, and 11·5° below that for September, 1893. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 43·8°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 44·7°. On the 3rd the thermometer in the screen rose to 57·6°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 7th the temperature fell to 30·8°—wind, calm. The minimum on the grass was 23·9°, also on the 7th.

The rainfall was 1·870 inches, distributed over 17 days—the rainfall was considerably below, while the rainy days were exactly equal to the average. The average rainfall for November in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2·452 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·0. In 1876 the rainfall in November was large—3·614 inches on 20 days; in 1872, also, 3·414 inches fell on 24 days; in 1887, 3·012 inches fell on 18 days; in 1888, 6·549 inches fell on 26 days; in 1890, 4·212 inches fell on no less than 27 days; in 1891, 2·911 inches fell on 15 days, and in 1892, 2·404 inches on 19 days. On the other hand, the rainfall in 1889 was only ·929 inch on 9 days; in 1870, only 1·218 inches were measured on but 11 days, and in 1879, only 1·251 inches on but 10 days.

High winds were noted on 15 days, but attained the force of a gale on only four occasions—the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 29th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 4th, 7th, 13th, 14th, and 30th.

A lunar halo was seen on the 21st. Snow or sleet fell on the 6th, 18th, 19th, and 23rd; hail on the 6th, 7th, 19th, 22nd, and 23rd.

With the coming of November, as in 1892, so in 1893, cold frosty weather gave place to comparative warmth and south-westerly winds. A severe frost had visited central England early on Tuesday evening, October 31, but in the course of the following night temperature rose with extreme rapidity, so that Parsonstown was 21° warmer at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 1st, than it had been 24 hours previously. On Thursday a secondary V-shaped depression crossed England from W. to E., causing a copious rainfall. Friday was a cloudy, mild, breezy day, but on Saturday a shift of wind to N.E. took place, and the air became drier and colder.

During the week ended Saturday, the 11th, showery, cloudy, and generally changeable weather, with north-easterly winds, prevailed. After Sunday an anticyclone was constantly found to the northwestward of the British Islands, while atmospherical pressure was relatively low both over the Baltic and over the Mediterranean Basin. At first areas of particularly sharp cold were found over the central districts of both England and Ireland—at 8 a.m. of Sunday the thermometer was as low as 22° at Loughborough and 25° at Cambridge and Parsonstown. At the first-named station it had been down to 19° during the previous night. In Dublin this day was fine, dry, and cold, but on Monday morning heavy showers of hail, sleet, and snow came up on a N.E. wind. In the neighbourhood of Stillorgan, Co. Dublin, some three inches of snow lay on the ground to an advanced hour in the forenoon. The frost continued inland, where also the weather remained dry. As usual in N.E. winds, the weather was most severe and broken in the extreme S.E. of England, where thunder and lightning accompanied sharp showers of cold rain and hail on Monday and Tuesday. After Wednesday temperature recovered, although the N.E. wind even freshened, and Saturday proved the mildest day of the whole week. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·344 inches, pressure ranging from 29·961 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) to 30·465 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, N.N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 42·8°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 42·3°. On Tuesday the minimum was 30·8°, on Saturday the maximum was 50·7°. Rain fell on five days in frequent but not heavy showers, the maximal fall in 24 hours being ·049 inch on Wednesday, and the total fall amounting to ·162 inch. Hail, sleet, and snow fell on Monday morning.

The weather during the week ended Saturday, the 18th, was at first anticyclonic, quiet, and fair,

but it afterwards fell into a most unsettled stormy condition, severe gales from opposite quarters blowing on the last three days of the week. At the beginning an anticyclone lay over the British Islands, the North Sea, Holland, and North Germany—the barometer slightly exceeded 30·50 inches in the N.E. of Scotland. On Monday beautiful weather prevailed, but already a depression was advancing northwards across Spain and the Bay of Biscay. This system finally passed up the English Channel on Tuesday, and caused heavy rain both in France and in the S. and S.E. of England —·720 inch of rain fell in London, while Dublin got only ·009 inch in the form of a drizzle on Tuesday evening. Wednesday proved fine and dry, but at night the wind veered from E. to S.E., and freshened in front of a very deep depression, which on Thursday night passed directly over Ireland, travelling in a north-north-easterly direction. This disturbance brought a heavy rainfall to the Irish and Scotch stations—·821 inch fell in Dublin up to 9 a.m. of Friday, the heaviest fall in this city since July 12, when ·871 inch fell in two thunderstorms. About midnight on Thursday the barometer read 28·719 inches, the lowest reading recorded in Dublin since October 13, 1891, when the mercury fell to 28·251 inches. In front of the cyclonic centre a fresh S.E. gale and high temperature prevailed; in its rear came a violent N. storm and bitter cold on Saturday, when also the depression changed its course and travelled southwards down the North Sea. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·740 inches, pressure ranging between 30·382 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.), and 28·719 inches at midnight of Thursday (wind, S.). The corrected mean temperature was 43·0°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 42·2°. On Friday the thermometers in the screen rose to 55·1°, having fallen to 34·4° on Tuesday. The rainfall amounted to ·954 inch on three days—·821 inch being registered on Thursday. Snow showers fell on Saturday afternoon. The prevailing winds were E.S.E. and N.W. At Holyhead a gale from N. of hurricane force was reported on Saturday morning.

Changeable and unsettled weather held during the week ended Saturday, the 25th. At first, bitter northerly gales and showers of snow and hail prevailed in connection with the deep depression which had travelled northwards and then southwards across the British Islands in the closing days of the previous week. As the centre of this disturbance reached the Continent on Sunday morning, the barometer rose with great rapidity over the United Kingdom, so that gradients for northerly winds became excessively steep. The result was a disastrous northerly gale, which strewed the coasts of North-western Europe with wrecks and wreckage. The rise of the barometer continued until Tuesday morning, when the reading was 30·63 inches at Belmullet. Depressions then began to pass eastwards over Northern Europe, with their secondaries spreading south-eastwards over the British Islands, where showers of hail, sleet, or snow again fell plentifully at exposed stations. During Friday and Saturday a deep depression passed directly over our area, causing mild, damp, squally weather and a general fall of rain. The week closed with a finer and clearer state of the atmosphere. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·212 inches, pressure ranging from 30·594 inches at noon on Tuesday (wind, N.) to 29·457 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.N.W.), The corrected mean temperature was 41·1°, which was also the value of the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. On Thursday the screened thermometers fell to 31·7°, on Saturday they rose to 52·9°. Rain fell in registrable quantity on four days to the total amount of ·214 inch, ·162 inch being measured on Saturday. Snow and hail fell on Sunday and Thursday, hail on Wednesday also. The prevailing winds were N.E. and N.W.

The period from Sunday, the 26th, to Thursday, the 30th, inclusive, was chiefly remarkable for the sudden and extreme changes of temperature which occurred at its beginning and close. On the 26th, the thermometer stood low under the influence of a fresh northerly wind, forming part of the circulation round a depression whose centre had advanced from the N. of Scotland to Denmark by 8 a.m. Monday, the 27th, brought milder, damper weather and freshening westerly winds. The next two days were warm, but blustering, with a good deal of cloud, and squally W.S.W. winds. Rain fell at exposed stations, most heavily in Scotland. In the course of the night of the 29th–30th rain set in afresh, and the wind shifted to the northward, in the rere of a series of V-shaped depressions, which subsequently travelled towards S.E. across North-western Europe. A rapid fall of temperature followed beginning in the far N., and quickly extending southwards. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer during this closing period of the month was 30·054 inches, pressure varying from 30·289 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.) to 29·829 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind N.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature of the 5 days was 47·6°, the mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. being 46·2°. On Sunday, the screened thermometer fell to 36·9°; on Tuesday it rose to 56·5°. Rain fell on the 29th to the amount of ·144 inch; on the 30th to the amount of ·143 inch; total precipitation, ·287 inch. The prevalent winds were N.N.W. and W.S.W.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eleven months ending November 30th amounted to 18·011 inches on 155 days, compared with 15·378 inches on 141 days during the same period in 1887, 25·768 inches on 173 days in 1888, 25·718 inches on 178 days in 1889, 25·706 inches on 189 days in 1890, 24·521 inches on 163 days in 1891, 24·849 inches on 186 days in 1892, and a twenty-five years' average of 25·292 inches on 177·4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in November, 1893, was 1·785 inches, distributed over 17 days. Of this quantity ·320 of an inch fell on the 17th, and ·310 of an inch on the 30th.

From January 1st, 1893, up to November 30th, rain fell at Knockdolian, Greystones, on 150 days, and to the total amount of 19·586 inches.

At Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, 1·40 inches of rain fell on 17 days, compared with an eight years' average of 3·048 inches on 18·25 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was ·31 inch on the 16th. Since January 1st, 1893, 16·01 inches of rain have fallen at this station, compared with an eight years' average of 23·401 inches.

DECEMBER.—A generally open, rainy, squally month. The prevailing trend of the atmospheric depressions was from S.W. to N.E. along the western shores of the British Isles and of Scandinavia. At the close of the month an anticyclone spread westwards from the Continent to the British Isles, and was accompanied by an abrupt fall of temperature, much cloud and fog. The rainfall of the whole month (2·482 inches) was above the average. Several serious gales were felt, but calms with fog prevailed during the closing days of the month.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (43·5°) was decidedly above the average (41·3°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 42·8°. In the twenty-eight years ending with 1892, December was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 32·8°), and in 1874 (M. T. = 36·8°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 46·2°). In 1886 the M. T. was as low as 37·9°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was also 37·9°. In 1887 the M. T. was 39·9°; in 1888 43·6°; in 1889 43·8°; in 1890 39·2°; in 1891, 43·0°; and in 1892 39·6°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·868 inches, or 0·013 inch below the corrected average value for December—namely, 29·875 inches. The mercury rose to 30·706 inches at 9 a.m. of the 30th, and fell to 28·530 inches at noon of the 10th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, no less than 2·176 inches—that is, a little less than two inches and two-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 42·8°, or only 0·5° below the value for November, and 6·0° below that for October, 1893. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *Min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·52), the value was 43·7°, or 2·2° above the average mean temperature for December, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years 1865-89, inclusive (41·5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 43·5°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41·3°. On the 15th the thermometer in the screen rose to 56·7°—wind, S.W.; on the 2nd the temperature fell to 28·3°—wind, W.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 23·0° also on the 2nd. There were only 3 days of frost in the screen and 16 days of frost on the grass.

The rainfall was 2·482 inches, distributed over as many as 19 days. The average rainfall for December in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, was 2·404 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16·9. The rainfall, therefore, and the rainy days were above the average. In 1876 the rainfall in December was very large—7·566 inches on 22 days. In 1872, 4·932 inches fell on as many as 24 days; and in 1868 (which was otherwise a fine and dry year) 4·749 inches fell on as many as 27 days. On the other hand, in 1867, only ·771 inch was measured on 13 days; and in 1871 the December rainfall was only ·797 inch on 15 days. In 1885, only ·742 inch of rain was measured on but 10 days, but in 1886 the rainfall was 3·348 inches, distributed over as many as 21 days. In 1887 (the "dry year"), the rainfall was 1·223 inches on 19 days; in 1888, 2·911 inches on 17 days; in 1889, 1·554 inches on 15 days; in 1890, 1·856 inches on 11 days, in 1891, 3·299 inches on 21 days; and in 1892, only ·795 inch on 10 days.

Lunar halos appeared on the 14th and 18th. High winds were noted on 17 days, and attained the force of a gale on five occasions—the 6th, 8th, 10th, 15th, and the 19th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 2nd, 17th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st. Neither snow nor sleet fell in Dublin, although the mountains were covered with snow on the 18th and 20th. Hail fell on the 13th. Thunder and lightning occurred on the 8th.

Cold, bright weather prevailed during the two days of the month, especially in Ireland, where an anticyclone of considerable intensity formed on Friday, the 1st, in the wake of two depressions which had passed south-eastwards across Western Europe immediately before. The frost in Scotland was very sharp on the morning of the 1st, and the wave of cold travelled southwards, so that at 8 a.m. of the 2nd the thermometer read only 17° at Loughborough.

As regards the week ended Saturday, the 9th, at first the weather was mild and damp in Ireland, rainy in Scotland, very frosty in the S. and S.E. of England. Thus at 8 a.m. of Sunday the thermometer registered 49° at Belmullet, 48° at Stornoway, in the Hebrides, where 1·2 inches of rain had fallen in the previous 24 hours; but only 21 in London. An anticyclone in which the barometer exceeded 30·5 inches, lay over the S.W. of Ireland; but a cyclonic system was skirting the north coast of Scotland. On Tuesday the barometer gave way quickly as a series of large and deep atmospheric depressions began to encroach on the shores of the North-west of Europe from the Atlantic. These, as is usual, brought unsettled weather, high but unsteady temperatures, gales and rains, to the greater part of the British Isles. On Thursday night a depression of exceptional magnitude rapidly passed northeastwards outside the north-west and north coasts of Ireland. The barometer fell to 28·27 inches at Malin Head on Friday morning, and to 27·97 inches at Stornoway at 4 p.m. of the same day. During the preceding night strong S.W. and W.S.W. gales and thunder and hail showers prevailed at many stations, and these were renewed in the course of Friday afternoon. At Navan, Co. Meath, lumps of ice fell in a thunder-shower towards evening. At night lightning was seen on the N.W. horizon from Dublin. Saturday was a bright, cold day and the week closed with a promise of frost, which, however, was not fulfilled. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·817 inches. Pressure varied from 30·393 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.), to 28·937 inches at 7.30 a.m. of Friday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 44·9°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44·1°. On Sunday the screened thermometers sank to 33·7°, on Wednesday they rose to 53·1°. The rainfall amounted to ·352 inch on three days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was ·179 inch on Thursday. The prevalent winds were W.N.W., W., and W.S.W.

Atmospheric pressure and temperature were in a most unstable condition throughout the N. and W. of Europe and over the adjoining parts of the North Atlantic during the week ended Saturday, the 16th. Consequently, the weather was extremely unsettled, strong southerly and south-westerly gales prevailed, and heavy rainfalls occurred on all exposed coasts. On Sunday a very deep depression advanced northeastwards over Ireland. Strong S.E. to S.W. gales blew and heavy rain fell on the S. and E. coasts and over the Irish Sea during the forenoon. In Dublin the barometer fell to

28·530 inches about midday. During the next two days a number of subsidiary depressions crossed England, keeping the weather unsettled and showery. A thunderstorm occurred at Valentia Island on Monday night, and lightning was seen over the North Channel at the same time. Early on Wednesday morning a new and very deep depression was found over Central Ireland, where the barometer scarcely exceeded 28·5 inches (28·52 inches at Parsonstown, King's Co.). As pressure was at this time everywhere low, no serious gales followed, but rain fell abundantly in nearly all parts of the United Kingdom. A singularly rapid recovery of atmospheric pressure ensued, so that the Thursday morning readings exceeded those of Wednesday morning by 1·31 inches at Parsonstown, 1·29 inches in Dublin and at Valentia, and 1·22 inches at Roche's Point, Co. Cork. An anticyclone now formed over France, where temperature fell fast; but strong S.W. winds and gales, and high readings of the thermometer were reported from Ireland, Scotland, and many parts of England on both Friday and Saturday. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29·537 inches, the barometer ranging between 28·568 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, S.S.W.) and 30·218 inches at 1 a.m. of Saturday (wind, S.W). The corrected mean temperature was 43·5° ; the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43·1°. On Friday the screened thermometers rose to 56·7°, having fallen to 32·8° the previous day. The rainfall was ·862 inch on five days, ·460 inch being measured on Tuesday and ·351 inch on Sunday. The prevalent wind was S.W. Gales occurred from S.E. on Sunday, and from S.W. on Friday.

Throughout the week ended Saturday, the 23rd, atmospheric pressure remained in a very disturbed condition, rain fell frequently—in Ireland and Scotland in particular—and blustering S.W. and W. winds or gales were very prevalent, especially from Tuesday to Friday inclusive. The barometer stood highest for the most part over the Peninsula and Central Europe, lowest off our extreme W. and N.W. coasts. Hence, the winds were strong from S.W. and W. Sunday was fine, bright, and mild, but rain fell at night. Monday was colder, and snow lay on the higher ranges of the Dublin Mountains. The barometer fell fast during the ensuing night, and the wind rose to a gale from S. At 8 a.m. of Tuesday the barometer was down to 28·80 inches at Belmullet, in Mayo. In the course of Tuesday night a still deeper secondary depression advanced to St. George's Channel from the S.W., the barometer reading only 28·60 inches at Pembroke and 28·64 inches at Roche's Point at 8 a.m. of Wednesday. This low pressure system brought with it gales and heavy rains—a strong S.W. gale being felt in the S. of England and a violent N.W. gale over the western parts of the English Channel. Hail fell in the W. and N. of Ireland and thunder occurred at Ardrossan. Thursday was a fine, bright day, but on Friday forenoon another rainfall occurred in Ireland. This was followed by a beautiful day, with which the week closed. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was only 29·562 inches, pressure ranging between 30·166 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S. by W.), and 28·784 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, N.N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 44·0°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43·0°. On Thursday the thermometers sank to 34·9° ; on Friday they rose to 52·8°, in the screen. The prevailing direction of the wind was S.W. Rain fell on each day of the week to the total amount of ·683 inch, ·256 inch being measured on Tuesday.

The week ended Saturday, the 30th, witnessed the gradual substitution of anticyclonic for cyclonic conditions over the extreme West of Europe, and the consequent dying out of the strong, squally S.W. winds which had so long been blowing. It also saw the establishment of calms and fogs, as well as a general and decided fall of temperature towards the close of the period. At the beginning, depressions skirted the west coasts of Ireland and Scotland, and rain fell heavily in these countries and in smaller quantities over England. On Sunday a warm, bright morning was followed by a downpour of rain in Dublin, where the measurement was just half an inch. Christmas Day (Monday) was finer and cooler, but sharp showers fell shortly after midday in this city. A succession of mild, dull, damp days followed, and in London dense dark fogs prevailed on Wednesday and the next two days. By Saturday, however, an anticyclone of great size and intensity had been fully established over central and western Europe and the weather brightened and became much colder. At 8 a.m. of Friday the barometer stood at 30·79 inches over the North of Germany, and the thermometer was as low as 2° F. at Munich, having fallen there 29° in the previous twenty-four hours. On Friday evening barometer rose to 30·86 inches in Berlin. Sharp frost held in Germany, France, and the centre of England on Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·319 inches, pressure ranging between 29·641 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.S.W.) and 30·706 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, S.). The corrected mean temperature was 46·4°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 45·4°. On Sunday the maximum in the shade was 55·8° ; on Saturday the minimum was 35·9°. Rain fell on four days to the total amount of ·585 inch ; ·499 inch being measured on Sunday. The prevailing winds were southwesterly.

Sunday, the 31st, was a raw, damp, very cold day in Dublin. In the morning a dense vapour-fog prevailed, and as the thermometer stood below freezing point thick rime was deposited on trees and shrubs. On this day the distribution of both atmospheric pressure and temperature over Western Europe was peculiar. An anticyclone had its centre over the southern half of Ireland, the barometer reading 30·63 inches at 8 a.m. at Parsonstown. A deep depression was at the same moment travelling eastwards across the north of Russia, the barometer being as low as 28·60 inches at Archangel. The thermometer at the hour named read 46° at Malin Head, but only 31° at Valentia Island in Kerry, and 27° at Parsonstown. Dublin was 11° colder than Holyhead. At Nairn, in the N.E. of Scotland, the temperature was 49°, in Paris it was 18°, or 31° lower. On the Christiania Fjord it was 42°, at Biarritz 28°, and at Munich 1°. Scilly was 20° warmer than London (44° compared with 42°), and Stockholm was 9° warmer than Nice (37° against 28°).

The rainfall in Dublin during the year ending December 31st amounted to only 20·493 inches on 174 days, compared with 25·644 inches on 196 days in 1892, 27·820 inches on 184 days in 1891, 27·562 inches on 200 days in 1890, 27·272 inches on 193 days in 1889, 28·679 inches on 190

days in 1888, 16·601 inches on 160 days in 1887, and a 25 years' average of 27·696 inches on 194·3 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in December, 1893, was 2·940 inches, distributed over 20 days. Of this quantity ·540 inch fell on the 12th and ·420 inch on the 20th.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1893, rain fell at Knockdolian, Greystones, on 170 days, and to the total amount of 22·526 inches.

At Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, 2·04 inches of rain fell during December on 20 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours being ·29 inch on the 19th. The average rainfall for December at this station is 2·117 inches on 15 days.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1893, rain fell at Cloneevin, Killiney, on 176 days to the total amount of 18·05 inches.

Rainfall in 1893,

At 40 Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin.

Rain Gauge:—Diameter of funnel, 8 in. Height of top—Above ground, 3 ft. 2 in.; above sea level, 50 ft.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days on which ·01 or more fell.	Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days on which ·01 or more fell.
	Inches.	Depth.	Date.			Inches.	Depth.	Date.	
January,	2·239	·513	31st	19	August,	2·713	·516	18th	16
February,	2·669	·480	9th	22	September,	·729	·174	6th	14
March,	·288	·101	2nd	8	October,	1·033	·322	14th	16
April,	1·046	·370	17th	7	November,	1·870	·821	16th	17
May,	1·666	·720	20th	10	December,	2·482	·499	24th	19
June,	1·716	·492	26th	12					
July,	2·042	·871	12th	14	Total,	20·493	–	–	174

The rainfall was 7·203 inches in defect of the average annual measurement of the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive—viz., 27·696 inches.

It will be remembered that the rainfall in 1887 was very exceptionally small—16·601 inches, the only approach to this measurement in Dublin being in 1870, when only 20·859 inches fell, in 1884, when the measurement was 20·467 inches, and in 1893 with its rainfall of 20·493 inches. In seven of the twenty-five years in question the rainfall was less than 26 inches, and in 1885 it was 26·614 inches.

The scanty rainfall in 1887 was in marked contrast to the abundant downpour in 1886, when 32·966 inches—or as nearly as possible double the fall of 1887—fell on 220 days. Only twice since these records commenced has the rainfall in Dublin exceeded that of 1886—namely, in 1872, when 35·566 inches fell on 238 days, and in 1880, when 34·512 inches were measured on, however, only 188 days.

In 1893, there were 174 rainy days, or days upon which not less than ·01 inch of rain (one hundredth of an inch) was measured. This was considerably in defect of the average number of rainy days, which was 194·3 in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive. In 1868—the warm dry year of recent times—as well as in 1887, the rainy days were only 160, and in 1870 they were only 145. In 1868, however, the rainfall amounted to 24·935 inches, or more than 8 inches above the measurement in 1887, and even in 1870, 20·859 inches were recorded.

The rainfall in 24 hours from 9 a.m. to 9 a.m. exceeded one inch on two occasions in 1892—viz., May 28th (2·056 inches), and August 16th (1·310 inches). On no occasion in 1893 did one inch of rain fall on a given day in Dublin, the maximal daily measurements were ·871 inch on July 12th, and ·821 inch on November 16th.

Included in the 174 rainy days in 1893 are 17 on which snow or sleet fell, and 21 on which there was hail. In January hail was observed on 4 days, in February on 6 days, in March on 2 days. in April, August, and October on 1 day, in November on 5 days, and on one day in December. Snow or sleet fell on 4 days in January, on 7 days in February, on 2 days in March, on 4 days in November, and on not one occasion in December. Thunder occurred on ten occasions during the year—three times in May, twice in July and August, and once in June, September, and December. Lightning was also seen on four occasions in October, twice in August and September, and once in February and December.

The rainfall was distributed as follows:—5·196 inches fell on 49 days in the first quarter, 4·428 inches on 29 days in the second, 5·484 inches on 44 days in the third, and 5·385 inches on 52 days in the fourth and last quarter.

The rainfall in the first six months was 9·624 inches, on 78 days—that is, not one-half of the year's record. In February the rainfall was 2·669 inches on 22 days, in August 2·713 inches fell on 16 days, and in December 2·482 inches on 19 days.

Of the 5·385 inches which fell in the fourth quarter of the year, only 1·033 inches were measured in October on 16 days, and 1·870 inches in November on 17 days. In December the rainfall was both considerable and frequent.

Aurora borealis was observed on three occasions—namely, on February 16th, September 1st, and October 29th. More or less fog prevailed on 38 occasions—4 in January, 3 in February, 8 in March, 2 in April, 3 in August, September, and October, respectively; 5 in November, and 7 in December. The March fogs were very dry. High winds were noted on 130 days—18 in January, 11 in February and March, respectively; 4 in April and May, respectively; 7 in June, 9 in July, 10 in August, 14 in September, 10 in October, 15 in November, and 17 in December. The high winds amounted to gales (force 7 or upwards according to the Beaufort scale) on 24 occasions—4 in January and February, respectively; 1 in March and June, respectively; 3 in August, 2 in October, 4 in November, and 5 in December.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at Dublin (40 Fitzwilliam-square, West), during the Year 1893.

Month.	Abs. Max.	Date.	Abs. Min.	Date.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Rainfall.	Rainy Days.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Highest Pressure.	Date.	Lowest Pressure.	Date.	Prevalent Winds.
	°		°		°	°	Ins.		Ins.	Ins.		Ins.		
January,	54·9	30th	30·2	3rd	44·7	36·9	2·239	19	30·053	30·359	21st	29·178	28th	W., N.W.
February,	56·4	18th	26·0	25th	47·5	37·8	2·669	22	29·604	30·218	4th	28·790	14th	W., S.W., S.
March,	64·8	29th	34·0	17th	54·6	41·5	·288	8	30·085	30·411	19th	29·267	1st	W., E.N.E., E.S.E.
April,	66·8	22nd	36·2	14th	58·2	44·6	1·046	7	30·171	30·375	8th	29·793	19th	N.W., E.N.E.
May,	70·2	11th	42·8	31st	62·7	50·6	1·666	10	30·038	30·455	10th	29·407	19th	E., S.E., W.N.W.
June,	74·7	19th	46·9	23rd	66·3	53·4	1·716	12	30·002	30·398	7th	29·320	27th	E., N.W., S.E.
July,	74·5	23rd	50·0	22nd	68·1	55·0	2·042	14	29·896	30·234	27th	29·429	19th	N.W., W., N.E.
August,	79·8	15th	47·9	26th	69·6	56·4	2·713	16	29·925	30·396	29th	29·390	21st	S.W., N.W.
September,	73·0	5th	38·2	21st	62·6	49·1	·739	14	29·848	30·345	12th	29·052	29th	N.W., W.
October,	67·7	21st	31·7	31st	56·0	43·9	1·033	16	29·855	30·507	23rd	29·061	4th	W., S.W.
November,	57·6	3rd	30·8	7th	48·7	38·9	1·870	17	30·058	30·594	21st	28·719	16th	N.W., N., N.E.
December,	56·7	15th	28·3	2nd	48·1	38·9	2·482	19	29·868	30·706	30th	28·530	10th	S.W., W.
Extremes, Totals, and Means.	79·8	Aug. 15th	20·2	Jan. 3rd	57·3	45·6	Ins. 20·493	Days 174	Ins. 29·954	Ins. 30·706	Dec. 30th	Ins. 28·530	Dec. 10th	N.W., W., S.W.
					51·5°									

Rainfall at Killiney, Co. Dublin, in 1893.

Mr. Robert O'Brien Furlong, M.A., Univ. Dubl., reports that rain fell in 1893, at his residence, Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, on 176 days to the total amount of 18·05 inches. The average figures for eight years were 25·518 inches on 174·35 days. In 1887—the Jubilee year—the rainfall at this station was only 17·64 inches on but 148 days. In that year 1·05 inches fell on one day. The maximal fall on any one day in 1893 was only ·63 inch on April 16. Periods of absolute drought—14 days without rain—occurred from April 1 to 14 and from June 7 to 21. From March 19 to April 14 only ·02 inch fell.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at 40 Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin, during the Year 1893, by J. W. Moore, Esq., M.D., Univ. Dub., F.R.C.P.I., F.R. Met. Soc.

Long. 6° 15′ W.; Lat. 53° 20′ N.; Height above Mean Sea Level, 47 feet; Thermometers, 4 feet above ground; Rain Gauge, 3 feet 4 inches above ground.

1893.	Mean Pressure Inches.	Air Temperature.								Depression of Wet Bulb.			Tension of Vapour.			Relative Humidity.			Amount of Cloud.			Rain-fall.			Weather. No. of Days of							Wind. Number of Observations of							
		9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Means of Min.	Means of Max.	Abs. Min. Temp.	Abs. Min. Date.	Abs. Max. Temp.	Abs. Max. Date.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Total.	Max.	Day.	Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder Storms	Clear Sky.	Overcast	Gale.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.
January,	29·993	° 39·7	° 40·5	° 40·1	° 36·9	° 44·7	° 20·2	3rd	° 54·9	30th	° 1·6	° 1·9	° 1·8	Ins. ·213	Ins. ·214	Ins. ·214	% 86·1	% 83·3	% 84·7	6·8	7·2	7·0	Ins. 2·239	Ins. ·513	31st	19	4	4	–	–	9	4	3	3	9	6	7	4	19	1	1
February,	29·544	41·0	42·3	41·7	37·8	47·5	26·0	25th	56·4	18th	2·0	2·1	2·1	·218	·228	·223	84·4	83·1	83·8	7·3	6·4	6·9	2·669	·480	9th	22	7	6	–	1	12	4	1	2	3	5	13	10	17	3	2
March,	30·026	46·6	46·4	46·5	41·5	54·6	34·0	17th	64·8	29th	2·8	3·1	3·0	·254	·247	·251	80·7	78·7	79·7	5·1	4·7	4·9	0·288	·101	2nd	8	2	2	–	7	9	1	–	3	14	3	1	4	23	7	7
1st Quarter,	29·854	42·4	43·1	42·8	38·7	48·9	—	—	—	—	2·1	2·4	2·3	·228	·230	·229	83·7	81·7	82·7	6·4	6·1	6·3	5·196	—	—	49	13	12	–	8	30	9	4	8	26	14	21	18	59	20	10
April,	30·113	50·8	49·8	50·3	44·6	58·2	36·2	14th	66·8	22nd	3·4	2·9	3·2	·288	·287	·288	77·6	80·3	79·0	4·7	3·3	4·0	1·046	·370	17th	7	–	1	–	9	5	–	4	11	11	4	1	4	11	10	4
May,	29·980	56·1	54·4	55·3	50·6	62·7	42·8	31st	70·2	11th	3·8	2·8	3·3	·346	·347	·347	77·4	82·3	79·9	6·8	5·7	6·3	1·666	·720	20th	10	–	–	3	3	8	–	4	7	16	8	3	3	13	4	4
June,	29·945	61·1	58·6	59·9	53·4	66·3	46·9	23rd	74·7	19th	4·6	2·9	3·8	·399	·405	·402	74·3	82·6	78·5	4·9	4·4	4·7	1·716	·492	26th	12	–	–	1	8	2	1	6	4	15	6	2	6	9	7	5
2nd Quarter,	30·013	56·0	54·3	55·2	49·5	62·4	—	—	—	—	3·9	2·9	3·4	·344	·346	·345	76·4	81·7	79·1	5·5	4·5	5·0	4·428	—	—	29	–	1	4	20	15	1	14	22	42	18	6	13	33	21	13
July,	29·839	61·0	59·9	60·5	55·0	68·1	50·0	22nd	74·5	23rd	4·2	3·3	3·8	·406	·413	·410	76·6	80·4	78·5	6·5	6·0	6·3	2·042	·871	12th	14	–	–	2	1	4	–	9	8	2	6	4	5	17	9	2
August,	·908	61·7	60·8	61·3	56·4	69·6	47·9	26th	79·8	15th	3·9	2·8	3·4	·430	·443	·437	78·1	82·7	80·4	5·5	5·3	5·4	2·713	·516	18th	16	–	1	2	2	3	3	5	2	3	4	8	14	12	11	3
September,	29·790	55·4	54·1	54·8	49·1	62·6	38·2	21st	72·0	5th	3·2	2·7	3·0	·351	·350	·351	79·8	82·7	81·3	5·4	4·1	4·8	0·729	·174	6th	14	–	–	1	6	2	–	4	1	4	–	1	9	22	16	3
3rd Quarter,	29·846	59·4	58·3	58·9	53·5	66·8	—	—	—	—	3·8	2·9	3·4	·396	·402	·399	78·2	81·9	80·1	5·8	5·1	5·5	5·484	—	—	44	–	1	5	9	9	3	18	11	9	10	13	28	51	36	8
October,	29·797	49·2	48·4	48·8	43·9	56·0	31·7	31st	67·7	21st	2·5	2·1	2·3	·293	·293	·293	82·9	85·4	84·2	5·2	5·0	5·1	1·033	·322	14th	16	–	1	–	8	8	2	1	–	1	2	2	15	35	5	1
November,	·999	43·1	43·5	43·3	38·9	48·7	30·8	7th	57·6	3rd	2·3	2·4	2·4	·232	·235	·234	83·0	82·4	82·7	7·1	7·5	7·3	1·870	·821	16th	17	4	5	–	1	13	4	11	8	8	2	1	5	13	10	2
December,	29·809	43·1	42·5	42·8	38·9	48·1	28·3	2nd	56·7	15th	1·9	2·1	2·0	·240	·229	·235	85·3	83·8	84·6	6·1	5·3	5·7	2·482	·499	24th	19	–	1	1	4	6	5	2	1	–	1	7	20	24	4	3
4th Quarter,	29·868	45·1	44·8	45·0	40·6	50·9	—	—	—	—	2·2	2·2	2·2	·255	·252	·254	83·7	83·9	83·8	6·1	5·9	6·0	5·385	—	—	52	4	7	1	13	27	11	14	9	9	5	10	40	72	19	6
Annual Means and Totals.	29·895	° 50·7	° 50·1	° 50·5	° 45·6	° 57·2	—	—	—	—	3·0	2·6	2·8	·306	·307	·307	% 80·5	% 82·3	% 81·4	5·9	5·4	5·7	20·493	—	—	174	17	21	10	50	81	24	50	50	86	47	50	99	215	96	37

NOTE.—The mean pressures shown in the above Table have been given corrected for instrumental error and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit, but not reduced to mean sea level. If it be desired for any purpose to reduce them to the normal, the approximate correction for the purpose (varying within slight limits with the pressure and the temperature) is:—+ ·058.

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Rainfall at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1873 to 1893, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1873 to 1892.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Rainfall.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1873, . . .	2·650	·925	2·391	·498	·907	·939	3·408	3·944	2·368	3·089	2·009	·692	23·820
1874, . . .	2·019	2·683	·953	1·315	1·747	·405	2·515	4·946	1·709	2·508	3·179	3·207	27·186
1875, . . .	2·141	2·477	1·040	1·008	1·071	2·989	2·751	1·883	3·180	7·049	3·051	1·310	29·950
1876, . . .	·406	3·012	2·158	2·601	·798	1·260	1·337	2·260	3·146	4·505	3·614	†7·566	32·663
1877, . . .	4·322	1·560	2·741	4·707	2·343	·921	3·300	3·536	1·795	2·153	2·438	2·330	32·146
1878, . . .	1·557	1·576	1·157	2·350	4·540	5·058	·650	4·641	1·684	2·095	1·338	1·616	28·262
1879, . . .	1·714	3·706	1·827	1·997	2·048	4·046	4·187	3·704	2·046	1·320	1·251	1·012	28·858
1880, . . .	·563	2·581	3·129	1·832	·847	2·166	6·087	1·401	2·061	§7·358	3·235	3·252	34·512
1881, . . .	1·369	2·879	1·885	1·329	1·532	2·666	1·868	4·739	1·599	3·470	2·173	1·529	27·083
1882, . . .	1·476	1·862	2·260	3·526	1·533	2·384	3·722	1·872	2·619	2·804	3·344	3·782	31·184
1883, . . .	2·679	3·752	1·056	2·207	2·023	1·932	2·222	3·307	3·637	2·205	3·074	1·257	29·351
1884, . . .	2·358	3·518	1·858	1·532	1·358	1·248	2·350	·777	1·214	·834	1·412	2·008	20·467
1885, . . .	1·617	2·812	1·530	2·911	2·532	1·506	1·154	3·050	2·862	3·500	2·398	·742	26·614
1886, . . .	3·244	1·981	2·065	1·524	5·472	1·293	1·722	1·503	2·471	6·163	2·180	3·348	32·966
1887, . . .	1·816	·541	1·485	1·765	·882	·252	1·194	1·520	1·513	1·398	3·012	1·223	16·601
1888, . . .	1·247	1·097	3·753	1·993	·978	3·045	3·881	1·270	·728	1·227	6·549	2·911	28·679
1889, . . .	2·213	2·449	1·076	2·607	2·131	·100	2·570	5·747	1·043	4·853	·929	1·554	27·272
1890, . . .	2·975	·802	3·693	1·575	2·438	1·930	2·174	2·799	2·469	·639	‡4·212	1·856	27·562
1891, . . .	·672	*·042	·936	1·553	2·792	2·753	2·187	4·953	2·132	3·590	2·911	3·299	27·820
1892, . . .	1·698	2·119	·991	1·114	4·177	1·671	1·952	3·557	2·631	2·535	2·404	·795	25·644
Means, . .	1·937	2·119	1·899	1·997	2·107	1·928	2·561	3·070	2·145	3·165	2·736	2·264	27·929
1893, . . .	2·239	2·669	·288	1·046	1·666	1·716	2·042	2·713	·729	1·033	1·870	2·482	20·493

* February, 1891, was the *driest* month of the twenty-one years.
‡ November, 1890, was the *wettest* month of the twenty-one years.
† December, 1876, was the month of the heaviest rainfall.
§ Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours—2·736 inches, on October 27th, 1880.

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Number of Rainy Days* at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1873 to 1893, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1873 to 1892.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Rainy Days.
1873, . . .	21	8	22	8	17	13	25	23	13	18	14	7	189
1874, . . .	14	12	12	16	14	9	19	18	13	22	19	18	186
1875, . . .	23	17	14	12	15	20	18	14	14	26	19	13	205
1876, . . .	9	23	23	17	6	14	10	14	17	20	20	§22	195
1877, . . .	25	19	20	21	18	12	25	24	10	16	22	17	229
1878, . . .	20	14	17	16	23	19	9	22	16	16	11	19	202
1879, . . .	10	23	16	17	23	24	24	19	18	14	10	10	208
1880, . . .	8	17	16	20	9	18	24	10	15	15	20	16	188
1881, . . .	14	18	17	13	15	21	15	21	12	18	18	16	198
1882, . . .	17	16	17	20	16	25	25	11	15	20	24	21	227
1883, . . .	20	17	12	10	13	18	22	14	14	16	19	13	188
1884, . . .	18	20	17	11	16	10	25	8	14	14	14	20	187
1885, . . .	23	19	13	16	23	8	10	14	23	22	17	10	198
1886, . . .	26	15	19	15	21	15	18	13	15	24	18	21	220
1887, . . .	16	11	15	10	10	5	13	16	16	11	18	19	160
1888, . . .	9	14	18	17	11	18	22	12	10	16	26	17	190
1889, . . .	16	20	17	21	17	6	15	22	13	22	9	15	196
1890, . . .	21	7	17	14	17	18	24	19	14	11	‡27	11	200
1891, . . .	14	†2	16	14	17	14	15	25	18	13	15	21	184
1892, . . .	20	19	9	13	19	17	12	22	19	17	19	10	196
Means, . .	17·2	15·5	16·3	15·0	16·0	15·2	18·5	17·0	14·9	17·5	17·9	15·8	197·1
1893, . . .	19	22	8	7	10	12	14	16	14	16	17	19	174

* *I.e.* days on which ·01 inch, or upwards, of rain fell within the 24 hours. † *Driest* month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = ·042 inch.
‡ *Wettest* month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = 4·212 inches. § Month of the heaviest rainfall = 7·566 inches.

TABLE showing the Temperature of the Air in Dublin in the Twenty-one Years 1873–1893, and the Average Temperature for the Twenty Years 1873 to 1892, inclusive, as recorded by Dr. J. W. Moore.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1873, . . .	42·2	37·1	42·0	46·3	50·7	57·9	60·2	59·2	53·0	47·1	45·1	44·7	48·9
1874, . . .	42·8	41·6	45·8	49·2	49·8	56·6	60·6	58·0	54·9	49·5	45·8	36·1	49·2
1875, . . .	45·5	40·3	43·1	45·4	53·7	55·3	57·0	60·0	57·2	49·3	43·8	40·4	49·3
1876, . . .	42·3	41·6	40·2	46·0	49·4	55·7	60·7	58·9	54·0	52·4	43·5	44·0	49·1
1877, . . .	42·8	43·9	41·4	45·3	48·7	57·3	57·8	57·6	52·4	50·1	45·0	41·5	48·7
1878, . . .	42·4	43·9	43·6	47·8	52·4	57·2	61·0	59·8	55·6	50·7	37·3	32·0	48·6
1879, . . .	34·7	39·5	41·6	43·7	47·6	54·9	56·3	56·6	53·3	49·0	43·1	37·0	46·4
1880, . . .	39·0	44·2	44·4	46·8	51·0	56·0	57·9	60·5	57·6	44·5	43·4	41·6	48·9
1881, . . .	32·4	39·8	42·3	44·7	52·3	55·3	59·9	56·0	53·6	47·2	49·4	39·8	47·7
1882, . . .	43·9	45·4	45·9	46·0	52·0	54·7	58·5	58·2	52·0	49·3	42·7	37·4	48·9
1883, . . .	42·4	42·8	38·0	45·5	50·6	55·3	56·9	58·3	54·3	49·0	43·5	41·8	48·2
1884, . . .	44·5	43·4	44·5	45·3	51·3	56·6	59·7	60·3	56·9	49·2	43·0	40·8	49·6
1885, . . .	40·8	42·7	40·7	45·6	47·4	54·8	59·6	55·9	53·2	44·6	45·1	41·2	47·6
1886, . . .	37·1	38·9	40·5	45·1	49·3	56·3	59·9	59·3	55·1	51·2	45·7	37·0	47·9
1887, . . .	40·7	41·9	40·3	43·9	50·6	60·9	62·4	59·0	53·0	46·5	41·8	39·1	48·3
1888, . . .	41·3	37·9	38·9	44·7	51·2	55·1	56·3	57·0	53·4	48·1	46·8	42·7	47·8
1889, . . .	41·6	39·4	43·0	45·2	53·4	58·2	57·4	57·5	54·8	47·2	45·6	42·9	48·9
1890, . . .	44·7	41·5	44·9	47·0	52·8	57·6	57·7	56·9	59·3	51·5	44·8	39·3	49·8
1891, . . .	40·2	44·7	41·5	45·4	49·2	58·6	58·6	57·8	57·3	49·3	43·4	43·2	49·1
1892, . . .	38·9	41·3	38·9	45·8	53·3	56·1	57·3	59·6	54·2	44·6	46·9	39·7	48·1
Average, .	° 41·0	° 41·6	° 42·1	° 45·7	° 50·8	° 56·5	° 58·8	° 58·3	° 54·8	° 48·5	° 44·3	° 40·1	48·5
1893, . . .	41·0	42·7	47·9	51·1	56·3	59·4	61·1	62·6	55·5	49·8	43·8	43·7	51·2

Dublin Castle,

25th August, 1894.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland for the Year 1893.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. HARREL.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland Square.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1894.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS

SHOWING

THE ACREAGE UNDER CROPS,

ALSO THE

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF LIVE STOCK

IN

EACH COUNTY AND PROVINCE,

1893–1894;

ALSO REPORTS FROM THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF ENUMERATION UPON THE STATE OF THE CROPS IN THEIR SEVERAL DISTRICTS AT THE TIME OF THE COLLECTION OF INFORMATION FOR THE RETURNS, &c., &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1894.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1894.

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON, BARON HOUGHTON,
&c., &c., &c.

LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit the Annual General Abstracts, which give, by Counties and Provinces, the acreage under Crops, and the number and description of Live Stock in 1894.

The materials necessary for the compilation of these Statistics were obtained by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and Metropolitan Police, who discharged this important duty with zeal and efficiency.

The Abstracts have been carefully compiled from summaries made by the Enumerators, and may in some slight degree differ from the revised figures which will be subsequently published.

Notes, furnished to me by the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary (who acted as Superintendents of Enumeration), on the state of the various crops in their districts at the time of the collection of the Returns, will be found at pp. 20–40.

The following Table shows, by Provinces, the total extent (in statute acres), under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, Water, Roads, Fences, &c., in 1893 and 1894:— Division of Land.

Provinces.		Total extent under Crops (including Meadow and Clover).	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, Water, Roads, Fences, &c.*	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Leinster,	1893,	1,320,282	2,678,761	5,042	94,709	743,311	4,842,105
	1894,	1,342,521	2,655,292	4,472	93,248	746,572	
Munster,	1893,	1,226,780	3,224,061	4,545	102,363	1,376,932	5,934,681
	1894,	1,236,020	3,212,769	6,423	105,427	1,374,042	
Ulster,	1893,	1,686,738	2,313,790	8,008	58,008	1,255,790	5,322,334
	1894,	1,711,876	2,273,224	5,720	59,629	1,271,885	
Connaught,	1893,	644,241	2,104,495	4,280	52,306	1,428,902	4,234,224
	1894,	646,762	2,063,822	3,024	52,920	1,467,696	
Total,	1893,	4,878,041	10,321,107	21,875	307,386	4,804,935	20,333,344 †
	1894,	4,937,179	10,205,107	19,639	311,224	4,860,195	

The total extent under crops in 1894 is 4,937,179 acres, being a net increase on the extent in 1893 of 59,138 acres, or 1·2 per cent. There was an increase in Ulster of 25,138 acres, or 1·5 per cent.; in Leinster, of 22,239 acres, or 1·7 per cent.; in Munster, of 9,240 acres, or 0·8 per cent.; and in Connaught, of 2,521 acres, or 0·4 per cent.

* Including 129,631 acres under water.
† Exclusive of 492,262 acres under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

In 1893 the extent returned under grass was 10,321,107 acres, in 1894 the amount returned is 10,205,107 acres, being a decrease of 116,000 acres; the extent returned as fallow in 1893 was 21,875 acres, and in 1894, 19,639 acres; the extent under woods and plantations in 1893 was 307,386 acres, against 311,224 acres in 1894; and the extent returned under "Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, &c." in 1893 was 4,804,935 acres, against 4,860,195 acres in 1894, being an increase of 55,260 acres; of the acreage thus returned in 1894, 1,230,032 acres have been entered by the enumerators as turf bog, 451,061 acres as marsh, and 2,237,748 acres as barren mountain land.

Total Extent under Crops.

Cereal crops.

Cereal Crops.—Compared with 1893 there appears a *decrease* of 5,656 acres in the acreage under wheat; an *increase* of 6,475 acres under oats; a *decrease* of 4,172 acres under barley; a *decrease* of 1,559 acres under bere and rye, and a *decrease* of 420 acres under beans and pease; showing a net *decrease* of 5,332 acres in the extent under cereal crops.

Green crops.

Green Crops.—The acreage under turnips has *increased* by 8,520 acres; mangel-wurzel and beet root by 4,989 acres, and cabbage by 3,276 acres. The extent under potatoes has *decreased* by 6,615 acres; vetches and rape by 233 acres, and carrots, parsnips and other green crops by 368 acres, leaving a net *increase* of 9,569 acres in the extent under green crops.

Flax.—The acreage under flax in 1893 was 67,487 acres, and in 1894 the extent returned under this crop is 100,851 acres, being an *increase* of 33,364 acres.

Meadow and Clover.

In the returns the area under meadow and clover is shown as the extent "For Hay only," subdivided under the headings "Clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation" and "Permanent pasture, or grass *not broken up in rotation.*" The extent for hay under "Clover, &c.," in 1893, was 642,355 acres, and in 1894 it is 641,043 acres, being a *decrease* of 1,312 acres. The area for hay on permanent pasture in 1893 was 1,525,118 acres, and in 1894 it is 1,547,967 acres, showing an *increase* of 22,849 acres. There is, therefore, an increase of 21,537 acres in the total area under meadow and clover.

Extent under crops, 1893 and 1894.

The following statements show the acreage under each crop in 1893 and 1894 respectively, with the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Cereal Crops.

—	1893.	1894.	Increase in 1894.	Decrease in 1894.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat, ...	54,998	49,342	—	5,656
Oats, ...	1,248,338	1,254,813	6,475	—
Barley, ...	168,776	164,604	—	4,172
Bere and Rye, . . .	13,656	12,097	—	1,559
Beans and Pease, . .	3,605	3,185	—	420
Total, . .	1,489.373	1,484,041	—	5,332
Decrease in Cereal Crops in 1894, . . . 5,332 *Acres.*				

Green Crops.

—	1893.	1894.	Increase in 1894.	Decrease in 1894.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Potatoes,	723,735	717,120	—	6,615
Turnips,	302,774	311,294	8,520	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	47,034	52,023	4,989	—
Cabbage,	41,236	44,512	3,276	—
Vetches and Rape,	11,051	10,818	—	233
Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	27,878	27,510	—	368
Total,	1,153,708	1,163,277	9,569	—
Increase in Green Crops in 1894,			9,569 Acres.	

General Summary of Cereals, Green Crops, &c.

—	1893.	1894.	Increase in 1894.	Decrease in 1894.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cereal Crops,	1,489,373	1,484,041	—	5,332
Green Crops,	1,153,708	1,163,277	9,569	—
Flax,	67,487	100,851	33,364	—
Meadow and Clover: Clover, Sainfoin and Grasses under Rotation,	642,355	641,043	—	1,312
Meadow and Clover: Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*,	1,525,118	1,547,967	22,849	—
Total,	4,878,041	4,937,179	59,138	—
Total *Increase* in extent of *Land under Crops* in 1894.			59,138 Acres.	

Table showing the area under the several Crops in each year from 1890 to 1894, inclusive:— Extent under Crops, 1890 to 1894.

Crops.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat,	92,341	80,870	75,408	54,998	49,342
Oats,	1,221,013	1,215,396	1,226,244	1,248,338	1,254,813
Barley,	182,058	177,966	175,178	168,776	164,604
Bere and Rye,	14,952	13,796	13,525	13,656	12,097
Beans and Pease,	4,370	4,735	4,433	3,605	3,185
Potatoes,	780,801	753,332	740,025	723,735	717,120
Turnips,	295,386	300,326	300,447	302,774	311,294
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	46,457	51,757	51,554	47,034	52,023
Cabbage,	45,964	43,049	41,184	41,236	44,512
Vetches and Rape,	13,282	12,872	11,948	11 051	10,818
Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	32,572	30,088	29,705	27,878	27,510
Flax,	96,896	74,665	70,647	67,487	100,851
Meadow and Clover: Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	631,818	595,609	623,886	642,355	641,043
Meadow and Clover: Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*,	1,461,816	1,463,920	1,518,924	1,525,118	1,547,967
Total extent under Crops,	4,919,726	4,818,381	4,883,108	4,878,041	4,937,179

Returns of Live Stock.

Live Stock, 1893 and 1894.

It appears from the following Table that between 1893 and 1894 there has been an *increase* of 9,638 in the number of horses and mules; and an *increase* in the number of pigs amounting to 236,893. Cattle exhibit a *decrease* of 71,863, and sheep a *decrease* of 316,205. Of the 16,179,897 poultry enumerated in 1894, 1,011,591 were turkeys, 2,082,005 were geese, 2,838,071 were ducks, and 10,248,230 were ordinary fowl.

Number of Live Stock, 1885 to 1894.

Table showing the Number of Live Stock in each year from 1885 to 1894, inclusive:—

Years.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1885, . . .	576,430	197,170	4,228,851	3,478,056	1,269,092	264,437	13,850,532
1886, . . .	578,299	196,245	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	266,176	13,909,822
1887, . . .	587,234	199,512	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,456	271,729	14,460,643
1888, . . .	595,368	203,152	4,099,195	3,626,669	1,397,825	295,678	14,486,400
1889, . . .	604,102	206,236	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	303,933	14,856,517
1890, . . .	614,884	213,018	4,240,316	4,323,395	1,570,366	327,144	15,408,428
1891, . . .	621,479	216,268	4,448,511	4,722,613	1,367,712	336,337	15,276,128
1892, . . .	635,213	217,600	4,531,125	4,827,777	1,113,472	332,726	15,335,749
1893, . . .	643,129	218,720	4,464,057	4,421,455	1,152,417	323,173	16,097,461
1894, . . .	652,767	224,686	4,392,194	4,105,250	1,389,310	318,837	16,179,897
Difference in Numbers between 1893 and 1894, . .	Increase, 9,638	Increase, 5,966	Decrease, 71,863	Decrease, 316,205	Increase, 236,893	Decrease, 4,336	Increase, 82,436

Scutching Mills, 1894.

Scutching Mills.—In connection with the area under Flax, I beg to state that the number of Scutching Mills enumerated in 1894 is as follows:—In the province of Ulster, 937; Leinster, 5; Munster, 4; and Connaught, 5; making a total of 951 for Ireland.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

Thomas W. Grimshaw,

Registrar-General.

General Register Office,
Charlemont House, Dublin,
24th August, 1894.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS

SHOWING THE

ACREAGE UNDER CROPS

ALSO THE

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF LIVE STOCK,

1893–94.

TABLE showing, in Statute Acres, the extent of Land under Crops,

Numbers.	Provinces and Counties, with their Areas in Statute Acres.		Extent in Statute						
			Corn Crops.						
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	LEINSTER:		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Carlow, 221,295 acres,	1893,	657	20,664	4,667	10	.	8,853	5,176
		1894,	220	22,311	4,649	5	.	8,661	5,399
2	Dublin, 226,821 acres,	1893,	2,980	12,247	2,197	72	53	7,069	2,531
		1894,	2,854	12,922	1,913	90	87	7,346	2,465
3	Kildare, 418,496 acres,	1893,	1,166	21,822	12,796	377	5	7,912	11,108
		1894,	764	23,420	11,979	271	7	7,574	11,115
4	Kilkenny, 507,254 acres,	1893,	2,361	33,728	17,120	.	.	15,515	10,666
		1894,	1,967	35,007	17,313	1	.	15,162	11,003
5	King's, 493,263 acres,	1893,	198	20,515	16,515	529	.	13,772	9,833
		1894,	198	20,915	16,470	302	9	13,712	10,365
6	Longford, 257,770 acres,	1893,	370	13,029	8	219	.	10,622	2,219
		1894,	194	12,517	4	136	1	10,404	2,186
7	Louth and Drogheda, Co. of Town, 201,619 acres,	1893,	534	25,362	14,369	3	53	10,041	9,442
		1894,	629	26,696	13,627	22	44	10,637	9,986
8	Meath, 578,298 acres,	1893,	928	25,673	890	173	13	10,786	6,181
		1894,	964	25,387	793	100	25	10,431	6,116
9	Queen's, 424,853 acres,	1893,	176	21,598	21,623	19	11	14,397	12,607
		1894,	154	23,683	21,176	5	.	14,356	13,293
10	Westmeath, 434,017 acres,	1893,	83	16,168	245	235	5	9,190	4,402
		1894,	138	16,321	304	159	2	9,381	4,599
11	Wexford, 578,597 acres,*	1893,	4,262	53,420	26,992	34	1,078	21,287	18,680
		1894,	4,841	57,090	26,576	24	1,037	21,512	19,706
12	Wicklow, 499,822 acres,	1893,	752	23,840	467	15	.	9,347	5,704
		1894,	468	24,993	420	11	2	9,486	6,013
	Total of LEINSTER, 4,842,105 acres,*	1893,	14,467	288,066	117,889	1,686	1,218	138,791	98,549
		1894,	13,391	301,262	115,224	1,126	1,214	138,662	102,246
	Increase or *Decrease* in LEINSTER in 1894,		De-crease,	In-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	In-crease,
			1,076	13,196	2,665	560	4	129	3,697

* Including 5,397 acres of Slob Lands in the County of Wexford.

for each County and Province, in the Years 1893 and 1894.

Acres, under: Green Crops. Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Vetches and Rape.	Carrots, Parsnips and other Green Crops.	Flax.	Hay only. Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up in Rotation.*	Total Extent under Crops.	Years.	Population in 1891.	Number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
725	760	56	378	.	15,044	17,590	74,580	1893	40,936	1
775	786	76	428	1	14,813	17,964	76,088	1894		
836	997	49	1,676	.	12,792	32,467	75,966	1893	419,216	2
987	960	54	1,613	.	10,630	39,637	81,553	1894		
1,349	363	150	430	.	16,750	40,876	115,104	1893	70,206	3
1,445	324	292	576	.	18,433	38,767	114,967	1894		
1,716	1,802	48	421	.	24,157	41,971	149,505	1893	87,261	4
1,852	1,765	55	468	.	24,246	40,139	148,978	1894		
1,676	591	692	1,062	2	11,940	38,683	116,008	1893	65,563	5
1,918	759	663	1,005	.	11,029	38,024	115,369	1894		
491	1,074	21	369	19	4,980	34,931	68,352	1893	52,647	6
444	1,019	47	400	24	4,504	33,762	65,642	1894		
504	166	177	494	182	17,437	8,791	87,555	1893	71,038	7
709	270	183	633	279	17,478	8,492	89,685	1894		
1,258	478	120	858	19	15,081	66,545	129,003	1893	76,987	8
1,296	429	138	863	60	14,793	64,913	126,308	1894		
1,722	578	194	522	.	19,367	39,189	132,003	1893	64,883	9
1,717	612	106	710	.	21,443	39,946	137,206	1894		
1,098	668	183	905	.	7,678	43,960	84,820	1893	65,169	10
1,192	858	269	845	.	8,260	42,368	84,696	1894		
3,062	1,563	70	676	25	36,912	21,627	189,688	1893	111,778	11
3,355	2,027	134	727	16	38,834	23,753	199,632	1894		
793	566	65	494	.	15,056	40,599	97,698	1893	62,136	12
975	689	114	599	.	14,255	44,367	102,392	1894		
15,230	9,606	1,825	8,285	247	197,194	427,229	1,320,282	1893	1,187,760	
16,665	10,498	2,131	8,867	380	198,723	432,132	1,342,521	1894		
Increase, 1,435	Increase, 892	Increase, 306	Increase, 582	Increase, 133	Increase, 1,529	Increase, 4,903	Increase, 22,239	*Increase* or *Decrease* in Leinster in 1894.		

[*continued on page* 10.

TABLE showing, in Statute Acres, the extent of Land under Crops,

Number.	Provinces and Counties, with their Areas in Statute Acres.		Extent in Statute						
			Corn Crops.						
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Peas.	Potatoes	Turnips.
	MUNSTER:		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Clare, 763,265 acres,	1893,	1,271	13,384	449	1,275	39	20,234	5,055
		1894,	943	13,245	700	1,335	16	20,732	5,380
2	Cork, 1,838,921 acres,	1893,	7,104	102,400	17,350	160	12	54,795	33,135
		1894,	6,188	102,694	15,879	194	13	53,692	33,627
3	Kerry, 1,159,356 acres,	1893,	1,609	25,105	2,507	609	11	25,740	5,571
		1894,	1,013	22,690	2,257	477	5	24,633	5,717
4	Limerick, 662,973 acres,	1893,	3,243	17,040	615	148	.	16,962	4,816
		1894,	3,077	17,931	507	152	.	17,444	5,420
5	Tipperary, 1,048,968 acres,	1893,	4,080	43,690	20,620	165	3	28,125	20,885
		1894,	2,963	45,103	21,183	119	3	27,971	21,323
6	Waterford, 456,198 acres,	1893,	690	29,616	1,574	118	1	12,860	6,647
		1894,	617	30,779	1,454	70	.	12,523	6,983
	Total of Munster, 5,934,681 acres,	1893,	17,997	231,235	43,115	2,475	66	158,716	76,109
		1894,	14,801	232,442	41,780	2,347	37	156,995	78,450
	Increase or *Decrease* in MUNSTER in 1894,		Decrease,	Increase,	Decrease,	Decrease,	Decrease,	Decrease,	Increase,
			3,196	1,207	1,335	128	29	1,721	2,341
	CONNAUGHT:								
1	Galway, 1,502,362 acres,	1893,	4,203	42,511	2,313	1,867	29	39,613	10,893
		1894,	3,183	43,014	2,683	2,038	17	40,324	11,614
2	Leitrim, 376,510 acres,	1893,	10	11,093	2	421	.	15,399	1,101
		1894,	13	10,926	3	399	1	15,229	1,415
3	Mayo, 1,318,130 acres,	1893,	1,306	46,048	488	2,675	5	44,106	7,934
		1894,	915	45,509	488	2,409	12	43,021	7,672
4	Roscommon, 585,407 acres,	1893,	262	20,082	354	1,094	7	21,391	4,013
		1894,	208	19,290	292	838	.	21,331	4,209
5	Sligo, 451,815 acres,	1893,	402	18,298	434	381	.	17,155	3,113
		1894,	217	18,574	449	261	1	17,777	2,972
	Total of Connaught, 4,234,224 acres,	1893,	6,183	138,032	3,591	6,438	41	137,664	27,054
		1894,	4,536	137,313	3,915	5,945	31	137,682	27,882
	Increase or *Decrease* in CONNAUGHT in 1894,		Decrease,	Decrease,	Increase,	Decrease,	Decrease,	Increase,	Increase,
			1,647	719	324	493	10	18	828

for each County and Province, in the Years 1893 and 1894—*continued.*

Acres under: Green Crops. Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Vetches and Rape.	Carrots, Parsnips and other Green Crops.	Flax.	Hay only. Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up in Rotation.*	Total Extent under Crops.	Years.	Population in 1891.	Number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
2,403	1,722	41	783	8	5,114	91,510	143,288	1893	124,483	1
2,949	1,854	54	731	4	4,439	94,813	146,995	1894		
10,089	4,122	1,912	2,191	37	53,685	123,599	415,591	1893	438,432	2
11,180	4,738	1,778	2,186	219	55,942	132,398	420,728	1894		
1,864	3,697	335	595	3	8,076	89,059	164,781	1893	179,136	3
1,771	4,257	272	488	8	5,867	88,731	153,186	1894		
1,779	2,121	67	734	1	8,885	111,168	167,579	1893	158,912	4
2,068	2,405	73	608	2	8,034	113,950	171,671	1894		
2,954	3,496	281	860	.	30,387	99,855	255,401	1893	173,188	5
3,468	3,348	245	932	.	31,477	99,183	257,318	1894		
2,354	1,368	63	594	.	14,462	9,793	80,140	1893	98,251	6
2,677	1,528	74	652	.	14,686	9,079	81,122	1894		
21,443	16,526	2,699	5,757	49	125,609	524,984	1,226,780	1893	1,172,402	
24,113	18,130	2,496	5,597	233	120,445	538,154	1,236,020	1894		
Increase, 2,670	Increase, 1,604	Decrease, 203	Decrease, 160	Increase, 184	Decrease, 5,164	Increase, 13,170	Increase, 9,240	*Increase* or *Decrease* in Munster in 1894.		
2,272	1,944	2,458	848	10	11,010	82,518	202,489	1893	214,712	1
2,864	2,306	2,794	956	11	11,294	85,022	208,120	1894		
300	1,225	22	448	10	811	50,965	81,807	1893	78,618	2
424	1,403	39	294	46	725	48,371	79,288	1894		
746	1,951	215	1,076	66	10,598	43,042	160,256	1893	219,034	3
836	2,337	270	1,212	189	10,147	44,087	159,104	1894		
1,127	1,040	634	634	5	5,180	64,781	120,604	1893	114,307	4
1,147	1,064	670	612	.	4,553	64,895	119,109	1894		
535	1,054	75	451	10	5,253	31,924	79,085	1893	98,013	5
585	1,084	17	464	17	5,388	33,335	81,141	1894		
4,980	7,214	3,404	3,457	101	32,852	273,230	644,241	1893	Total of Connaught 724,774	
5,856	8,194	3,790	3,538	263	32,107	275,710	646,762	1894		
Increase, 876	Increase, 980	Increase, 386	Increase, 81	Increase. 162	Decrease, 745	Increase, 2,480	Increase, 2,521	*Increase* or *Decrease* in Connaught in 1894.		

[*continued on page* 12.

TABLE showing, in Statute Acres, the extent of Land under Crops,

Number.	Provinces and Counties, with their Areas in Statute Acres.		Extent in Statute						
			Corn Crops.						
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	ULSTER :		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Antrim, 711,276 acres,	1893,	940	69,629	773	26	1,234	40,933	10,835
		1894,	1,217	68,402	785	21	1,050	40,269	11,505
2	Armagh, 313,036 acres,	1893,	1,684	53,171	54	193	129	24,877	8,005
		1894,	1,685	52,115	39	101	62	24,366	8,266
3	Cavan, 467,025 acres,	1893,	465	36,766	29	165	15	25,941	3,012
		1894,	412	35,587	25	68	1	25,381	3,310
4	Donegal, 1,190,268 acres,	1893,	273	91,420	1,025	949	339	42,223	18,514
		1894,	215	88,557	926	1,033	210	41,599	18,565
5	Down, 611,927 acres,	1893,	8,663	105,471	588	113	277	46,919	19,676
		1894,	9,410	104,662	476	142	300	45,109	19,337
6	Fermanagh, 417,665 acres,	1893,	807	19,277	24	383	3	14,900	2,891
		1894,	713	19,425	8	235	6	14,604	3,110
7	Londonderry, 513,388 acres,	1893,	963	72,177	959	690	228	30,712	14,554
		1894,	952	73,136	747	694	207	31,037	15,080
8	Monaghan, 318,806 acres,	1893,	785	45,544	713	123	14	21,310	7,264
		1894,	617	44,184	650	97	35	20,955	7,188
9	Tyrone, 778,943 acres,	1893,	1,771	97,550	16	415	41	40,749	16,311
		1894,	1,393	97,728	29	288	32	40,461	16,355
	Total of ULSTER, 5,322,334 acres,	1893,	16,351	591,005	4,181	3,057	2,280	288,564	101,062
		1894,	16,614	583,796	3,685	2,679	1,903	283,781	102,716
	Increase or *Decrease* in ULSTER in 1894,		Increase, 263	Decrease, 7,209	Decrease, 496	Decrease, 378	Decrease, 377	Decrease, 4,783	Increase, 1,654
	Total of IRELAND, 20,333,344 acres,	1893,	54,998	1,248,338	168,776	13,656	3,605	723,735	302,774
		1894,	49,342	1,254,813	164,604	12,097	3,185	717,120	311,294
	Increase or *Decrease* in IRELAND in 1894,		Decrease, 5,656	Increase, 6,475	Decrease, 4,172	Decrease, 1,559	Decrease, 420	Decrease, 6,615	Increase, 8,520

for each County and Province, in the years 1893 and 1894—*continued.*

Acres under: Green Crops. Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Vetches and Rape.	Carrots, Parsnips and other Green Crops.	Flax.	Hay only. Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass NOT *Broken up in Rotation.*	Total Extent under Crops.	Years.	Population in 1891.	Number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
492	351	474	854	12,290	49,822	47,001	235,654	1893	428,128	1
350	424	437	844	14,326	51,215	47,282	238,127	1894		
580	213	393	1,070	5,448	30,696	19,962	146,475	1893	143,289	2
521	262	142	941	8,262	32,025	21,048	149,835	1894		
458	1,311	237	1,123	2,781	16,608	54,523	143,434	1893	111,917	3
563	1,534	146	820	4,839	15,128	55,239	143,053	1894		
519	2,418	705	945	5,558	21,445	42,554	228,887	1893	185,635	4
533	2,240	552	740	10,363	20,089	44,119	229,741	1894		
870	614	819	2,191	12,157	65,755	11,705	275,818	1893	267,059	5
942	709	699	2,175	17,594	67,066	10,358	278,979	1894		
708	400	51	436	950	6,735	59,130	106,695	1893	74,170	6
794	415	41	572	1,854	5,629	59,038	106,444	1894		
195	846	192	1,215	10,700	34,561	11,741	179,733	1893	152,009	7
242	434	107	1,341	14,895	34,934	13,027	186,933	1894		
951	505	92	798	5,777	20,560	16,825	121,261	1893	86,206	8
784	519	74	578	9,356	24,387	15,370	124,794	1894		
608	1,232	160	1,747	11,429	40,518	36,234	248,781	1893	171,401	9
660	1,103	203	1,497	18,486	39,245	36,490	253,970	1894		
5,381	7,890	3,123	10,379	67,090	286,700	299,675	1,686,738	1893	Total of Ulster, 1,619,814	
5,389	7,690	2,401	9,508	99,975	289,768	301,971	1,711,876	1894		
Increase, 8	Decrease, 200	Decrease, 722	Decrease, 871	Increase, 32,385	Increase 3,068	Increase, 2,296	Increase, 25,138		*Increase* or *Decrease* in Ulster in 1894.	
47,034	41,236	11,051	27,878	67,487	642,355	1,525,118	4,878,041	1893	Total of Ireland, 4,704,750	
52,023	44,512	10,818	27,510	100,851	641,043	1,547,967	4,937,179	1894		
Increase, 4,989	Increase, 3,276	Decrease, 233	Decrease, 368	Increase, 33,364	Decrease, 1,312	Increase, 22,849	Increase, 59,138		*Increase* or *Decrease* in Ireland in 1894.	

TABLE showing the Number and Description of LIVE STOCK

Number.	Provinces and Counties.		Horses.						Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.		
			Two years old and upwards, kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.			Milch Cows.	Other	
			Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.							Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.
	LEINSTER:												
1	Carlow,	1893,	5,275	219	558	1,768	1,248	9,068	349	2,785	11,976	14,467	12,592
		1894,	5,364	181	571	1,880	1,048	9,044	344	2,948	11,713	14,551	10,655
2	Dublin,	1893,	5,182	12,226	3,811	1,324	933	23,476	309	1,889	17,458	29,850	13,185
		1894,	5,524	12,102	3,636	1,692	1,017	23,971	354	1,923	16,953	29,028	11,301
3	Kildare,	1893,	7,307	924	1,751	3,350	2,176	15,508	606	4,344	13,579	52,507	21,938
		1894,	7,818	679	1,967	3,119	1,958	15,541	578	4,308	12,905	50,945	20,592
4	Kilkenny,	1893,	11,837	506	684	4,623	3,178	20,828	1,099	6,080	37,415	30,633	33,905
		1894,	12,162	535	698	4,727	3,055	21,177	1,039	6,170	37,359	30,832	31,694
5	King's,	1893,	9,002	429	612	3,262	2,372	15,677	1,149	6,881	16,388	31,570	20,658
		1894,	9,009	493	606	3,226	2,441	15,775	1,104	6,971	16,372	30,981	18,795
6	Longford,	1893,	4,719	289	212	1,692	1,557	8,469	532	3,896	16,315	15,864	15,251
		1894,	4,758	183	224	1,634	1,441	8,240	432	3,742	16,126	15,215	15,050
7	Louth and Drogheda, Co. of Town,	1893,	6,662	664	603	1,647	1,426	11,002	231	1,572	10,249	16,355	12,549
		1894,	7,025	845	644	1,999	1,426	11,939	187	1,833	10,760	17,204	12,119
8	Meath,	1893,	8,968	741	2,338	4,148	2,494	18,689	514	3,283	15,384	128,956	36,463
		1894,	8,982	952	2,185	4,259	2,458	18,836	535	3,225	14,736	138,314	31,732
9	Queen's,	1893,	9,156	317	767	3,031	2,081	15,382	1,109	5,905	20,381	27,734	21,884
		1894,	9,284	454	670	3,220	1,910	15,538	1,106	6,178	20,195	28,297	17,883
10	Westmeath,	1893,	7,173	315	963	3,030	2,307	13,788	589	4,931	14,325	50,401	27,302
		1894,	7,481	391	892	2,913	2,091	13,768	609	4,964	13,971	53,296	26,459
11	Wexford,	1893,	18,839	665	1,193	7,078	4,648	32,423	1,826	8,348	36,802	35,674	35,042
		1894,	19,175	803	1,274	7,144	4,155	32,551	1,978	8,730	36,102	32,383	31,487
12	Wicklow,	1893,	7,215	635	749	2,406	1,536	12,541	324	3,543	23,147	23,945	19,762
		1894,	7,378	634	735	2,431	1,418	12,596	401	3,635	22,519	23,192	17,600
	Total of LEINSTER,	1893,	101,335	17,960	14,241	37,359	25,956	196,851	8,637	53,457	233,419	457,956	270,531
		1894,	103,960	18,252	14,102	38,244	24,418	198,976	8,667	54,627	229,711	464,238	245,367
	Increase or *Decrease* in LEINSTER in 1894,		Increase, 2,625	Increase, 292	Decrease, 139	Increase, 885	Decrease, 1,538	Increase, 2,125	Increase, 30	Increase, 1,170	Decrease, 3,708	Increase, 6,282	Decrease, 25,164

for each County and Province, in the Years 1893 and 1894.

Cattle.		Sheep.				Pigs.						
		One year old and upwards.										
Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle.	Ewes.	Tups and Wethers	Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.	Number of Goats.	Number of Poultry.	Years.	Number.
9,705	48,740	42,738	18,089	40,913	101,740	2,187	19,131	21,318	3,403	220,055	1893	1
8,950	45,869	37,290	15,002	32,613	84,905	2,412	19,787	22,199	3,309	202,152	1894	
7,674	68,167	27,953	13,838	22,483	64,274	1,167	9,561	10,728	5,684	274,638	1893	2
6,626	63,908	26,277	13,779	21,454	61,510	1,385	9,191	10,576	4,880	260,577	1894	
12,251	100,275	64,192	32,836	54,664	151,692	1,903	11,296	13,199	3,880	233,673	1893	3
11,884	96,326	54,950	33,822	47,842	136,614	2,316	12,912	15,228	3,536	223,585	1894	
29,544	131,497	45,856	22,895	44,716	113,467	4,376	31,684	36,060	8,190	453,230	1893	4
30,043	129,933	42,985	19,929	43,176	106,090	4,874	36,728	41,602	8,029	458,723	1894	
12,492	81,108	39,489	30,809	41,693	111,991	2,675	21,717	24,392	6,653	311,999	1893	5
12,811	78,959	36,232	27,100	36,914	100,246	3,042	24,925	27,967	6,344	286,886	1894	
13,266	60,696	13,374	5,392	13,297	32,063	1,954	16,180	18,134	9,728	270,677	1893	6
13,619	60,010	11,277	4,865	12,506	28,648	2,385	20,838	23,223	8,381	266,804	1894	
7,693	46,846	22,895	4,733	19,669	47,297	1,382	15,031	16,413	5,584	273,744	1893	7
7,715	47,798	21,658	3,607	18,452	43,717	1,893	16,895	18,788	5,758	257,260	1894	
14,272	195,075	80,360	39,774	72,887	193,021	1,318	14,076	15,394	8,891	387,750	1893	8
13,752	198,534	74,253	37,491	66,395	178,139	1,373	15,497	16,870	8,377	372,841	1894	
14,898	84,897	31,865	20,676	32,132	84,673	3,352	27,526	30,878	5,313	306,111	1893	9
13,912	80,287	30,267	17,488	27,940	75,695	4,112	30,072	34,184	5,187	289,038	1894	
14,917	106,945	46,391	42,532	52,890	141,813	964	15,582	16,546	6,922	304,026	1893	10
14,629	108,355	42,455	40,320	50,326	133,101	1,238	19,177	20,415	7,170	301,622	1894	
27,570	135,088	85,991	34,405	90,437	210,833	7,560	60,661	68,221	8,142	674,695	1893	11
25,973	125,945	76,758	30,969	75,315	183,042	8,155	62,538	70,693	7,905	660,045	1894	
15,322	82,176	89,079	54,924	76,947	220,950	3,153	17,106	20,259	6,493	250,093	1893	12
14,884	78,195	85,822	50,856	71,492	208,170	2,970	18,998	21,968	6,056	226,643	1894	
179,604	1,141,510	590,183	320,903	562,728	1,473,814	31,991	259,551	291,542	78,883	3,960,696	1893	
174,803	1,114,119	540,224	295,228	504,425	1,339,877	36,155	287,558	323,713	74,932	3,806,176	1894	
Decrease,	Decrease,	Decrease,	Decrease,	Decrease,	Decrease,	Increase,	Increase,	Increase,	Decrease,	Decrease,		
4,801	27,391	49,959	25,675	58,303	133,937	4,164	28,007	32,171	3,951	154,520		

[continued on page 16.

TABLE showing the Number and Description of LIVE STOCK

Number.	Provinces and Counties.		Horses.						Number of Mules.	Number of Asses.	Cattle.		
			Two years old and upwards, kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.			Other		
			Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.						Milch Cows.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.
	MUNSTER.												
1	Clare,	1893,	11,154	564	549	3,795	3,124	19,186	730	10,715	54,201	39,181	39,104
		1894,	11,306	480	488	3,969	3,077	19,320	726	10,874	54,934	35,613	39,782
2	Cork,	1893,	33,258	2,905	2,607	10,512	8,707	57,989	2,690	15,008	179,857	60,962	79,463
		1894,	33,897	2,671	2,610	10,659	8,651	58,488	2,625	15,721	185,123	57,350	70,238
3	Kerry,	1893,	10,386	521	376	1,846	2,297	15,426	2,446	12,212	103,044	35,927	38,293
		1894,	10,484	545	396	1,852	2,209	15,486	2,506	12,433	105,199	32,331	36,566
4	Limerick,	1893,	10,123	1,246	1,182	3,270	2,335	18,156	2,334	11,194	96,928	34,089	33,180
		1894,	10,183	1,609	1,151	3,135	2,273	18,351	2,360	11,452	97,314	31,549	31,934
5	Tipperary,	1893,	18,356	1,161	1,630	7,289	5,021	33,457	2,291	15,392	83,929	65,690	61,092
		1894,	18,662	1,450	1,726	7,232	4,667	33,737	2,304	15,712	84,069	65,194	59,216
6	Waterford,	1893,	8,307	916	760	3,793	2,348	16,124	1,097	5,416	40,480	22,004	24,215
		1894,	8,542	888	843	3,933	2,356	16,562	1,040	5,635	40,351	20,588	23,212
	Total of MUNSTER,	1893,	91,584	7,313	7,104	30,505	23,832	160,338	11,588	69,937	558,439	257,853	275,347
		1894,	93,074	7,643	7,214	30,780	23,233	161,944	11,561	71,827	566,990	242,625	260,948
	Increase or *Decrease* in MUNSTER in 1894,		Increase, 1,490	Increase, 330	Increase, 110	Increase, 275	Decrease, 599	Increase, 1,606	Decrease, 27	Increase, 1,890	Increase, 8,551	Decrease, 15,228	Decrease, 14,399
	CONNAUGHT.												
1	Galway,	1893,	16,762	899	1,052	5,995	5,870	30,578	1,968	17,253	46,402	71,254	49,764
		1894,	16,982	811	1,036	6,011	5,765	30,605	2,022	18,142	46,681	70,570	45,744
2	Leitrim,	1893,	2,748	155	127	895	726	4,651	283	8,932	35,096	14,944	18,254
		1894,	2,872	277	120	877	813	4,959	278	9,258	35,818	13,822	18,013
3	Mayo,	1893,	10,895	670	418	2,402	3,404	17,789	2,387	23,377	56,964	56,329	38,087
		1894,	10,990	545	379	3,021	3,350	18,285	2,171	23,921	57,243	53,292	40,064
4	Roscommon,	1893,	5,660	334	519	2,774	1,851	11,138	1,582	10,853	30,405	35,036	29,500
		1894,	6,157	394	533	2,454	2,114	11,652	1,698	10,666	31,348	35,541	30,886
5	Sligo,	1893,	4,880	307	400	1,826	1,359	8,772	560	8,769	31,447	21,370	21,439
		1894,	5,037	394	451	1,657	1,297	8,836	649	9,126	31,343	18,692	21,704
	Total of CONNAUGHT,	1893,	40,945	2,365	2,516	13,892	13,210	72,928	6,780	69,184	200,314	198,933	157,044
		1894,	42,038	2,421	2,519	14,020	13,339	74,337	6,818	71,113	202,433	191,917	156,411
	Increase or *Decrease* in CONNAUGHT in 1894,		Increase, 1,093	Increase, 56	Increase, 3	Increase, 128	Increase, 129	Increase, 1,409	Increase, 38	Increase, 1,929	Increase, 2,119	Decrease, 7,016	Decrease, 633

in each County and Province, in the Years 1893 and 1894—*continued*

Cattle.		Sheep.				Pigs.						
		One year old and upwards.										
Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle.	Ewes.	Tups and Wethers	Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.	Number of Goats.	Number of Poultry.	Years.	Number.
40,294	172,780	53,893	24,977	55,091	133,961	5,340	33,170	38,510	18,315	438,582	1893	1
42,022	172,351	50,378	22,116	52,966	125,460	5,717	40,365	46,082	18,619	418,822	1894	
103,706	423,988	168,570	41,242	156,848	366,660	18,123	112,029	130,152	25,124	1,214,955	1893	2
104,230	416,941	144,990	36,671	142,074	323,735	20,547	129,698	150,245	25,753	1,248,715	1894	
55,380	232,644	60,465	20,832	51,186	132,483	5,974	40,066	46,040	26,862	553,798	1893	3
55,596	229,692	59,062	18,668	45,873	123,603	7,869	47,945	55,814	26,544	566,236	1894	
61,694	225,891	26,886	16,233	22,899	66,018	5,115	41,047	46,162	13,987	466,757	1893	4
58,984	219,781	22,171	13,315	21,093	56,579	5,762	48,197	53,959	13,967	479,506	1894	
63,224	273,935	100,212	48,907	109,116	258,235	8,878	63,188	72,066	15,912	713,737	1893	5
61,036	269,515	90,129	43,815	96,894	235,838	9,534	75,696	85,230	15,541	706,492	1894	
24,941	111,640	33,089	8,855	36,223	78,167	4,119	29,546	33,665	7,382	295,455	1893	6
24,661	108,812	29,606	8,875	31,467	69,948	4,688	35,975	40,663	7,374	300,514	1894	
349,239	1,440,878	443,115	161,046	431,363	1,035,524	47,549	319,046	366,595	107,582	3,683,284	1893	
346,529	1,417,092	396,336	148,460	390,367	935,163	54,117	377,876	431,993	107,798	3,720,285	1894	
De-crease, 2,710	De-crease, 23,786	De-crease, 46,779	De-crease, 12,586	De-crease, 40,996	De-crease, 100,361	In-crease, 6,568	In-crease, 58,830	In-crease, 65,398	In-crease, 216	In-crease, 37,001		
32,504	199,924	247,711	167,446	227,183	642,340	6,480	51,360	57,840	13,751	854,388	1893	1
31,488	194,483	244,526	162,680	220,975	628,181	6,647	59,981	66,628	12,175	875,930	1894	
22,588	90,882	8,875	2,825	9,734	21,434	2,460	17,562	20,022	9,488	363,938	1893	2
24,960	92,613	8,759	2,346	9,431	20,536	3,256	25,486	28,742	9,532	366,325	1894	
33,950	185,330	142,170	65,990	132,587	340,747	5,334	44,262	49,596	7,811	745,872	1893	3
35,933	186,532	133,973	61,312	134,579	329,864	6,586	60,721	67,307	8,656	771,428	1894	
23,256	118,197	73,593	44,618	70,354	188,565	3,013	28,820	31,833	14,827	531,441	1893	4
26,195	123,970	72,378	42,359	69,642	184,379	3,712	35,751	39,463	14,277	517,289	1894	
23,252	97,508	32,952	13,852	32,762	79,566	2,265	19,123	21,388	6,690	369,970	1893	5
23,687	95,426	30,641	14,446	33,422	78,509	2,738	26,404	29,142	6,789	402,316	1894	
135,550	691,841	505,301	294,731	472,620	1,272,652	19,552	161,127	180,679	52,567	2,865,609	1893	
142,263	693,024	490,277	283,143	468,049	1,241,469	22,939	208,343	231,282	51,429	2,933,288	1894	
In-crease, 6,713	In-crease, 1,183	De-crease, 15,024	De-crease, 11,588	De-crease, 4,571	De-crease, 31,183	In-crease, 3,387	In-crease, 47,216	In-crease, 50,603	De-crease, 1,138	In-crease, 67,679		

[*continued on page* 18.

TABLE showing the Number and Description of LIVE STOCK

Number.	Provinces and Counties.		Horses.						Number of Mules.	Number of Asses.	Cattle.		
			Two years old and upwards, kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.			Milch Cows.	Other	
			Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.							Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.
	ULSTER.												
1	Antrim,	1893,	20,711	5,802	1,363	2,519	2,053	32,448	97	719	65,202	22,360	34,528
		1894,	21,226	6,084	1,249	2,491	2,204	33,254	76	622	65,049	21,911	32,441
2	Armagh,	1893,	10,820	836	595	1,072	1,031	14,354	228	2,340	31,797	14,957	22,913
		1894,	11,229	928	519	922	1,072	14,670	267	2,270	30,840	13,046	20,451
3	Cavan,	1893,	8,128	250	250	1,627	2,061	12,316	947	8,707	44,836	19,548	25,597
		1894,	8,580	238	239	1,795	2,301	13,153	1,053	9,284	45,646	18,703	24,889
4	Donegal,	1893,	18,538	581	264	1,532	1,882	22,797	16	2,395	68,187	34,223	42,194
		1894,	18,649	745	288	1,703	1,861	23,246	21	2,237	68,268	32,519	42,008
5	Down,	1893,	24,498	2,266	1,110	3,568	2,994	34,436	114	1,422	54,855	26,153	38,629
		1894,	24,658	2,609	1,111	3,188	2,704	34,270	148	1,548	54,519	22,165	35,179
6	Fermanagh,	1893,	5,924	157	257	991	807	8,136	151	4,530	40,194	15,226	17,236
		1894,	6,148	182	284	952	793	8,359	121	4,522	40,161	14,173	14,717
7	Londonderry,	1893,	15,806	1,215	650	1,861	2,054	21,586	50	526	42,408	16,039	28,415
		1894,	16,591	1,075	637	2,399	2,227	22,929	50	605	42,569	15,890	27,989
8	Monaghan,	1893,	9,517	273	254	1,286	1,376	12,706	511	4,353	31,653	13,443	21,497
		1894,	9,806	342	264	1,224	1,398	13,034	551	4,758	30,973	12,460	19,263
9	Tyrone,	1893,	20,384	646	538	1,636	1,827	25,031	83	1,150	70,025	20,727	35,371
		1894,	20,416	741	566	1,576	1,872	25,171	91	1,273	70,243	20,704	34,624
	Total of Ulster,	1893,	134,326	12,026	5,281	16,092	16,085	183,810	2,197	26,142	449,157	182,676	266,380
		1894,	137,303	12,944	5,157	16,250	16,432	188,086	2,378	27,119	448,268	171,571	251,561
	Increase or *Decrease* in Ulster in 1894,		Increase, 2,977	Increase, 918	Decrease, 124	Increase, 158	Increase, 347	Increase, 4,276	Increase, 181	Increase, 977	Decrease, 889	Decrease, 11,105	Decrease, 14,819
	Total of Ireland,	1893,	368,190	39,664	29,142	97,848	79,083	613,927	29,202	218,720	1,441,329	1,097,418	969,302
		1894,	376,375	41,260	28,992	99,294	77,422	623,343	29,424	224,686	1,447,402	1,070,351	914,287
	Increase or *Decrease* in Ireland in 1894,		Increase, 8,185	Increase, 1,596	Decrease, 150	Increase, 1,446	Decrease, 1,661	Increase, 9,416	Increase, 222	Increase, 5,966	Increase, 6,073	Decrease, 27,067	Decrease, 55,015

in each County and Province, in the Years 1893 and 1894—*continued.*

Cattle.		Sheep.				Pigs.						
		One year old and upwards.										
Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle.	Ewes.	Tups and Wethers	Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.	Number of Goats.	Number of Poultry.	Years.	Number.
37,193	159,283	48,496	12,873	47,406	108,775	6,849	49,042	55,891	5,805	576,715	1893	1
37,917	157,318	43,928	12,871	39,976	96,775	7,655	60,595	68,250	5,624	590,561	1894	
20,968	90,635	9,347	1,619	10,940	21,906	2,891	22,712	25,603	10,218	538,261	1893	2
20,227	84,564	8,099	1,632	9,584	19,315	3,734	28,115	31,849	9,272	531,339	1894	
29,674	119,655	9,699	2,540	11,031	23,270	7,080	34,888	41,968	18,404	621,635	1893	3
31,498	120,736	9,215	1,915	11,062	22,192	9,050	45,305	54,355	18,996	625,663	1894	
43,857	188,461	97,797	31,816	79,497	209,110	3,311	24,048	27,359	3,504	713,830	1893	4
44,969	186,864	85,552	29,207	72,028	186,787	4,319	33,083	37,402	3,864	720,202	1894	
36,639	156,276	44,106	11,300	46,920	102,326	5,515	36,651	42,166	12,749	794,185	1893	5
36,693	148,556	41,236	12,746	42,910	96,892	6,003	45,678	51,681	13,194	809,572	1894	
25,873	98,529	7,485	2,051	8,379	17,915	2,403	16,447	18,850	4,892	433,919	1893	6
27,975	97,026	5,103	1,416	6,065	12,584	2,955	22,316	25,271	4,432	452,044	1894	
28,541	115,403	24,507	9,581	27,006	61,094	4,042	32,450	36,492	5,812	494,610	1893	7
27,604	114,052	26,116	9,032	27,945	63,093	5,482	40,015	45,497	6,187	533,663	1894	
21,618	88,211	7,214	1,464	9,455	18,133	3,312	24,889	28,201	13,311	549,908	1893	8
22,056	84,752	6,343	1,060	7,943	15,346	4,382	32,640	37,022	13,392	548,193	1894	
47,252	173,375	34,649	9,357	32,930	76,936	4,561	32,510	37,071	9,446	864,809	1893	9
48,520	174,091	33,978	9,487	32,292	75,757	6,433	44,562	50,995	9,717	908,906	1894	
291,615	1,189,828	283,300	82,601	273,564	639,465	39,964	273,637	313,601	84,141	5,587,872	1893	
296,559	1,167,959	259,570	79,366	249,805	588,741	50,013	352,309	402,322	84,678	5,720,148	1894	
Increase, 4,944	Decrease, 21,869	Decrease, 23,730	Decrease, 3,235	Decrease, 23,759	Decrease, 50,724	Increase, 10,049	Increase, 78,672	Increase, 88,721	Increase, 537	Increase, 132,276		
956,008	4,464,057	1,821,899	859,281	1,740,275	4,421,455	139,056	1,013,361	1,152,417	323,173	16,097,461	1893	
960,154	4,392,194	1,686,407	806,197	1,612,646	4,105,250	163,224	1,226,086	1,389,310	318,837	16,179,897	1894	
Increase, 4,146	Decrease, 71,863	Decrease, 135,492	Decrease, 53,084	Decrease, 127,629	Decrease, 316,205	Increase, 24,168	Increase, 212,725	Increase, 236,893	Decrease, 4,336	Increase, 82,436		

NOTES, FURNISHED TO THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL BY THE DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF ENUMERATION, UPON THE STATE OF THE SEVERAL CROPS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS AT THE TIME OF COLLECTION (JUNE–JULY, 1894) OF THE STATISTICS FROM WHICH THE FOREGOING TABLES WERE COMPILED.

Explanation of Abbreviations: *W.* Wheat. *O.* Oats. *B.* Barley. *B.* and *R.* Bere and Rye. *B.* and *P.* Beans and Pease. *P.* Potatoes. *T.* Turnips. *M.* and *B.* Mangold Wurzel and Beet Root. *C.* Cabbage. *V.* and *R.* Vetches and Rape. *O.G.* Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops. *F.* Flax. *M.* Meadow. *G.* Pasture-grass.

I. PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

County of Carlow.

BAGENALSTOWN D. *W.* Fair crop. Very little sown in district. *O.* A good crop. *B.* A good crop. *B.* and *R.* Fair, but very little sown in district. *B.* and *P.* Good, but sown only in gardens. *P.* Promises to be good, early sowing retarded in growth by the frost, but improving and promises to be a fair crop. *T.* Promises to be a good crop. *M.* and *B.* Promises to be a good crop. *C.* A very good crop. *V.* and *R.* Good, but little sown. *O.G.* Good, but little sown except in small gardens. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* All kinds of meadows a very good crop this year. *G.* Very good.

CARLOW D. *W.* There is very little sown in the district, what there is is good. *O.* Good on the whole. Has suffered rather from too much rain in some places. *B.* Good. Not very much sown in district. *B.* and *R.* Promises well, but only a little sown in one part of the district. *B.* and *P.* None in district except in gardens where it is good. *P.* Early crop much injured by frost, late kinds promise fairly well, but are backward. No appearance of blight. *T.* Good on the whole. *M.* and *B.* Mangold Wurzel fairly good. Beet Root very little sown. *C.* Fairly good to good. *V.* and *R.* Good, but scarcely any sown. *O.G.* Good, but not much cultivated. *F.* Only one acre in district, it promises well. *M.* Very good almost everywhere. *G.* Very good on the whole.

County of Dublin.

BALBRIGGAN D. *W.* This crop is considered to be very good in the west of district, and good in the remainder. *O.* A good promising crop. *B.* Very little grown in district, any of it that is sown is a good crop. *B.* and *R.* Not grown to any extent. *B.* and *P.* Very little beans except for domestic use; the pease are a very good crop. *P.* Early potatoes were very much injured by frosts, a very fair crop, the late potatoes are a good crop. *T.* A very fair crop. *M.* and *B.* This crop is also reckoned upon as being a good one. *C.* A very good crop. *V.* and *R.* Not grown to any extent. *O.G.* A good average crop of parsnips and other green crops, very little carrots grown. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Good. *G.* Very fair, the grass was very backward in the beginning of the season.

CLONTARF D. *W.* Not extensively grown but the little there is looks fairly well. *O.* Looks well. This crop promises to be over the average of recent years. *B.* Not grown in district. *B.* and *R.* Not grown in district. *B.* and *P.* Very little grown in district, save small patches in gardens. *P.* Early kinds suffered from the May frost, but owing to the recent fine weather they are now turning out well. Generally this crop looks extremely well at present. *T.* Rather backward and too early to form an opinion as to probable yield. *M.* and *B.* Same as turnips. *C.* Abundant crop. *V.* and *R.* Very little grown. *O.G.* Where raised all look very well. *F.* None grown. *M.* Early meadow about an average of former years, late meadow promises better. *G.* Abundant.

DUNDRUM D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* Not much sown, but what there is is good. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* Not sown except in gardens, show good. *P.* Good but late, early potatoes not good. *T.* Too early to form much opinion but prospects good. *M.* and *B.* Good so far as can be seen. *C.* Good, but not much grown except in gardens. *V.* and *R.* Not sown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

LUCAN D. *W.* Good, not much sown in this district. *O.* Good. *B.* Good, very little sown in district. *B.* and *R.* Not sown in district. *B.* and *P.* Fair, very little sown except in small gardens. *P.* Early potatoes very bad, having been killed by the frost on 20th May; late potatoes likely to be a good

crop. *T.* Promises to be very good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Very little sown in district; what is sown is fair. *O.G.* A very good crop. *F.* Not sown in district. *M.* Very good if weather takes up so as to enable it to be made up without getting any more rain. *G.* Very good.

County of Kildare.

Athy D. *W.* A good crop, and much above the average of other years. *O.* A very good crop. *B.* A fairly good crop. *B.* and *R.* A fair crop, but not much sown. *B.* and *P.* A good crop. *P.* Look very well, and promise to be an excellent crop. *T.* Doing badly owing to the dry season when planted. *M.* and *B.* Mangold wurzel looks very well, no beet root. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown. *M.* Good. *G.* Very good.

Kildare D. *W.* Good; Very little sown. *O.* A very promising crop. *B.* A good crop. *B.* and *R.* Fair crop, not much sown in district. *B.* and *P.* None sown except in gardens. *P.* Rather backward, but promises to be a fair crop. *T.* Fair crop, and greatly improved by the late rain. *M.* and *B.* Very fair crop. *C.* Good crop, sown only in garden plots. *V.* and *R.* Fair crop, very little sown. *O.G.* Very fair crop. *F.* None sown. *M.* Good, owing to the wet season. *G.* Very good.

Naas D. *W.* Very good. *O.* Very good. *B.* Not grown. *B.* and *R.* Rye good. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Very much cut back by frost, but promising well though late. *T.* Very good. *M.* and *B.* Very good. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O.G.* Only grown in gardens, but very good. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

Robertstown D. *W.* A very good and forward crop. *O.* A very good and forward crop, promises well. *B.* Very little sown. *B.* and *R.* Rye in bog lands promises well. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* The frost of the end of May cut down all the potatoes, especially in bog land, but they are coming on well again, though are naturally late. *T.* Promise very well. *M.* and *B.* Promise well. *C.* Good crop, only grown in gardens. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* Average. *F.* None sown. *M.* Early and late, both very good, and only want good weather to be saved in. *G.* Is considered good.

County of Kilkenny.

Callan D. *W.* Good, not largely raised. *O.* Promises to be a good crop. *B.* Fairly good, but late, owing to the wet season. *B.* and *R.* Not raised. *P.* Good, though later than usual, early planting the best. *T.* Sown late, cannot say much for them yet. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Fairly good, very little sown. *O.G.* Fairly good, not extensively sown in district. *F.* Not sown. *M.* Generally good, owing to the moist season. *G.* Good, owing to moisture.

Castlecomer D. *W.* Very little cultivated, but appears to be a fair crop. *O.* A very good crop. Straw will be abundant. *B.* Also a very good crop, but not much cultivated. *B.* and *R.* Not cultivated. *B.* and *P.* Beans is a crop that is hardly cultivated at all in this district. Pease, a good crop. *P.* Late planting looks well, but early sowing was very much damaged by the frost of night of 20th May last. The injury was general, and the crop will be late. *T.* Can hardly form an opinion about this crop, as sowing was rather late, but it looks fairly well up to this. *M.* and *B.* No beet root cultivated. Mangolds also injured by frost —that is early sowings—by frost of night of 20th May last, but crop is now looking fairly well. *C.* This crop is very good, but very little of it has yet come to maturity, as it is planted very late in this locality. *V.* and *R.* Very good what is sown, but it is cultivated only in a few places. *O.G.* Appear to be very good crops, but not yet very far advanced in growth, as the season was generally late. *F.* Not cultivated. *M.* This crop, will, I think, exceed the average. The hay harvest is commenced in this district, and a good deal of rye-grass has already been cut and saved. *G.* Very good. I think I never saw grass as abundant on pasture lands as it is this year.

Johnstown D. *W.* Good, but little sown in district. *O.* This crop looks very promising at present, every prospect of an abundant yield. *B.* Very largely sown in district, and now looks very healthy and promising. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown. *B.* and *P.* Very little sown. *P.* This crop now presents a very healthy appearance. It is, however, about a month later this year, owing to an unfavourable spring at time of sowing. *T.* Largely sown. Promises to be a good crop, well over the ground, and no failures. *M.* and *B.* Mangolds good, well over ground, no failures. Beet, none sown. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not much sown, good what there is. *O.G.* Very little sown. *F.* None sown. *M.* Both new and old meadows promise very heavy crops. *G.* Good.

Kilkenny D. *W.* Fair crop, but very little sown in district. *O.* Early sown looks well, but the late sowing only middling. *B.* Early sown looks well, but the late sowing only middling. *B.* and *R.* Very little in district, but whatever sown it is good. *B.* and *P.* Very little sown; fairly good. *P.* Generally injured by spring frost and heavy rains afterwards; prospect of an average crop. *T.* Look well and are likely to be good. *M.* and *B.* Good crop. *C.* Fairly good. *V.* and *R.* Little sown, but good prospect. *O. G.* Little sown. *F.* Nil. *M.* In general a good crop. *G.* Very good this year.

Pilltown D. *W.* Very little sown; poor crop. *O.* Very good crop. *B.* Very little sown, but good. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Looking very well, and promise a good yield. *T.* Very promising crop. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.*

Little sown, but good. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* Little sown, but good. *F.* None sown. *M.* Very good crop this season. *G.* Good.

THOMASTOWN D. *W.* Very little sown, but whatever is, is fair. *O.* A good crop. *B.* Late, but promises to be very good. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* Good; very little sown. *P.* Promise to be an average crop. *T.* Look well. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* None grown. *M.* Excellent crop. *G.* Very good.

King's County.

BANAGHER D. *W.* Not generally grown in this district, except by a few farmers for own use; any sown, fair. *O.* Fair average crop. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Not sown in district. *B.* and *P.* Not cultivated in district. *P.* Early potatoes are a month at least late, owing to heavy frost in May. This crop on the whole is promising. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not sown in district. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Not cultivated in this district. *M.* Very good, but the unsettled state of the weather lately is against saving it. *G.* Very good.

EDENDERRY D. *W.* Good; but there is very little sown. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Not generally sown; what is, promises well. *B.* and *P.* Fair; but little grown save in gardens. *P.* Fair. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Looking well. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

PARSONSTOWN D. *W.* Good; but very little sown in this district. *O.* Very fair. *B.* Promises to be a very good crop. *B.* and *R.* A fair crop, but not much sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Good. *T.* A fair prospect. *M.* and *B.* Promises to be very good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Fair, but little sown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Not grown in district. *M.* A very good crop. *G.* Very good.

SHINRONE D. *W.* Only a few acres sown, but it is good. *O.* A good crop, but very little sown. *B.* Very good; the principal cereal of this district. *B.* and *R.* Good; very little sown. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* The early sowing suffered from the frost of May, but the late crop is very good. *T.* Good, but late. *M.* and *B.* Former good; latter not sown. *C.* A fairly good crop. *V.* and *R.* Not much grown. *O.G.* The small quantity sown is good. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Good, and much better than last year. *G.* Very good.

TULLAMORE D. *W.* Scarcely any grown in district; what is sown promises to be a fair crop. *O.* This crop will be good. *B.* The barley promises to be a good crop; an average yield is expected. *B.* and *R.* No bere and rye sown. *B.* and *P.* A very good crop; very little sown. *P.* Early ones were much injured by frost in May, and are consequently late. The general sowing expected to be good. *T.* In a healthy condition at present, and a good crop is expected. *M.* and *B.* Mangolds will be a good crop; no beet root sown. *C.* An excellent crop. *V.* and *R.* Very little vetches sown. Rape will be a good crop. *O.G.* Will be a good crop. The present month is very favourable to all green crops. *F.* None sown. *M.* A very fair crop. There is a good deal of hay already saved. *G.* Good.

County of Longford.

BALLYMAHON D. *W.* A good crop, but not much of it in district. *O.* A good crop. *B.* Fair crop, but a small quantity of it. *B.* and *R.* Fair, but not much sown. *B.* and *P.* Good, but not much sown. *P.* Good, but will be somewhat late owing to May frost. *T.* Promises well, but in some cases had to be twice sown owing to frost. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Fair, not much sown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Good, but there is only a small quantity sown. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

GRANARD D. *W.* A good crop, but very little grown in district. *O.* A fair crop. *B.* Not sown in district. *B.* and *R.* A good crop; not much sown in district. *B.* and *P.* A fair crop, but little sown. *P.* Promises to be a fair crop (if the blight does not set in), but much later than last year. *T.* A fair crop. *M.* and *B.* Only sown in small quantities, and not up to the average. *C.* A good crop. *V.* and *R.* Not sown in district. *O.G.* Good. *F.* A fair crop, but not extensively sown in district. *M.* A light and late crop. *G.* Fair.

LONGFORD D. *W.* This crop looks well, but very little sown. *O.* A good crop; owing to wet season, straw will be long. *B.* None sown in district. *B.* and *R.* Good crop; not much sown in district. *B.* and *P.* Good crop; little sown. *P.* Good, and promises to be an abundant crop. *T.* Scarcely up to the average. *M.* and *B.* Mangold wurzel, fair; beet root very little grown, very fair. *C.* A very good crop. *G.* and *R.* Good; very little grown. *O.G.* Very good. *F.* None grown. *M.* Good crop. *G.* Very good.

County of Louth.

ARDEE D. *W.* Not sown to a great extent, but so far shows promise of a fair yield. *O.* A good average crop is anticipated. *B.* Extensively sown, and so far promises to be up to the usual average. *B.* and *R.* Only a small quantity sown, promises a fair yield. *B.* and *P.* Very little sown; a medium crop is expected. *P.* Only a medium crop is expected owing to the continued wet weather. The blight has made its appearance. *T.* Extensively sown, and a good yield is expected. *M.* and *B.* Very little sown, gives signs of a good crop. *C.* Very good crop this year. *V.* and *R.* Not much sown. A very fair crop. *O.G.* Only a small quantity grown, fair crop is anticipated. *F.*

None sown. *M.* Very good, but a difficulty will be experienced in the saving owing to the continued wet weather. *G.* Good; much superior to previous years.

Collon D. *W.* None in the district.. *O.* Average crop. *B.* None in the district. *B.* and *R.* None in the district. *B.* and *P.* None in the district. *P.* Average crop, but late in consequence of wet weather and spring frosts. *T.* Good crop. *M.* and *B.* None. *C.* Good crop. *V.* and *R.* None in the district. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None in the district. *M.* Very good. *G.* Very good.

Drogheda D. *W.* Good. *O.* Fairly good crop. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Promise of a good crop; the earlier kinds were injured by the late frosts. *T.* Good. *C.* A good crop and plentiful. *V.* and *R.* Vetches good. No rape sown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown. *M.* Crop good. *G.* Good.

Dundalk D. *W.* Very little grown in the district, the crop is an average one. *O.* A very promising crop, but lodged by recent rains. *B.* Good crop, but injured by recent rains. *B.* and *R.* Very little grown in district; average crop. *B.* and *P.* Fairly good. *P.* This crop looks well and presents a good prospect. *T.* Doing well, particularly early sowings. *M.* and *B.* Good, not extensively cultivated. *C.* This crop is very good. *V.* and *R.* Good, but little sown. *O.G.* These crops look promising. *F.* Very little grown in district. *M.* Meadows look well, and the crop will be up to the average. *G.* Very good.

County of Meath.

Athboy D. *W.* Good, but not much sown in this district. *O.* Good. *B.* Good, but very little sown in this district. *B.* and *R.* Rye good; no bere sown in district. *B.* and *P.* Very good, but only sown in small quantities in gardens. *P.* Promising well, but late owing to frost and wet spring. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Former good; no beet root sown in this district. *C.* Good, but only sown in small quantities in gardens. *V.* and *R.* None sown in this district. *O.G.* Generally good. *F.* None sown. *M.* Very good. *G.* Very good.

Dunshaughlin D. *W.* Only small quantities grown in this district, which looks well, and promises to be a good crop and give good yield. *O.* Same as wheat crop, not much grown here, but what is, promises to be a good crop. *B.* Same as wheat and oats. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* Only small quantities grown in gardens which appear a fair crop. *P.* Early potatoes were all very much injured by May and June frost; late crops are looking well, and promise to be fair. *T.* Promise to be abundant crop this year. *M.* and *B.* The small quantities sown are doing well, and promise to yield an abundant crop. *C.* Not so good as previous years, the weather being too dry. *V.* and *R.* This crop is fair. *O.G.* Not so early or good as in previous years, yield will be poor this year. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* This crop is generally fair, particularly the new meadow, but the old meadow is very light, and will not yield so much as in previous years. *G.* Generally very good up to 1st June, when growth was bad up to 1st July, when the grass improved and is growing well since.

Kells D. *W.* Fair; but little sown. *O.* Promises well for so far. A good crop is expected, unless the continuance of a wet season damages its present prospect. *B.* This crop, for the very little there is sown in district, is good. *B.* and *R.* No bere sown. Rye, of which there are but a few isolated patches, promises well. *B.* and *P.* Sown only to a small extent in gardens, are good. *P.* With the exception of the earlier plantings, which suffered from the frost in May, look well, and promise a good yield in quality and quantity, unless a wet season brings on disease. *T.* A very good crop. *M.* and *B.* The former is a good crop; the latter, which is very little sown, is fair. *C.* Only sown in gardens; good. *V.* and *R.* None sown in district. *O.G.* Carrots and parsnips, of which there is little sown, are good; other green crops, none. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* Very good. *G.* Very good.

Navan D. *W.* Very small quantity grown; what there is promises fairly well. *O.* A good crop. *B.* None grown. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* Very small quantity grown; fair crop. *P.* A good crop. *T.* A good crop. *M.* and *B.* A good crop. *C.* A good crop. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* A fair crop. *F.* None grown. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

Slane D. *W.* A good crop; not much sown. *O.* Varies much in different parts of the district, but in most places well up to the average. *B.* Good; little sown. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* Only sown in gardens; average. *P.* Late, but a good crop. *T.* Promise well. *M.* and *B.* Fair; not much grown. *C.* Cabbage crop fair; only sown in patches. *V.* and *R.* Hardly any grown; good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Not sown. *M.* A very heavy crop. *G.* Very good.

Trim D. *W.* Good; extremely little sown. *O.* Very good. Promises well if August turns out warm. *B.* Good; scarcely any. *B.* and *R.* Scarcely any; in boggy land good. *B.* and *P.* Only in gardens. *P.* Very good. Early sorts put back by frosts. *T.* Good; quantities small. *M.* and *B.* Good; small amount. *C.* Gardens. *V.* and *R.* Good; small lots. *O.G.* Generally good. *F.* None. *M.* Heavy. *G.* Very good.

Queen's County.

Abbeyleix D. *W.* Very little grown; late, but promises well. *O.* Late crop; hard at present to judge. *B.* Good; promises well. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* None grown. *P.* Much injured by frost in

May, but late sowings doing well. *T.* Promise exceedingly well. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None. *M.* On good land, excellent; on bad land, lack substance. *G.* Very good.

BALLYLINAN D. *W.* Little or none sown in the district. *O.* A good crop. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* None. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* Generally a good crop. *T.* The crop was sown late, and it is consequently difficult to form an opinion yet. *M.* and *B.* None. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None. *O.G.* Very little sown; carrots good. *F.* None sown. *M* A very good crop. *G.* Good.

MARYBOROUGH D. *W.* Very little sown, but what there is, is good. *O.* In a promising condition. *B.* In a promising condition. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* Not sown, except in kitchen gardens, where there will be a good crop. *P.* A very fair crop expected, but is backward on account of the inclement spring. *T.* Promises to be a good crop, with a large yield, but is backward. *M.* and *B.* In good condition, and likely to be a very fair crop. *C.* A very fair crop. *V.* and *R.* Very little sown; what there is, is good. *O.G.* Not much sown; what there is, is good. *F.* None grown. *M.* Decidedly good, with prospects of a large yield. *G.* In a very good condition.

MOUNTRATH D. *W.* Good, but only a small quantity sown in this district. *O.* Promises to be a good crop. *B.* Very good crop. *B.* and *R.* None sown in this district. *B.* and *P.* None sown in this district. *P.* Fair crop, but the blight has come upon them recently. *T.* Will be a good yield. *M.* and *B.* Good crop. *C.* Very good crop. *V.* and *R.* Good, but only a small quantity sown in this district. *O.G.* Fairly good crops. *F.* None. *M.* Very good yield. *G.* Very good.

County of Westmeath.

BALLYNACARRIGY D. *W.* Good; very little sown in district. *O.* Promising to be a fairly good crop. *B.* None sown in district. *B.* and *R.* None sown in district. *B.* and *P.* None sown in district. *P.* Good prospects of a fair good crop. Early varieties much injured by late spring frosts. *T.* Injured much from "fly"; a good crop expected. *M.* and *B.* Fairly good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Very little sown in district, save a few small patches. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

CASTLEPOLLARD D. *W.* None in district. *O.* Good at present. *B.* None grown. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Good. *T.* Very good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Very good. *F.* None grown. *M.* Very good. *G.* Very good.

DELVIN D. *W.* Very little sown in district, but that little promises to be a good crop. *O.* Generally promises to be a fair crop, but in some places is looking poor at present. *B.* Very little sown in district, but that little promises to be a good crop *B.* and *R.* Very little sown in district, but that little promises to be a good crop. *B.* and *P.* Very little sown in district, but that little promises to be a good crop. *P.* A late crop, owing to frost, which did considerable damage in some places; but on the whole they promise to be an average crop. *T.* A good prospect. *M.* and *B.* Generally good, but backward *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Generally good, but backward; not very much sown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Nil. *M.* Good. Fine weather much wanted to save this crop. *G.* good.

KILBEGGAN D. *W.* None sown. *O.* Looks well; if weather be suitable there will be a good crop. *B.* Very little sown. *B.* and *R.* Bere not grown; rye in very small quantities, fair. *B.* and *P.* Beans not grown; pease in small quantities, fair. *P.* Look well, but very late on account of May frost. *T.* Doing very well. *M.* and *B.* Mangolds look promising; beet not grown. *C.* Good, but in small quantities. *V.* and *R.* Vetches, none sown; rape in very small quantities, fair. *O.G.* Carrots in very small quantities, good; no parsnips. *F.* None. *M.* Very heavy. *G.* Good.

MOATE D. *W.* Fair; not much sown in this district. *O.* Good and promising. *B.* None sowed. *B.* and *R.* Good; not much sown in this dictrict. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* Fair and promising. The early sowing received a great check from the frost at the commencement of their growth, and are not expected to be a good crop. Late sowing will be good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good, as the season for these crops is favourable. *C.* Good and plentiful. *V.* and *R.* Fair; very little of either grown in district. *O.G* Good. *F.* None. *M.* Generally good; new meadows are turning out a good yield, but the weather is very unfavourable for saving, &c., of the hay crop. *G.* Good, owing to the constant showers of rain during past and present months.

MULLINGAR D. *W.* Very small quantity sown, but it is good. *O.* Good. *B.* None in district. *B.* and *R.* Very small quantity sown, but it is good. *B.* and *P.* Good, but very little in district. *P.* Early crop injured by the frost in May; general crop promises fair. *T.* Promises good crop. *M.* and *B.* Fairly good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good crop, but little sown in district. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* None in district. *M.* Fair. *G.* Excellent.

County of Wexford.

ENNISCORTHY D. *W.* Very little grown in this district, but is a fairly good crop. *O.* Good crop, but somewhat injured by late rain. *B.* Good crop. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* None grown. *P.* Promising to be a good crop, and are, so far, free from disease. *T.* Good crop. *M.* and *B.* Good crop. *C.* Good crop, not much sown

for feeding purposes. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* None grown. *F.* None grown. *M.* Very good crop. *G.* Good.

GOREY D. *W.* Not extensively sown, but what there is appears very good. *O.* Largely sown. Farmers say the crop is excellent, but owing to recent heavy rains it has become "lodged" or beaten down in the fields. *B.* Not much sown, promising. *B.* and *R.* Not sown in district. *B.* and *P.* Except in kitchen and market gardens not sown, appears to be very good. *P.* Somewhat above the average in yield, in quality excellent. *T.* Promise to be exceptionally good. *M.* and *B.* Promise to be good. *C.* A remarkably fine crop, being in yield much above the average. *V.* and *R.* Not sown. *O.G.* Not sown generally except in kitchen and market gardens, where they are very satisfactory. *F.* Not sown. *M.* Owing to scarcity of hay last year a much larger area was let out as meadow this season. First crop, all saved in good time; yield well above the average; quality excellent. Second and older crops have been heavy, but weather very broken for saving. *G.* Abundant and of good quality.

NEW ROSS D. *W.* Not grown. *O.* A good crop, though injuriously affected by heavy rains. *B.* Promised to be a good crop, but at present in great danger from the constant rain. *B.* and *R.* Not grown. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Will be a good crop should the weather take up, but it is feared the heavy rains will bring on blight. *T.* Promises very well. *M.* and *B.* A good heavy crop expected. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Not grown. *M.* A splendid crop, but the very wet weather renders it almost impossible to save it. *G.* Very good.

TAGHMON D. *W.* Not very generally grown, but as far as it goes is a fair crop. *O.* White and tawny oats are both a good crop, but in some places lodged. *B.* A very fair crop in most places. *B.* and *R.* Not grown in district. *B.* and *P.* Good crop; sown only in eastern parts of district. *P.* Not turning out at all as satisfactorily as was anticipated. *T.* Good crop. *M.* and *B.* A good crop generally. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* A good crop, but not a general crop here. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Not grown *M.* A very heavy good crop, but badly saved in many places. *G.* Very good pasture.

WEXFORD D. *W.* Good; not much sown; straw excellent. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Not sown. *B.* and *P.* Fair; not much sown this year. *P.* Good. *T.* Fair. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Fair; very little sown. *M.* Very good. *G.* Good.

County of Wicklow.

ARKLOW D. *W.* Good, but not extensively grown. *O.* Good, except in a few cases where seed has failed. *B.* Good; only sown in certain parts of the district. *B.* and *R.* Not sown. *B.* and *P.* Fair, but scarcely any sown. *P.* Good, notwithstanding much injury by frosts late in May. *T.* Very promising. *M.* and *B.* Generally good, but in a few localities the crop is coming up unevenly, which is attributed to late frosts. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good, but scarcely any sown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Not sown. *M.* Very good. *G.* Very good.

BRAY D. *W.* Very small quantity grown in this district, but where it is, an excellent healthy crop. *O.* Good crop. *B.* Not much grown, but a fair crop. *B.* and *R.* Very little grown at all. *B.* and *P.* Very little grown. *P.* Capital crop, and such as dug and brought to market are excellent. *T.* Very good. *M.* and *B.* Very promising where grown. *C.* Very good crop where grown in gardens. *V.* and *R.* Not much grown in this district. *O.G.* Where grown in gardens good. *F.* Not grown at all. *M.* Very good everywhere; the rain in May did great good. *G.* Very good; the rain in May did wonders for it.

DUNLAVIN D. *W.* None sowed. *O.* A good crop. *B.* A good crop. *B.* and *R.* None sowed. *B.* and *P.* None sowed. *P.* Promise to be a good crop. *T.* A promising good crop. *M.* and *B.* Promising a good crop. *C.* A good crop. *V.* and *R.* None sowed. *O.G.* A fairly good crop. *F.* None sowed. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

WICKLOW D. *W.* This is a good crop, and the yield promises to be over the average. *O.* A very good crop, and promises an abundant yield. *B.* Fairly good crop. *B.* and *R.* None sown in district. *B.* and *P.* Very little sown, but what is, is good. *P.* Early ones slightly injured by frost. The whole crop promises well, but is somewhat late owing to the lateness of the summer. *T.* Promises to be a very good crop. The season has been favourable to them. *M.* and *B.* This is a good crop so far, and promises well. *C.* This is a good crop. *V.* and *R.* This is a good crop, but very little sown in this district. *O.G.* These are good, but very little sown in the district. *F.* None sown in this district. *M.* This is a good, heavy, and abundant crop. *G.* Very good.

II. PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

County of Clare.

BALLYVAGHAN D. *W.* Good. *O.* Doing well, and promises to be a good crop. *B.* Very good, but very little sown in this district. *B.* and *R.* A little rye sown which promises to be a good crop. *B.* and *P.* A little sown which is good. *P.* Good, but not yet quite safe. *T.* Promising to be a good crop. *M.* and *B.* Generally a good crop. *C.* Good in general. *V.* and *R.* There is very little sown in this district, but what is sown promises to be good. *O. G.* Good. *F.* None. *M.* Very good. *G.* Good.

CORROFIN D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Very good. *T.* Very good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O. G.* Good. *F.* None sown. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

ENNIS D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* None grown. *P.* A little retarded by frost, but promises a good crop. *T.* Very good. *M.* and *B.* Very good. *C.* Only garden crops good. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O. G.* Garden crops good. *F.* None grown. *M.* Very good; ready for cutting. *G.* Very good; a good deal ready for cutting.

ENNISTIMON D. *W.* There are but a few acres of wheat sown in this district. The land not being suited for it, the crop is a poor one, and not up to an average crop. *O.* This is a fairly good crop this year so far, but in consequence of the wetness of the season it has lodged a good deal of it, and will not be ripe for a long time after the usual time. *B.* No barley sown in this district. *B.* and *R.* This is a good crop, but not much sown in this district. *B.* and *P.* None of this crop sown in this district. *P.* The potato crop was much injured by the frost in the early part of June, and the blight being so prevalent in the district, and no immediate sign of the weather taking up, there is every fear of a bad crop this season. On bog lands in particular the crop will be a very bad one. *T.* This is an excellent crop this year. *M.* and *B.* This is also a very good crop, and a good deal sown in this district. *C.* Cabbage is a good deal planted in this district, and is a very good crop this year. *V.* and *R.* No vetches or rape sown in this district this year. *O. G.* There is a little of the crops under this heading sown in the district, and the amount sown is good. *F.* This crop is little sown in this district, and is an average crop this year. *M.* Meadowing is very plentiful in the district this year, and is much above an average crop. *G.* (Pasture) is very good.

KILLADYSERT D. *W.* Fair. *O.* Good. *B.* None. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* Bad. *T.* Fair. *M.* and *B.* Bad. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Fair. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Fair. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

KILLALOE D. *W.* Very little grown; a fair crop. *O.* Very good. *B.* Very little cultivated; fairly good. *B.* and *R.* Only a few small patches grown; fair. *B.* and *P.* None grown except in kitchen gardens where they are good. *P.* Good crop, and likely to turn out well if harvest is dry. *T.* An excellent crop; promises to yield well. *M.* and *B.* Mangolds, a good crop; beet not grown. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O. G.* Good; not much grown. *F.* A small patch sown; fair. *M.* Excellent; the best seen in this district for some years. *G.* Very good.

KILRUSH D. *W.* Hardly any sown. *O.* Promises well. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* Rye good; no bere sown. *B.* and *P.* Very good, but not extensively sown. *P.* Likely to be a prime crop if disease keeps away, and there is no sign for so far. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not sown. *O. G.* Good. *F.* None sown. *M.* Abundant crop. *G.* Good; better in this district than it was for many years.

SIXMILEBRIDGE D. *W.* The small quantity sown in district is very good. *O.* Promises to be a very good crop. *B.* None cultivated. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown; a good crop. *B.* and *P.* Very good. *P.* Looking fairly well now, but the May frosts injured them very much. *T.* Every appearance of a splendid crop. *M.* and *B.* Very good crop. *C.* A good crop. *V.* and *R.* Not sown in district. *O. G.* Very good. *F.* Not cultivated. *M.* A splendid crop. *G.* Very good.

TULLA D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Fair. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* None sown. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

County of Cork, E.R.

BALLINCOLLIG D. *W.* None grown in this district. *O.* Promises to be a good crop. *B.* Hardly any grown in this district. *B.* and *R.* None grown here. *B.* and *P.* None grown here. *P.* A fair crop, but rather backward on account of the frosts in May. *T.* Promises to be a good crop. *M.* and *B.* None grown. *C.* Good crop, but very little sown. *V.* and *R.* None grown here. *O. G.* Very little grown here except in gardens. *F.* None grown here. *M.* Promises to be a good crop and plentiful. *G.* Good.

CHARLEVILLE D. *W.* This will be an average crop, very little grown in district. *O.* Good. *B.* Not grown in district. *B.* and *R.* Not grown in district. *B.* and *P.* Not grown in district. *P.* This will be a good crop. It was injured by frost in latter part of May, but it has now recovered, and is very promising. *T.* This will be a good crop this year. *M.* and *B.* Good, little sown in district. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good, very little sown in district. *O.G.* Good, very little sown in district. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Very good, above average. *G.* Very good.

CORK, NORTH, D. *W.* None grown in district. *O.* Fair crop. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* None grown. *P.* Promising so far. *T.* Promising. *M.* and *B.* Promising. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* Fair, promising. *F.* None grown. *M.* Above average crop. *G.* Fair.

CORK, SOUTH, D. *W.* Good, very little grown in this district. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* The little that is grown in district is good. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* The little that is grown in district is good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* The little that is grown in district is good. *M.* Fair. *G.* Good.

FERMOY D. *W.* Very little sown, a fair average crop. *O.* Promises to be a fair crop, a little backward at present. *B.* Very little sown, a fair crop expected. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* A fair crop, but a little late owing to the May frost. Should the blight keep away, an average crop expected. *T.* Promises to be good, no misses or fly damage. *M.* and *B.* Very little sown, promises to be a fair crop. *C.* Good crop. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* Average crops. *F.* None sown. *M.* New meadows a good crop, most of which is now saved; old meadows promise to be a very good crop. *G.* Very good.

KANTURK D. *W.* A good crop, but only fair in the portion of district adjoining Counties of Kerry and Cork, W.R. *O.* Fair. *B.* Not sown. *B* and *R.* Not sown. *B.* and *P.* Not sown. *P.* Fair; but in the portion of district adjoining the Counties of Kerry and Cork, W.R., the crop is a poor one. *T* Good. *M.* and *B.* A good crop. *C.* A good crop. *V.* and *R.* A good crop, but not extensively sown. *O.G.* Good where sown. *F.* Not cultivated in the district. *M.* Good. *G* Good.

KINSALE D. *W.* Not much sown in this district; what is, is promising to be a fair crop. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Not sown in district. *B.* and *P.* Not sown except in gardens, good. *P.* Promising to be good, a change for the better is observable for the past fortnight; there is a slight failure of seed in some places, no appearance of blight up to the present. *T.* Appear to be a fair average crop. *M.* and *B.* Mangold wurzel good; beet root not sown in district. *C.* Good crop, not much sown except in kitchen gardens. *V.* and *R.* Very little cultivated in district, small patches good. *O.G.* Not cultivated except in kitchen gardens, good. *F.* Not cultivated in district; one or two small patches, which are fair. *M.* Good crop, and a good deal of new meadow crop cut and saved. *G.* Showers have improved pasture lately.

MALLOW D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* Very little grown, what there is is good. *B.* and *R.* Very little grown, what there is is good. *B.* and *P.* Good, only grown in gardens. *P.* A fair crop, but will be late owing to the late frost nipping them early. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Very little grown, what there is is good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Not grown here. *M.* A very fine crop. *G.* Good.

MIDDLETON D. *W.* Good crop. *O.* Very good. *B.* Excellent. *B.* and *R.* Not grown. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Excellent. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Very fine crop. *G.* Good.

MITCHELSTOWN D. *W.* Good, very little sown in this district. *O.* Is a fair crop, but the straw will be short owing to the cold weather in May. *B.* Is a fair crop, but very little is sown in this district. *B.* and *R.* Not grown in this district. *B.* and *P.* Very little sown in this district, but what is promises to be a fair crop. *P.* A late crop owing to the sharp frosts during the months of May and June, but looking fairly well at present; however they will be much under the standard of last year. *T.* Promising to be a very good crop. *M.* and *B.* Promises to be a good crop. *C.* Is a fair crop. *V.* and *R.* Not sown in this district. *O.G.* Good, but little sown. F. Not grown. *M.* Good; rye-grass is a very heavy crop. *G.* Good in low lands, not so good on high or dry lands, but on the whole very fair.

NEWMARKET D. *W.* A fair crop; not much grown in this district. *O.* A good crop. *B.* None grown. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* None grown. *P.* Not a good crop, owing to the severity of the weather and frosts. In many instances a considerable portion of the seed has failed. *T.* Promising to be a good crop. *M.* and *B.* Not much sown in this district, but what has been is not a good crop. *C.* A good crop, but not so good as last year. *V.* and *R.* A fair crop, but not much sown in this locality. *O.G.* Fair; not much grown. *F.* None grown. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

QUEENSTOWN D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* Fairly good. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Vetches good; no rape. *O.G.* Fair crop. *F.* None sown. *M.* New meadowing somewhat below average; old meadows promise good. *G.* Good.

YOUGHAL D. *W.* Good, very little sown. *O.* Good, but light in any dry soil. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* None sown in district. *B.* and *P.* Good, but very little sown. *P.* Fair. Failures in some few places owing to the frosts in May. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Mangold wurzel good. Very little beet root sown in district. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good, but very little sown in district. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

County of Cork, W.R.

BANDON D. *W.* Good crop. *O.* Good crop. *B.* Good, but very little sown. *B.* and *R.* Bere not sown. Rye fair; very little sown. *B.* and *P.* Not sown. *P.* Promising good. *T.* Promising good. *M.* and *B.* A good crop. *C.* A good crop. *V.* and *R.* Fair, not much sown. *O.G.* Fairly good crop. *F.* Not sown. *M.* Very good. *G.* Good.

BANTRY D. *W.* Very little grown. Is a good crop. *O.* A very good crop. *B.* Not grown. *B.* and *R.* Very little grown. A good crop. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Very good crop. *T.* A good crop. *M.* and *B.* Fair crop. *C.* Good crop. *V.* and *R.* Good crop. *O.G.* Good crop. *F.* Not grown here. *M.* A light crop. *G.* Poor crop.

CASTLETOWN BERE D. *W.* None sown. *O.* Healthy crops, which promise to be abundant. *B.* None. *B.* and *R.* None. *B.* and

P. None. *P.* The crops are fair, but the blight has already appeared. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None. *O.G.* Only small crops, but they are good. *F.* None. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

CLONAKILTY D. *W.* Looks well; promises to be a good crop. *O.* Looks well; promises to be a good crop. *B.* Looks well; promises to be a good crop. *B.* and *R* Good. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Good crop. *T.* Promises to be a good crop. *M.* and *B.* Look well, and promise to be good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Very little grown here; promises to be a good crop. *M.* Very good. *G.* Good.

DUNMANWAY D. *W.* Very little in this district, but what is grown is good. *O.* Good. *B.* None in district. *B.* and *R.* Not much in district, but what has been sown is good. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* A promising crop, and if they were favoured with sunny weather would be a great improvement. *T.* Good crop. *M. W.* Good yield. *C.* Good yield. *V.* and *R.* Good crop. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None in district. *M.* Excellent this year. *G.* Good.

MACROOM D. *W.* Only a small quantity grown; a fair crop anticipated. *O.* Very good. Every promise of a very fine crop. All cereals are looking well. *B.* Only a small quantity grown; looks well. *B.* and *R.* Very little cultivated; looks very good. *B.* and *P.* None grown, except in gardens. *P.* The principal crop cultivated here. The tops have not looked so healthy for years. The tubers are sound, and a first-class yield is anticipated. *T.* A very fine crop. *M.* and *B.* Mangolds are very good; no beet root grown. *C.* A very fine crop, grown in gardens principally. *V.* and *R.* Very good. *O.G.* Not much cultivated. Parsnips are good. *F.* None grown. *M.* The crop of hay expected this year looks better than for years past, especially upland. *G.* This crop was not so good for years. The comparatively moist summer here in the south is particularly favourable to pasture.

MILLSTREET D. *W.* Fairly good; little grown in district. *O.* Good. *B.* No barley grown in district. *B.* and *R.* None grown in district. *B.* and *P.* None grown in district. *P.* Likely to be a fair crop with the late kinds, but the frosts in May injured them very much. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* None in district. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good crop. *O.G.* Good; but little grown. *F.* None in district. *M.* Fairly good. *G.* Good. NOTE.—A dry season suits this mountain district better than a wet one.

SKIBBEREEN D. *W.* Good. Not extensively grown, but what there is looks very well. *O.* Very good. Ears well filled, and straw good. *B.* Very little grown, but what there is promises well. *B.* and *R.* None. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* A very good crop. The blight has appeared in a few places along the coast, but not to any great extent, and no serious damage is anticipated. *T.* Very good. *M.* and *B.* Very good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good; not much grown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Very little grown; good. *M.* Best crop for years past. Most of it has already been saved. Now being sold for from 28*s.* to 35*s.* per ton. *G.* Good.

SKULL D. *W.* A good and promising crop. *O.* A good crop. *B.* Good; but very little is grown. *R.* Sown in very small patches, but is fair. *B.* and *P.* Very good, but is only grown in small quantities. *P* A very fair crop, for so far. Some early varieties suffered from the storm in April. *T* Promising. *M. W.* Promising; but very little sown. *C.* A very good crop. *V.* and *R.* Good; but sown in very small quantities. *O.G.* A good crop is expected. *F.* None grown. *M.* A very heavy crop. *G.* Good.

County of Kerry.

CAHERSIVEEN D. *W.* None sown. *O.* Fair. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* Very small quantity sown; poor crop. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Fair; some places one-fourth of the seed failed. *T.* Promising to be good; not all sown yet. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* None sown. *F.* None sown. *M.* A good crop. *G.* Very good.

CASTLEISLAND D. *W.* None sown in this district. *O.* Every prospect of a good crop. *B.* None sown here. *B.* and *R.* None sown here. *B.* and *P.* None sown here. *P.* Looking very well, strong and healthy; a good many have missed. *T.* Looking well. *M.* and *B.* None sown. *C.* A good crop. *V.* and *R.* No vetches sown, and very little rape, but it is generally luxuriant. *O.G.* None sown in this district. *F.* None sown. *M.* Every prospect of a luxuriant crop. *G.* Very good.

DINGLE D. *W.* Not grown. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Not grown. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Fair. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Fair; only a little grown. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good; only a little grown. *O.G.* Not grown. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Very good. *G.* Very good.

KENMARE D. *W.* Not sown in district. *O.* Will be a fair crop. *B.* Not sown. *B.* and *R.* Not sown. *B.* and *P.* Little sown, but will be a fair crop. *P.* Promise to be a fair crop. *T.* Promises to be a fair crop. *M.* and *B.* Little sown in district, but good so far as they go. *C.* Very fair. *V.* and *R.* Little sown, but good. *O.G.* Little sown, but good. *F.* None sown. *M.* Good crop. *G.* Good.

KILLARNEY D. *W.* Fair. *O.* Fair. *B.* None grown. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* Fair. *P.* Fair, except in low wet land, where they are bad. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

KILLORGLIN D. *W.* Very little grown; poor. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Generally

good; some misses. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Not grown to any extent. *M.* Excellent. *G.* Good.

LISTOWEL D. *W.* None in district. *O.* A very fair crop. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* Very little sown; but what is sown is a good crop. *P.* This crop is good, and if dry weather continues, and blight does not set in, will be a better one than has been for some years back. *T.* A good crop. *M.* and *B.* A very fair crop. *C.* This is a good crop. *V.* and *R.* Very little vetches sown, but the rape is a good crop. *O.G.* Very fair for so far. *F.* None in district. *M.* This will turn out a good crop. *G.* Good, owing to recent rain.

TRALEE D. *W.* Very good. *O.* A good crop. *B.* Very good. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown; fair. *B.* and *P.* Nil. *P.* A promising crop, except in boggy land, where the crop was burned in the end of May by frost. There are some crops partially missed owing to bad seed probably. *T.* A good crop. *M.* and B. Fair. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not sown. *O.G.* Good; very little sown. *F.* Nil. *M.* Very heavy. *G.* Very good.

County of Limerick.

ABBEYFEALE D. *W.* Not grown. *O.* A very good crop. *B.* None. *B.* and *R.* None. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* A fairly good crop, some badly touched by frost, but have come on well since. *T.* Good crop. *M.* and *B.* None. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* None. *O.G.* None. *F.* None. *M.* Fine heavy crop. *G.* Very good.

ADARE D. *W.* A good crop. *O.* Good. *B.* Very little sown. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* Only grown in kitchen gardens; crop good. *P.* A very good crop everywhere; frost had little or no effect. *T.* Very promising. *M.* and *B.* Mangold fair. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O.G.* Only grown in kitchen gardens on a small scale; the crop is good. *F.* None cultivated. *M.* Very good; light in places. *G.* The pasture in this district is, as it has always been, excellent.

BRUFF D. *W.* A good crop. *O.* Good. *B.* Good; very little sown. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Promises to be a good crop; early kinds damaged by frost in May, but are recovering. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown. *M.* Good. *G.* Very good.

KILFINNANE D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* None. *B.* and *R.* None. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Fair; has been greatly injured by late frosts. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None. *M.* Good and very cheap. *G.* Good.

LIMERICK D. *W.* Very little sown, but the crop will be good. *O.* Straw long, a very promising crop and a good yield expected. *B.* Good, but little sown. *B.* and *R.* None. *B.* and *P.* None, except in gardens. *P.* Early potatoes suffered from frosts in May and are very backward; late potatoes promise to be an average crop. *T.* Good yield expected; no failures. *M.* and *B.* Mangold wurzel not so good as turnips, were rather injured by frosts, but will yield a fair crop; no beet root sown. *C.* A very good crop. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown. *M.* Very good, particularly new meadows and uplands. The weather is interfering with saving the crops, but so far has done no serious damage. *G.* Good and plentiful.

NEWCASTLE WEST D. *W.* A very fair crop, better on high lands than last year. *O.* A good crop. *B.* A fair crop, but very little grown. *B.* and *R.* None grown, except a few patches here and there which are good. *B.* and *P.* A fair crop, but very little grown. *P.* Promise to be an average crop. *T.* A very fair crop. *M.* and *B.* None grown, except a few patches here and there which are good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Very fair, but little grown. *O.G.* None. *F.* None grown. *M.* Good, above the average. *G.* Good.

NEWFALLAS D. *W.* Good, but very little sown in this district. *O.* Very promising so far. An abundant crop is expected should the ripening season prove favourable. *B.* None sown in district. *B.* and *R.* Only sown to a very small extent, but what is sown promises well. *B.* and *P.* Good; only small patches sown in kitchen gardens. *P.* This crop is a little late, but the main crop looks very healthy and promising, and with a continuance of favourable weather during July and August, a very heavy crop is expected. *T.* Are looking well at present, but being a late crop it is premature to give any opinion as to probable yield. *M.* and *B.* Good; no beet root cultivated in this district. *C.* Early spring cabbage not up to the average owing to rain and cold during months of April and May; later sowings promise well. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown. *M.* Good all round; late meadows are improving rapidly with the present favourable weather. *G.* Good at present, but of a rather late growth.

RATHKEALE D. *W.* Looks well, and promises to be a good crop. *O.* Is likely to yield a good return if harvest is favourable for ripening. *B.* A good crop and likely to yield a good average. *B.* and *R.* None sown in this district. *B.* and *P.* None sown in this district. *P.* This crop is rather backward owing to the frost which seriously injured it in month of May, but is now promising well. *T.* This crop promises to be very good. *M.* and *B.* Mangolds promising to be a good crop; no beet root grown in district. *C.* Promising to be a very good crop. *V.* and *R.* None sown in district. *O.G.* Very little of these crops grown in district, but what is promises well. *F.* None grown in district. *M.* A very good crop. *G.* Very good.

County of Tipperary, N.R.

BORRISOKANE D. *W.* Promises a good yield, but very little grown in district. *O.* A good crop. *B.* A very good crop, and promises a heavy yield of both barley and straw. *B.* and *R.* Good; but very little grown. *B.* and *P.* Good; very little grown. *P.* A very promising crop, but late, owing to the moist weather of the past months. *T.* Good so far, but it is rather early to form an opinion, as sowing was continued into July. *M.* and *B.* A very good crop, and promises a heavy yield. *C.* A very good crop. *V.* and *R.* Very good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* A heavy crop, both old and new. *G.* Very good.

NENAGH D. *W.* Good, but not much sown. *O.* Very fair. *B.* Very fair crop. *B.* and *R.* No bere sown in this district, and very little rye; the latter is fairly good. *B.* and *P.* Good, but very little sown in district. *P.* Good. *T.* Good, owing to recent rain. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Fair; very little sown in district. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* Very good. *G.* Very good.

NEWPORT D. *W.* Not sown in district. *O.* Promised to be a very good crop, but the recent rains have checked it very much, as it is not ripening well. *B.* Very little sown, but what is, is good. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Up to the present promises to be a very good crop, but owing to the continual wet weather, they are soft, and will not give a good yield except dry weather sets in. *T.* Is a good crop. *M.* and *B.* Very good. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* None sown in district. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* Very good. *G.* Very good.

ROSCREA D. *W.* Very little sown; produce will be fair. *O.* Good. *B.* A good crop. *B.* and *R.* Good; not much sown in this district. *B.* and *P.* Not sown in this district. *P.* Good, but somewhat late, owing to the continued rain in April; and early planting suffered from frost in May. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good; little beet root sown. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not much sown; promises to be a good crop. *O. G.* Very little of these crops sown, but what is, is very good. *F.* Not sown. *M.* Very good. *G.* Very fair.

TEMPLEMORE D. *W.* A fair crop. *O.* Very good crop. *B.* Very little grown; is a fair crop. *B.* and *R.* Fair. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* A very promising crop. *T.* Doing well; will be a good crop. *M.* and *B.* A fair crop. *C.* An excellent crop. *V.* and *R.* Fair; not much sown. *O. G.* Fair crop; little sown. *F.* None sown in this district. *M.* A very heavy crop. *G.* A good supply of grass on the land.

THURLES D. *W.* None. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* None. *B.* and *P.* For garden use only, good. *P.* Very good. *T.* Promising. *M.* and *B.* Promising. *C.* Scarce; very fair. *V.* and *R.* Scarcely any sown. *O.G.* Scarcely any sown. *F.* None. *M.* Very good. *G.* Very good.

County of Tipperary, S.R.

CAHIR D. *W.* Promises to be an excellent crop, both as to grain and straw. *O.* Promises to be an excellent crop. *B.* Not much grown, but what there is, promises well. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* Very little grown, but such as there is promises well. *P.* Very good crop. *T.* Promising very well. *M.* and *B* Promises to be very good. *C.* Very promising. *V.* and *R.* Promises to be a good crop; but not much grown. *O. G.* Very promising. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Above the average, and of good quality. *G.* Very good.

CAPPAWHITE D. *W.* Good; little grown. *O.* Good; straw rather short, but much improved by recent rains. *B.* Good; very little grown. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* None grown except in private gardens where there are excellent crops. *P.* Good; dry and sound. *T.* Good; much improved by recent rains. *M.* and *B.* A fair crop promised. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* Very good; but little is grown. *F.* None sown. *M.* A very good crop; rye grass early and well saved, but recent rains have damaged and greatly hindered the later meadows. *G.* Very good.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR D. *W.* Good. *O.* Very fair; not much sown. *B.* Fair; very little sown. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* Promises to be a fair crop. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None. *O.G.* Not much sown; good. *F.* Good. *M.* very good. *G.* Good.

CASHEL D. *W.* Very good; not much sown in this district. *O.* Generally speaking this crop promises well. *B.* Good; not much sown in district. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* None grown. *P.* Promises to be an abundant crop, and would be much better were it not for the late frost. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None grown. *M.* Very good. *G.* Excellent.

CLONMEL D. *W.* Good, but little sown. *O.* Good. *B.* Fair, but little grown. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* None, except in private gardens. *P.* Very good. *T.* Very good. *M.* and *B.* None. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good, but very little sown. *O.G.* Very fair. *F.* None sown. *M.* Very good. *G.* Very good.

KILLENAULE D. *W.* None grown. *O.* Light crop. *B.* None grown. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* Good; an early crop. *P.* Promising crop, slightly touched with frost. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* Fair; More rain wanted. *F.* None grown. *M.* Very high, best for years, some cut already. *G.* Good; more rain and milder weather required.

TIPPERARY D. *W.* Not much grown, what there is is a fair crop. *O.* Fair crop but very short in the straw. *B.* not grown. *B.* and *R.* Not grown. *B.* and *P.* Not grown except in gardens, and there they are good crops. *P.* A good average crop. *T.* Promise to be a fair crop. *M.* and *B.* Mangolds promise to be good; beet root not grown except in gardens. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O.G.* Very good. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Good average crop. *G.* Very good.

County of Waterford.

CAPPOQUIN D. *W.* Not grown *O.* Fair. *B.* Not grown. *B.* and *R.* Not grown. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Not grown. *C.* Not grown. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O.G.* Not grown. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Excellent. *G.* Very good.

DUNGARVAN D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Nil. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Fair. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Nil. *M.* Very good. *G.* Very good.

PORTLAW D. *W.* Good, but not much sown in district. *O.* Promises to be a good crop. *B.* Good, but very little sown. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* Only grown for house use; good. *P.* Good crop where new or imported seed used, but where old seed, bad. *T.* Promises to be good. *M.* and *B.* Promising well. *C.* Good crop. *V.* and *R.* Very little sown; but promises to be a good crop. *O.G.* Promising well. *F.* None sown. *M.* Very good. *G.* Very good, except where overstocked.

WATERFORD D. *W.* A very good crop. *O.* A very good crop; it is expected that it will be more productive this year than last year. *B.* A fair average crop, except along the sea coast where it is indifferent. *B.* and *R.* None sown in district. *B.* and *P.* Good; very little sown in this district. *P.* Very good; they appear to be far better than last year, but somewhat late. *T.* Promises to be a good average crop. *M.* and *B.* A good crop. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* A very good crop. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* A good crop; much better than last year. *G.* Very good.

III. PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

County of Antrim.

ANTRIM D. *W.* Not much grown in district, but where grown is very good. *O.* A good crop. *B.* Not grown in district. *B.* and *R.* Not grown in district. *B.* and *P.* A good crop. *P.* Promise to be a fine crop; the frost at end of May injured the early kinds very considerably. *T.* A very fine crop. *M.* and *B.* Also a very good crop *C.* A good crop. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* At present promises very well. *M.* A very heavy crop. *G.* Excellent.

BALLYMENA D. *W.* None sown in district. *O.* A very good crop, and promises to be better than last season. *B.* None sown. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* A good crop; but very little sown in district. *P.* This crop was injured by frost in May, but now promises to be an average crop. *T.* Very good. *M.* and *B.* A fair crop; very little sown in district. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* Very good; but not extensively sown in district. *F.* A very fair crop. Was slightly injured by frost in May, but is now expected to be a good average crop. *M.* A good crop, and much heavier than last season. *G.* Very good.

BALLYMONEY D. *W.* Scarcely any sown in district, but the small quantity to be found looks very well. *O.* Appears an excellent crop; the straw will be heavy, and warm sunshine is only required to make the yield all that can be desired. *B.* Not sufficient sown in district to give an opinion. *B.* and *R.* None sown in district. *B.* and *P.* Very little cultivated, but where sown will be fairly good. *P.* The early potatoes were very much injured by the May frosts, but the later kinds are promising very well. *T.* This crop in the early part of the season looked thin, but has very much improved of late; will be a fair crop. *M.* and *B.* Same remarks apply as to "Turnips." *C.* A very good crop all round. *V.* and *R.* None sown in district. *O.G.* None sown in district. *F.* A very fine crop; much better than last year. *M.* The upland hay crop will be light, but low-lying meadows will yield well. *G.* The late rains have improved the grass very much.

BELFAST, NORTH, D. *W.* Not grown in this district. *O.* This crop is considered very good, being much better than last year. *B.* Not grown in this district. *B.* and *R.* These crops are not grown in this district. *B.* and *P.* Very little grown here; are very good. *P.* There is an excellent crop here, and no traces of blight yet. Though this crop suffered much by frost in May, abundant produce is expected. *T.* This crop looks well, and will no doubt give satisfaction this year. *M.* and *B.* Not grown in this district. *C.* This crop is good, but little grown here. *V.* and *R.* Not grown in district. *O.G.* Could not be excelled in past years. *F.* None grown in this district. *M.* This crop seems to give general satisfaction. It is very productive, and doubly more so than last year. *G.* There is abundance of grass this year. The fields in this district look well, owing to recent showers, and farmers are well pleased with the yield of grass.

BELFAST, N.W., D. *W.* Nil. *O.* Nil. *B.* Nil. *B.* and *R.* Nil. *B.* and *P.* Nil. *P.* Late, but fairly good. *T.* Nil. *M.* and *B.* Nil. *C.* Nil. *V.* and *R.* Nil. *O.G.* Nil. *F.* Nil. *M.* Good; late, owing to wet season. *G.* Good.

BELFAST, SOUTH, D. *W.* None sown in this district. *O.* Very good. *B.* None sown in this district. *B.* and *R.* None sown in this district. *B.* and *P.* Very good. *P.* Slightly damaged by frost in the early part of the season, but look very well. *T.* Fairly good. *M.* and *B.* Excellent. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Very good. *O.G.* Very good. *F.* Looks very well; prospect of a good crop. *M.* Very good. *G.* Very good.

BELFAST, WEST, D. *W.* Nil. *O.* Good. *B.* Nil. *B.* and *R.* Nil. *B.* and *P.* Nil. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Nil. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Nil. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

LARNE. D. *W.* Good; but little sown. *O.* Good. *B.* Fair; but little sown. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* Good crop. *P.* A fairly good crop expected, but will be somewhat late. *T.* Promise to be fair. *M.* and *B.* Fair; but little sown. *C.* A fairly good crop. *V.* and *R.* Fair; little sown. *O.G.* Fair; little sown. *F.* Promises to be a good crop. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

LISBURN D. *W.* Not largely sown in district, but promises to be a fair crop. *O.* Appears to be a very good crop. *B.* Very little sown in district, but appears to be very fair. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown; good. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Fairly good crop, but not up to average of former years, owing to late frost, which retarded their progress considerably. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Not largely sown in district, but appear good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Very little sown in district; good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Fair crop; not extensively sown. *M.* A very good crop. *G.* Good.

County of Armagh.

ARMAGH D. *W.* Good; little sown in this district. *O.* Good. *B.* Not grown in district. *B.* and *R.* Fair; very little sown. *B.* and *P.* Very little sown, but a fair crop. *P.* Good. *T.* Appear to be a good crop. *M.* and *B.* A good crop. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Good; very little sown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Late, but promises to be a good crop. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

LURGAN D. *W.* There is very little wheat sown in this district, but the crop seems to be very good. *O.* This crop promises well, and the yield should be heavy. Dry weather is all that is now required. *B.* This is not a barley growing district, but what there is, is good. *B.* and *R.* There is very little bere or rye grown, but it is reported to be a fair crop. *B.* and *P.* None sown, except in gardens, and the crop is good. *P.* An excellent crop is promised. Unfortunately there has been a good deal of rain for the last three weeks, which has prevented the crop ripening, and it is rumoured that blight has appeared in places. The weather has now changed for the better, and all may yet be right. *T.* The crop of turnips is excellent and abundant. *M.* and *B.* A good crop. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* There is an exceptionally good flax crop. *M.* Meadow is all that could be desired, but the recent rains somewhat interfered with the saving of the hay. *G.* There is abundant pasture and plenty of grass.

NEWRY D. *W.* Not much sown; what is, is good. *O.* Good. *B.* Not sown. *B.* and *R.* Not sown. *B* and *P.* None sown *P.* Appears to be good, and if dry weather sets in will be a good crop. *T.* This crop appears to be doing well. *M.* and *B.* What is sown seems to be a good crop. *C.* Not sown, save in small gardens for house use. *V.* and *R.* Not sown. *O.G.* Fairly good. *F.* A good crop. *M.* A good crop. *G.* Good.

PORTADOWN D. *W.* This crop is good. *O.* This crop is a fair average one. The straw will be, as a general rule, short. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Nil. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Promises good, but heat is much required. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Good where sown. *O.G.* Generally good. *F.* A fair crop, but inclined to be short in the stalk. *M.* Above the average, and generally a heavy and abundant crop; dry weather much required to save it. *G.* Good and abundant.

County of Cavan.

BAILIEBOROUGH D. *W.* A fairly good crop, not much sown. *O.* In some places fairly good, in others under the average; generally a moderate crop. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* None. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* Early kinds below the average; later kinds promise to be a good crop, but show some signs of being injured by weather. *T.* This crop promises well. *M.* and *B.* Fairly good, very little sown. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Very little, but what there is, is of average quality. *O.G.* Fair, not much sown. *F.* Promises to be a moderately good crop, in some places good. *M.* Generally good; hay already cut, somewhat damaged by rain. *G.* Good.

CAVAN D. *W.* Not much grown, any that is promises well. *O.* A very good crop, promises well if fine weather continues for ripening. *B.* Not much grown in district; quantity which is grown is very good. *B.* and *R.* Fair, very little grown. *B.* and *P.* None sown except a few small plots in gardens, good. *P.* A good crop, if the blight keeps away potatoes will be much better than previous years. *T.* A very promising crop, looks well through district. *M.* and *B.* Fair crop, not much sown. *C.* Very abundant crop. *V.* and *R.* Only fair, not much grown. *O.G.* Good where sown. *F.* Promises to be a very heavy crop. *M.* Splendid crop this year, if fine weather continues the yield will be very heavy. *G.* Excellent through district.

KILLESHANDRA D. *W.* Promises to be a good crop, but little sown in district. *O.* Has a good appearance, and if season is favourable there will be an average yield. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* Rye promises a fair crop, and will be up to the average, very little sown; no bere sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Somewhat backward in appearance; early crop very much injured by frost in May last; a fair crop expected. *T.* Promises well. *M.* and *B.* Promises to be an average crop, not much sown in district. *C.* Fair crop. *V.* and *R.* Fair, very little sown. *O.G.* Fairly good, not grown to any great extent. *F.* Has a good appearance, and promises to be a fair crop. *M.* Good, and up to the average of former years. *G.* Fairly good.

SWANLINBAR D. *W.* Fair. *O.* Fair. *B.* Fair, but little sown. *B.* and *R.* Fair, but little sown. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Fair. *T.* Fairly good crop. *M.* and *B.* Fair, but little sown. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Fair, very little sown. *O.G.* Good, very little sown. *F.* Fair, very little sown. *M.* Fairly good. *G.* Good.

VIRGINIA D. *W.* Good, but very little grown. *O.* Good. *B.* Hardly any in district, good. *B.* and *R.* None. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good, very little grown in district. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Good. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

County of Donegal.

ARDARA D. *W.* Nil. *O.* A fair crop so far. *B.* A fair crop so far, but little sown. *B.* and *R.* A fair crop so far, but little sown. *B.* and *P.* Nil. *P.* Crop looks well at present, backward up to recently; frost nipped earlies; many seeds failed in the ground. *T.* Fair, but many failures. *M.* and *B.* But little sown, in small plots, fair. *C.* Middling. *V.* and *R.* Nil. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* Fair, but little sown. *M.* Promising to be a high average crop. *G.* Has been good, a good deal of last year's hay supply remains unconsumed.

BALLYSHANNON D. *W.* None grown. O. Every prospect of a good crop. *B.* None grown. *B* and *R*, None grown. *B.* and *P.* None grown. *P.* Every prospect of a fair crop; early potatoes suffered from the hard frosts of May, but have recovered. *T.* Every prospect of a good crop. *M.* and *B.* Good prospects. *C.* Good prospects. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O.G.* Not grown. *F.* There is a noticeable increase in the amount of land under flax this year, the crop looks very well. *M.* Light in places, but taken all round is well up to the average throughout the district. *G.* Plenty.

BUNCRANA D. *W.* Little sown. *O.* Very good. *B.* None. *B.* and *R.* None. *B.* and *P.* Very good, backward. *P.* Good, backward. *T.* Good, backward. *M.* and *B.* Good, but little sown. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None. *O.G.* All good. *F.* None. *M.* Good, early meadows light. *G.* Good.

DUNFANAGHY D. *W.* None sown in my district. *O.* Is a good crop generally. *B.* Is a good crop; but not much sown. *B.* and *R.* No bere sown, and very little rye. The latter is a very good crop. *B.* and *P.* No beans sown, and very little pease. The latter is a good crop. *P.* Except in a few places, and that to no extent, the crop is expected to be very good. *T.* A very fair crop expected. *M.* and *B.* Not much sown, but is a good crop. *C.* On the whole a good crop. *V.* and *R.* Very fair crop, but not much sown. *O.G.* Carrots and parsnips only sown to a small extent, but crop is doing well. *F.* A good crop on the whole. In one or two parts of my district it is reported as "fair" and "poor." The cultivation of flax has increased this year. *M.* A good average crop, but light here and there throughout district. *G.* Fairly good at present.

DUNGLOE D. *W.* None sown. *O.* Fair. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Promising to be good. *T.* Fair, but very little sown. *M.* and *B.* None sown. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* Fair; but very little sown. *F.* None sown. *M.* Good. *G.* Fair.

LETTERKENNY D. *W.* There is only about half acre in district, and it promises well. *O.* A fair crop, save in a portion of district near mountains where it is poor and short; should the weather turn warm it may yet be a fair crop. *B.* None grown in district. *B.* and *R.* None grown in district. *B.* and *P.* This crop is grown only to a very limited extent; the crop looks well. *P.* A fair crop, but late owing to a frost in May; more heat is still required. *T.* This crop promises well. *M.* and *B.* A fair crop; very little grown in district. *C.* A fair crop. *V.* and *R.* A fair crop; not much grown. *O.G.* A fair crop; grown in a very limited extent. *F.* A good crop. *M.* A good crop, especially late meadows. *G.* This crop is good in general.

MOVILLE D. *W.* None grown. *O.* A fair crop, but rather late owing to recent frosts. *B.* Fair crop, but very little grown in this district. *B.* and *R.* Fair crop; very little grown here. *B.* and *P.* None grown, except in gardens. *P.* A good crop, but later than last year owing to the coldness of season. *T.* Look very well so far. *M.* and *B.* Mangolds a good crop; no beet root grown. *C.* A good crop. *V.* and *R.* A fair crop of vetches, but very little grown here; no rape. *O.G.* None grown, except in gardens. *F.* A good crop, but very little grown here. *M.* A better crop than that of last year owing to the amount of rain that fell this year. *G.* Pasture good.

RAPHOE D. *W.* Very little sown, but a fair crop of what is. *O.* Good. *B.* Very little sown in district. *B.* and *R.* Scarcely any sown. *B.* and *P.* Fair crop. *P.* Appear to be a good crop up to the present. *T.* Good generally. *M.* and *B.* Fair, but not extensively planted in this district. *C.* Very good generally. *V.* and *R.* Scarcely any

planted. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Very good generally. *M.* Compared with an average this crop will be light. *G.* Fairly good.

RATHMULLEN D. *W.* Fairly average crop, but has suffered much from the late season; not much grown in district. *O.* Fair crop, generally. *B.* Not much grown, but is a fair crop. *B.* and *R.* None grown in district. *B.* and *P.* Promises to be a good crop, but sparsely grown. *P.* This crop promises well, but is late owing to the wet season. *T.* This promises to be a good crop, but late. *M.* and *B.* Fairly good, but only small plots grown. *C.* A very good crop. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* Carrots and parsnips are only grown in small quantities, but promise a good crop. *F.* Only a fair crop, will be short. *M.* Is a good crop, largely due to rains in the spring. *G.* Is a good crop and considered better than last year.

County of Down.

BANBRIDGE D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *P.* Good prospect. *T.* Good prospect. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Good. *M.* Heavy, and with some fine weather, very good. *G.* Very good.

DOWNPATRICK D. *W.* In many cases a very good crop; in no cases below average. *O.* Good; and in one or two cases above the average. *B.* Not sown. *B.* and *R.* Not sown. *B.* and *P.* Little sown except in gardens; good. *P.* Owing to excessive rain potatoes are in a rather critical condition; with fine weather crop would be good. *T.* As a rule a very good crop, except in northern parts of district where they are a little backward. *M.* and *B.* Little or none sown. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not generally sown. *O.G.* Sown only in gardens; good. *F.* A heavy crop; more sown than last year; given good weather would probably be above average. *M.* Hay, a heavy crop, but injured considerably by rain in saving. *G.* Good. But for the recent heavy rains almost all classes of crops would have been above average; the rain, however, which seems likely to continue, has done a good deal of damage, which a spell of fine weather might yet remedy.

NEWTOWNARDS D. *W.* Good crop, but lying, owing to heavy rain. *O.* Fair crop. *B.* None in district. *B.* and *R.* None in district. *B.* and *P.* Good crop. *P.* Looking well, and promising to be a good crop. *T.* Early crop good; late crop bad. *M.* and *B.* Good crop. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Bad, owing to heavy rain. *O.G.* Fair crop. *F.* Fair crop. *M.* None in district. *G.* Good.

RATHFRILAND D. *W.* Not much grown; good in condition. *O.* Very promising both as to quality and quantity. *B.* Not grown. *B.* and *R.* Not grown. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Late, but large in quantity; cannot yet speak as to quality. *T.* Promising. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O.G.* Not largely grown. *F.* Very good large crop; only requires some fine weather to make it exceptionally good. *M.* Rather late, but heavy return expected. *G.* Good.

County of Fermanagh.

DERRYGONNELLY D. *W.* Good, but very little. *O.* Fair. *B.* None. *B.* and *R.* Rye good, but little; no bere. *B.* and *P.* Good, but hardly any. *P.* Prospects generally fair now; were much injured by frost, but have in a great measure recovered. *T.* Look well at present. *M.* and *B.* Mangold wurzel good, but no beet root. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None. *O. G.* Good, but not much. *F.* Only a very small plot sown; is an average crop. *M.* Fairly good generally, but in parts reported to be bad; not so good as last year. *G.* Generally good; reported as bad, but improving in the neighbourhood of Cossicon.

ENNISKILLEN D. *W.* little grown; good. *O.* Fair. *B.* Not grown. *B.* and *R.* Not grown. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Fair, but late. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O.G.* None. *F.* Little sown, but good. *M.* Good. *G.* Fair.

KESH D. *W.* Little or none sown, but that little offering well. *O.* Largely sown, and promising well if dry weather should come to fill and ripen the grain. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown, and that little a fair crop. *B.* and *P.* Sown in small quantities and promising well. *P.* Much damaged by May frosts, especially early ones, but have recovered to a great extent and are now looking well. *T.* Looking well, but too early to predict the probable yield. *M.* and *B.* Same remarks as apply to turnips. *C.* Promises to be at least an average crop. *V.* and *R.* Promises to be at least an average crop. *O. G.* Looking well and likely to turn out a good crop. *F.* More generally sown than for some years past, and is looking well so far. *M.* A light crop owing to May frost and north-east winds prevailing so far on in the season, and the present wet weather is seriously affecting the quality of early hay. *G.* Very scanty in the early part of the season, but has recovered and is now plentiful.

LISNASKEA D. *W.* Very little grown in this district; what has been sown is fairly good. *O.* A good deal grown, and a good crop may be expected this year. *B.* Very little sown, what there is, is good. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown, but that little is good. *B.* and *P.* None grown in the fields; garden crops will be good. *P.* Would have been an excellent crop this year only for the nightly frost in May; on the whole a good crop may be expected. *T.* A good crop generally. *M.* and *B.* Will be good, but little sown. *C.* A splendid crop this year. *V.* and *R.* Very little sown; what there is, is good. *O. G.* Promise well; good crops may be anticipated. *F.* Will be fair this year. *M.* Much better than last year in this district, owing to moisture. *G.* Seems very good.

County of Londonderry.

COLERAINE D. *W.* A fair crop; very little of it grown in this district. *O.* A very good crop throughout this district. *B.* A fair crop; not much grown. *B.* and *R.* No bere grown; some rye which is good. *B.* and *P.* Beans good; no pease grown. *P.* A good crop generally; early potatoes were injured by frost in May, and are therefore later than in past years. *T.* A good crop generally. *M.* and *B.* Good crops. *C.* Very good throughout this district. *V.* and *R.* A good crop; not much grown in this district; *O.G.* Very fair; not much grown. *F.* Generally good. *M.* Generally good; nearly all first and second crop grass. *G.* Good.

LIMAVADY D. *W.* Very little grown here. *O.* A good average crop. *B.* Very little grown here. *B.* and *R.* Very little grown here. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* A good crop. *T.* A good crop. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not much grown here. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Good. *M.* A good crop, but hay somewhat spoiled in saving by continued wet weather. *G.* Very good.

LONDONDERRY D. *W.* Very good, but not much sown in this district. *O.* Very good. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* Fair, but not much sown. *F.* Potatoes are looking fairly, but the crop will be somewhat late owing to the spring frosts. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* This crop looks well. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Are doing very well. *F.* Looking well, and a good crop is expected. *M.* average. *G.* Fair.

MAGHERAFELT D. *W.* Not much grown, fair crop. *O.* Good crop. *B.* Not grown here. *B.* and *R.* Not grown here. *B.* and *P.* Not grown here. *P.* Good crop with dry weather. *T.* Good crop. *M.* and *B.* Fair crop. *C.* Good crop. *V.* and *R.* Not grown here. *O.G.* Fair crop. *F.* Good crop. *M.* Good crop. *G.* Good.

County of Monaghan.

CARRICKMACROSS D. *W.* Crop good; not much of it grown in the district. *O.* A very good crop throughout the whole district. *B.* Crop good; not much grown in district. *B.* and *R.* Not grown. *B.* and *P.* Not grown, except in gardens, where crop is good. *P.* A good crop through the entire district. *T.* A good crop; so far there is no complaint of blight or disease. *M.* and *B.* A good crop generally; only a little of the latter is grown. *C.* A splendid crop *V.* and *R.* This crop looks very well throughout the district. *O.G.* Good. *F.* This crop promises to be good this year. *M.* Good; some fine weather just now would ensure a good crop generally. *G.* Seems good throughout the district. The crops generally throughout the district promise to be good.

CLONES D. *W.* Good; very little sown in district. *O.* Expected to be a fair crop. *B.* Fair; not much sown in district. *B.* and *R.* Not much sown in district. *B.* and *P.* Not sown except in small gardens. *P.* There is every prospect of this crop being good. *T.* There is every prospect of this crop being good. *M.* and *B.* There is every prospect of this crop being good. *C.* Good crop. *V.* and *R.* Good crop. *O.G.* There is every prospect of this crop being good. *F.* Fair crop, but will be shorter than last year. *M.* Good crop. *G.* Good crop.

MONAGHAN D. *W.* A fair average crop where sown, but very little sown in this district. *O.* Promises an abundant crop this season generally, in this district, but a late harvest is anticipated owing to a late spring and cold frosty weather in month of May. *B.* Not sown in district. *B.* and *R.* No bere sown in district; very little rye, but what is promises a heavy crop. *B.* and *P.* Only planted in small garden plots, but are considered above an average crop this season. *P.* Promises a good crop; but later about a month than last season, owing to cold frosty weather in May and early in June, but warm dry weather now would leave an excellent crop. *T.* Will be under an average crop, owing to the very wet weather in months of May and June. *M.* and *B.* A very promising crop generally, and will be over the average; beet root not planted in district. *C.* An excellent crop, far exceeding past years, in consequence of the constant moisture. *V.* and *R.* A good crop where sown, but very little sown except in small patches. *O.G.* Much above the average of other years in this district. *F.* Promises a very indifferent crop this season, owing to late seed-time and cold frosty weather in May, which was very injurious to this crop. *M.* An excellent crop, owing to the continual dampness. *G.* Very good; much better than last season, in consequence of the continual moisture.

County of Tyrone.

AUGHNACLOY D. *W.* Good, but little sown in district. *O.* Promises well; has improved greatly for the last two or three weeks. *B.* None sown in district. *B.* and *R.* No bere sown; rye fairly good, but very little sown. *B.* and *P.* Good; but little sown. *P.* Are expected to be fairly good, but not so good as last year; will be a month later, owing to frost in May and continued wet weather. *T.* A good crop is expected. *M.* and *B.* An average crop is expected. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good, but little sown. *O.G.* Good, but not sown to any extent except for table use. *F.* It is considered that this will be a good crop; although it was greatly injured by frost in some places. *M.* Very good, more than average generally, but it is almost impossible to save it, owing to wet weather. *G.* Very good.

COOKSTOWN D. *W.* Not much sown here. *O.* A very good crop. *B.* None sown in this district. *B.* and *R.* Only sown in small quantities for home consumption. *B.* and *P.* Very little sown here except in gardens. *P.* This crop in general promises

well, but in some places the frost has caused some injury. *T.* Promise a heavy crop, so far have escaped the attacks of the fly. *M.* and *B.* Not much sown here, but what is sown is in a healthy state. *C.* A very good crop. *V.* and *R.* A very good crop. *O.G.* None sown save in gardens. *F.* Promises well on dry soil, but some of it appears stunted. *M.* An excellent crop, and much heavier than usual. *G.* Fair crop.

DUNGANNON D. *W.* An average crop. *O.* Fair; straw rather short. *B.* Fair. *B.* and *R.* Fair. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Look well but will probably be damaged by wet weather now prevailing. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Fair. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

NEWTOWNSTEWART D. *W.* Very good. *O.* Fair; but somewhat stunted and backward. *B.* Very Good. *B.* and *R.* Fair. *B.* and *P.* Poor. *P.* Fair; injured by frost. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Very good. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Very good. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* Fair. *M.* Very good. *G.* Good.

OMAGH D. *W.* No wheat in district. *O.* Very fair in dry land. *B.* None in district. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* Only small plots grown in district, and which are good. *P.* Fair; Some damaged by the late frost in June. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* Very little grown. *O.G.* Very fair. *F.* Good. *M.* Some good and some very bad, which depends upon the nature of the soil. *G.* Fair.

STRABANE D. *W.* Little sown, but what is sown looks fair. *O.* Fair crop. *B.* Little sown, but what is is fair. *B.* and *R.* Average crop, very little sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown except in gardens. *P.* Fair should warm weather set in, promising to be a good crop. *T.* Promising to be a good crop. *M.* and *B.* Mangold wurzel look well. No beet root sown in district. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None sown in district. *O.G.* Fair, but little sown. *F.* Looks well, and is promising to be a good crop. *M.* An average crop, but badly saved owing to the incessant rain. *G.* Good.

IV. PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

County of Galway.

ATHENRY D. *W.* Very little sown, appears good. *O.* A good crop at present. *B.* A good crop. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown except in gardens. *P.* This crop looks well at present, but it is feared the blight and rot will set in owing to constant rain. *T.* Good crop. *M.* and *B.* Mangold a good crop, other not sown. *C.* Good crop. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* All good. *F.* Not sown. *M.* Fair. *G.* Fair.

BALLINASLOE D. *W.* Only a small quantity sown, which promises well. *O.* Looks well, and promises to be a good crop. *B.* Very little sown, looks well, and is expected to be a good crop. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown, looks well, and will be a fair crop. *B.* and *P.* None sown except in gardens, coming on well. *P.* Good crop, if weather now sets in fine the early pototoes, which were somewhat injured by the frost in May, will rapidly recover, the later sown crop is good. *T.* A fair crop, the seed has failed in several instances this year, caused, it is believed, by the past unfavourable weather. *M.* and *B.* Mangold wurzel fair, the seed failed in several instances owing to unfavourable weather; no beet root sown in district. *C.* Good crop. *V.* and *R.* Expected to be a good crop *O.G.* Not much sown, promises to be a fair crop. *F.* Fair crop, only a very small quantity sown. *M.* Good crop, and expected to be above the average of former years. *G.* Good.

CLIFDEN D. *W.* Not sown. *O.* Fair, but little sown. *B.* Not sown. *B.* and *R.* Rye a fair crop this year, not much sown. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Good, expected to be a heavy crop if the dry weather sets in. *T.* Fair. *M.* and *B.* A poor crop, mangolds failed this year. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not sown. *O.G.* Little sown, but what is is good. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Good, owing to the wet season. *G.* Good, owing to the wet season.

CLONBUR D. *W.* Not much sown, but what there is of it is good. *O.* Very good crop, but in some places it will be short, however, if weather takes up, will be a good average crop. *B.* Not sown. *B.* and *R.* Not sown. *B.* and *P.* Not sown, except a little in gardens, but what is sown is very good. *P.* This crop, if the weather turns favourable, will turn out a fair average one, but not near as good as last year. *T.* This crop will be good. *M.* and *B.* This crop is not much sown, but where sown is showing well. *C.* This will be a good crop, as moist weather suits it, sown only in gardens. *V.* and *R.* Not sown here. *O.G.* Not much sown here, only in little patches in gardens, and are looking well; will be a good crop. *F.* Not sown. *M.* On the whole this will be a good crop, especially late ones, if weather takes up early meadows will turn out well; will be a good average crop. *G.* This is good on account of rain, and looks well, which will be a saving of dry food.

DUNMORE D. *W.* Very little sowed in the district, but it is a good crop. *O.* Splendid crop. *B.* Very little in district, but it is good. *B.* and *R.* Very little in district, but it is good. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* Promise to be good if dry weather sets in, otherwise I fear the blight, owing to so much rain. *T.* Excellent crop. *M.* and *B.* Splendid crop. *C.* Good everywhere. *V.* and *R.* Good crop. *O.G.* Very little sowed here but any that are will be a good crop. *F.* None in district. *M.* Splendid crop. *G.* Very good.

GALWAY D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* Good, very little sown in district. *B.* and *R.* Good, very little sown in district. *B.* and *P.* Fair, very little sown in district.

P. Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good, very little beet root sown in district. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good, very little sown in district. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* Very good. *G.* Good.

GORT D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* Fair. *B.* and *R.* Fair, very little sown. *B.* and *P.* Nil. *P.* Promise very fair crop, were a little checked by the frost in early part of the year. *T.* Promise a fairly good crop. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Fair. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* None sown. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

LOUGHREA D. *W.* Very little sown, what is promises to be good. *O.* Good. *B.* Very little sown, what is promises well. *B.* and *R.* Not sown. *B.* and *P.* Not sown except in very small patches, good crop expected. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Mangolds good; beet root not sown. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Fairly good, not sufficiently advanced yet to give an opinion regarding rape. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Not sown. *M.* Very good. G. good.

MOYLOUGH D. *W.* None grown in the district. *O.* Promises to be a good crop. *B.* None grown in the district. *B.* and *R.* Promises to be a good crop. *B.* and *P.* None grown in the district. *P.* The frosts in May injured the early potatoes, and they are a bad crop. Blight has put in an appearance in the later crop. The wet season is greatly against this crop. *T.* Promises to be a very good crop. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Promises to be a good crop. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* None grown in the district. *M.* Good, but the weather up to the present is very much against hay saving. *G.* Very good throughout the district.

OUGHTERARD D. *W.* Fair. *O.* Good. *B.* Nil. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* Nil. *P.* Good. *T.* Fair. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Very good. *F.* Middling. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

PORTUMNA D. *W.* Fairly good. *O.* Good. *B.* Fairly good. *B.* and *R.* Nil. *P.* Good. *T.* Good so far. *M.* and *B.* Good so far. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Nil. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Nil. *M.* Very good. *G.* Very good.

ROUNDSTONE D. *W.* None grown in district. *O.* A fair promising crop. *B.* Not sown generally throughout the district, but what there is looks well and promising. *B.* and *R.* Looks well: a fair yield is expected. *B.* and *P.* Grown only in small gardens. Good. *P.* Rather a backward crop: some failures, and in many cases have been injured by the May frost, particularly early varieties. The year has been most unfavourable to the potato crop generally. *T.* Fair; grown only in small patches. *M.* and *B.* A fair crop. *C.* Good; grown in small gardens only. *V.* and *R.* Not grown in district. *O.G.* Good; only grown in small gardens. *F.* None grown in district. *M.* Good. G. Good. The year has been favourable to pasture land.

SPIDDAL D. *W.* None sown. *O.* Fair. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Fair. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Fair. *T.* Fair. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* None sown. *F.* None sown. *M.* Fair. *G.* Fair.

TUAM D. *W.* There is prospect of a good crop this year if the weather keeps fine. *O.* At the present time the oat crop looks very well in this district, and it is considered it will be better than an average yield this year. *B.* Not much grown, but any there is promises to be a very fair crop. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *F.* Not grown. *P.* The potatoes have grown good tops, which promise a very good crop, but farmers are afraid the blight will set in early in consequence of the frequent showers of late. *T.* Are doing well; will probably exceed an average yield. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Vetches not grown, and the rape has only just been sown, but is coming up well. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Not cultivated here. *M.* Very good, especially new grass. *G.* Good.

WOODFORD D. *W.* Crops look very well, but is not very extensively grown in district. *O.* Luxuriant and thick. *B.* Scarcely grown. *B.* and *R.* Very little grown, but what there is seems healthy. *B.* and *P.* Not grown, except in gardens for private use. *P.* This crop in general received a back set in May owing to the frost, but it seems to have recovered fully and fields look very well. T. Only recently sown and not much more than above ground; too soon to form an opinion. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Very fair. *V.* and *R.* Not much grown. *O.G.* Not grown in any quantity. *F.* Not grown *M.* Good. Appears to be better than for past few years; about three times greater crop than last year. *G.* Fair.

County of Leitrim.

BALLINAMORE D. *W.* Not grown in district. *O.* A fairly good crop; light, however, in some places owing to heavy rain in the early part of the season. *B.* Not grown. *B.* and *R.* Not cultivated. *B.* and *P.* Very little sown; what are promise to be fairly good. *P.* There is every prospect of a good average crop. *T.* Fair. *M.* and *B.* A fairly good crop; not much grown in district. *C.* A good crop: above the average. *V.* and *R.* Not grown in district. *O.G.* None in district. *F.* Very little flax grown; what is looks well. *M.* A very good heavy yield, owing to wet season. *G.* Fair.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON D. *W.* None grown in district. *O.* Promises to be very good. *B.* None sown in district. *B.* and *R.* Fair average crop; but very little sown in district. *B.* and *P.* None sown in district. *P.* The potato crop, though somewhat late in consequence of the May frost, promises to be good. *T.* A fair average crop: but very little sown in district. *M.* and *B.* Very little sown in district, but such

as there is promises to be good. *C.* A good crop. *V.* and *R.* None sown in district. *O. G.* Will be a good average crop; but very little sown in district. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* Very good. *G.* Fairly good.

DRUMAHAIRE D. *W.* None grown. *O.* A fair crop, but will be late owing to cold and wet weather. The produce, it is expected, will be about an average. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown, but looks a good crop. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* This crop looks fair, but owing to frost in May the produce will be below the average. *T.* Good; grown only in small quantities. *M.* and *B.* Good; not much grown. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None. *O. G.* None. *F.* None. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

MANORHAMILTON D. *W.* Not grown in this district. *O.* Promises to be a fairly good crop. *B.* Not grown in district. *B.* and *R.* No bere and very little rye grown in this district. The small quantity of rye that is cultivated is considered a good crop this year. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* The frost in May damaged very considerably this crop, and although much improvement is noticeable since the warm weather set in still the crop is not an average crop, and unless warm and dry weather intervenes quickly the crop will be very inferior in quality. *T.* The turnip crop premises to be fairly good and up to the average at least. *M.* and *B.* Mangolds look well and promise to be fairly good; no beet root grown. *C.* This is a good crop and is a good deal cultivated. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O. G.* Not cultivated in any quantities worth consideration. Carrots, fair; parsnips, fair. *F.* Not cultivated. *M.* The yield is good, but the quality is not good, and the continuous rain is injuring it materially. *G.* Fairly good.

MOHILL D. *W.* There is no wheat sown in this district except small patches which look good. *O.* Good prospect generally. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* No bere sown; rye, a good crop. *B.* and *P.* None sown except small patches in gardens which are good. *P.* Early potatoes suffered from the frost and are not good; other potato crops are a very good prospect. *T.* Fairly good crop. *M.* and *B.* These crops do not appear as good as in other years. *C.* Not as good as last year, particularly early planting, a number of which went to seed. *V.* and *R.* None sown, except small patches. *O. G.* Not much sown in this district; what is sown is fairly good. *F.* None sown. *M.* Appear to be a very good crop. *G.* Good.

County of Mayo.

BALLAGHADERREEN D. *W.* Nil. *O.* Good. *B.* Nil. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* Nil. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O. G.* Good. *F.* Nil. *M.* Splendid. *G.* Very good.

BALLINA D. *W.* Not grown to any appreciable extent. *O.* Fair crop, but rather light and stunted in some places owing to frost in May and June and excessive rain. *B.* Fair crop. *B.* and *R.* A good crop where set, but very little grown. *B.* and *P.* None grown. *P.* Promises a fair crop with fine weather, but in bog land suffered considerably from late frosts and rains; likely to be fair on the whole. *T.* Likely to be a good yield. *M.* and *B.* Also very fair. *C.* A good crop. *V.* and *R.* A little rape has just been sown, and will probably yield an average crop. *O. G.* Good. *F.* Good in the few places it is grown. *M.* Clover excellent; upland meadow also satisfactory, in fact all kinds a level crop. *G.* Very good in most places.

BALLINROBE D. *W.* None grown. *O.* Very good crop. *B.* None grown. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* None grown. *P.* Backward but healthy up to the present. The cold and wet weather has been unfavourable to their growth. On the whole a fair crop. *T.* Promising well, but backward. *M.* and *B.* Promising well, but backward; not much grown. *C.* Not much grown as a crop, but good where grown. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O. G.* Very little grown; good. *F.* None grown. *M.* Generally good in all qualities, but great difficulty experienced in saving. *G.* Generally good.

BELMULLET D. *W.* Fair. *O.* Good. *B.* Fair. *B.* and *R.* Fair. *B.* and *P.* Fair. *P.* Medium. *T.* Fair. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Middling. *V.* and *R.* Fair. *O. G.* Fair. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

CASTLEBAR D. *W.* Very little grown in district. *O.* Promises to be a fairly good crop. *B.* Very little grown in district. *B.* and *R.* Very little grown in district *B.* and *P.* None grown in district. *P.* Promise to be a good crop should the weather keep dry. *T.* Promise to be a good crop. *M.* and *B.* Promise to be a good crop. *C.* A good crop. *V.* and *R.* Very little grown in district. *O. G.* A good prospect. *F.* None grown in district. *M.* Good crop should the weather answer to save it. *G.* Very good.

CLAREMORRIS D. *W.* A fair crop, but very little sown. *O.* A good crop; injured in a few places by too much rain in April and May. *B.* None grown in this district. *B.* and *R.* Very little grown, but a fair crop. *B.* and *P.* None grown except a few patches in a few gardens. *P.* Good, look remarkably well; with fine dry weather a good crop is expected. *T.* Fair. *M.* and *B.* Not much grown, but a very fair crop. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Very little grown; a good crop. *O. G.* Very little grown, but a fair crop. *F.* None grown. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

NEWPORT D. *W.* None sown in district. *O.* Good. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* No bere in district; rye good. *B.* and *P.* None sown in district. *P.* Promise to be fairly good, but the blight has just now attacked them. *T.* Fairly good, but little sown in district. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.*

Good. *V.* and *R.* None sown in district. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* Very good. *G.* Very good.

SWINEFORD D. *W.* Not grown in district. *O.* A very fair crop. *B.* A few plots only grown and that very poor. *B.* and *R.* Bere not grown; rye a fair crop. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Look well, but are late. *T.* Not much grown, but what is looks well. *M.* and *B.* Not grown to any extent. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O. G.* Not grown except in small plots. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Fair crop. *G.* Very good.

WESTPORT D. *W.* Not grown; soil and climate unsuitable. *O.* Rather late; fair average crop; straw rather long. *B.* Grown on small patches of fair land; promises to be an average crop. *B.* and *R.* Not grown as much as they ought. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Very late, not maturing well. *T.* More might be grown profitably; the early sowings have escaped the fly and promise well. *M.* and *B.* Scarcely any grown; a few better class farmers have some doing well. *C.* Grown in small plots only; late and small. *V.* and *R.* Scarcely any grown. *O.G.* Not grown; might be with profit, where sandy strands lie close. *F.* Not grown. *M.* The meadows are late, but as they are growing still the cold spring will not affect the yield; the crop will be above average. *G.* Plentiful and succulent, but not good for fattening or butter making, owing to the cold season.

County of Roscommon.

ATHLONE D. *W.* Very little sown in district, but what there is promises to be good. *O.* Look remarkably well. *B.* Good; a very small quantity sown in district. *B.* and *R.* Fair; very little sown in district. *B.* and *P.* None grown in district. *P.* Early kinds were greatly injured by the frost in May last, and did not recover from the effects of it; late kinds are now looking well, and if favoured with good weather will be an abundant crop. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Very good, considerably above an average. *V.* and *R.* Good; very little sown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* Very good. *G.* Good.

BOYLE D. *W.* Very little wheat sown in this district, but what is sown is a good crop. *O.* Promises to be a very plentiful crop. *B.* Not sown in this district. *B.* and *R.* Not much of this crop sown, what little there is is a very fair crop. *B.* and *P.* Very little grown except in gardens, but these are good. *P.* This crop is very good, and promises to be above the average of former years; the blight has not yet fallen. *T.* Is also expected to be a good crop. *M.* and *B.* A good heavy crop; no beet-root sown. *C.* Fair good crop. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* Not sown. *F.* No flax sown. *M.* Promises to be a heavy crop this year owing to the late fall of rain; weather not suitable for saving early meadows. *G.* Is very good.

CASTLEREAGH D. *W.* No wheat sown. *O.* Middling; very stunted. *B.* None. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Fair. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None. *M.* Very good. *G.* Very good.

ROSCOMMON D. *W.* Not grown. *O.* Good. *B.* Very little grown; good. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* Very good crop and sound. *T.* Promise well. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* None. *V.* and *R.* None. *O.G.* None. *F.* None. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

STROKESTOWN D. *W.* Very little grown, but what is promises well. *O.* Prospect fair, and with more heat and good ripening weather later, a very good yield might be expected. *B.* The very little grown, is good. *B.* and *R.* Very fair crop expected, but not extensively sown. *B.* and *P.* Not a general crop in this district. *P.* Prospect with drier and warmer weather would be very good; early classes injured by late frosts, but these have again recovered, and all round a good yield may be expected. *T.* A very good crop expected. *M.* and *B.* Mangold crop generally is a very promising one in this district, but as may be said of most other crops, to mature early more heat in weather would be required. *C.* Not grown for sale in this district; cabbages grown are a very good crop. *V.* and *R.* Rape little grown; fair prospect; no vetches grown here. *O.G.* These crops are very fair, and with favourable weather later may be expected to be very good. *F.* Practically no flax sown in this district. *M.* Meadow crop generally is good, but rather late. *G.* Good.

County of Sligo.

BALLYMOTE D. *W.* Good, but very little sown. *O.* Good, and a good prospect *B.* Good; but very little sown in this district. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* Good; but very little sown in district. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good; but very little sown in district. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

COLLOONEY D. *W.* Very little sown; has a poor appearance. *O.* Good; plenty of straw, but backward. *B.* Not grown. *B.* and *R.* Very little grown; the crop promises to be good. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Fair crop; backward; might improve if fine weather sets in; the crop was damaged considerably by the frost in May. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O.G.* Not grown, except in gardens; crop fairly good. *F.* None. *M.* Good; not much saved yet; the weather is very much against hay-making. *G.* Very good in places; fair on cold soils.

EASKY D. *W.* Not much cultivated, promises to be a good crop. *O.* A good crop. *B.* A good crop; not much cultivated. *B.* and *R.* A fair crop; not much cultivated. *B.* and *P.* Not cultivated. *P.* This crop has much improved during the warm weather

some weeks ago, but is late. If not injured by blight or continuous wet weather, will likely be an average crop, but not as good as last year's. *T.* An average crop. *M.* and *B.* A fair crop. *C.* A good crop. *V.* and *R.* Scarcely any cultivated. *O.G.* Very little cultivated. *F.* Very little cultivated. *M.* Generally speaking a good crop. *G.* Good.

Sligo D. *W.* Fair, but not much grown in this district. *O.* Is a fairly good crop on the whole and promises to be very good if the weather takes up. *B.* Not grown. *B.* and *R.* Bere none; rye good. *B.* and *P.* Good; grown only in kitchen gardens. *P.* On the whole a good crop. *T.* A very fair crop. *M.* and *B.* Mangold good; no beet root sown. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Vetches fair, not much grown; rape, none grown. *O.G.* Fair; parsnips do not promise very well. *F.* None grown. *M.* Very good. *G.* Good; has improved greatly of late.

Tobercurry D. *W.* Not grown. *O.* Late, but promises to be an average crop. *B.* The little sown is fair. *B.* and *R.* The little sown is fair. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Very late, injured in May by frost; favourable season necessary now to secure average yield. *T.* Fair so far. *M.* and *B.* Not much grown, looks well so far. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* None. *M.* Early meadows light, otherwise fairly good. *G.* Plentiful during last month, but scant during previous period.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

5th September, 1894.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a Copy of the General Abstracts of Agricultural Statistics, 1894.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Dublin.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND.

TABLES

SHOWING THE

EXTENT IN STATUTE ACRES

AND THE

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS

FOR THE YEAR

1894;

WITH

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS,

TOGETHER WITH TABLES SHOWING THE AVERAGE YEARLY EXTENT UNDER THE PRINCIPAL CROPS, AND THE AVERAGE PRODUCE THEREOF IN THE TEN YEARS 1884-93; ALSO BEE-KEEPING STATISTICS FOR THE SEASON 1893.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1894.

THE EXTENT IN STATUTE ACRES AND THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS;

WITH

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IN THE YEAR 1894.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON, BARON HOUGHTON,

&c. &c. &c.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the accompanying tables, relating to the produce of the crops in Ireland in the year 1894.

The tables showing the acreage under crops laid before your Excellency, in August last, have been carefully revised, and the figures regarding this subject contained in the present Report are as correct as such statistics can reasonably be expected to be.

I hope to have all the available details regarding agriculture in Ireland in 1894 fully arranged and submitted to your Excellency early in the ensuing year in the usual annual detailed Report on Agricultural Statistics.

Comparing the extents under the several cereal crops in 1894 with those for 1893, we find a decrease of 5,660, or 10·3 per cent., in the number of acres under wheat; a decrease of 4,181 acres, or 2·5 per cent., in barley; a decrease from 195 to 176 acres in bere; and a decrease of 1,535 acres, or 11·4 per cent., under rye; with an increase of 6,499 acres, or 0·5 per cent., in oats. In green crops potatoes decreased by 6,645 acres, or 0·9 per cent., turnips increased by 8,536 acres, or 2·8 per cent., and mangel wurzel and beet root increased by 5,005 acres, or 10·6 per cent. In other crops—flax increased by 33,594 acres, or 49·8 per cent.; meadow on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation decreased by 1,297 acres, or 0·2 per cent.; while meadow on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, increased by 16,422 acres, or 1·1 per cent. Compared with the average acreage for the ten years 1884–1893 turnips increased by 12,156 acres, or 4·1 per cent., mangel wurzel and beet root by 8,295 acres, or 19·0 per cent., flax by 1,830 acres, or 1·8 per cent., and hay by 71,775 acres, or 3·4 per cent. Wheat shows a decrease compared with the average of 26,463 acres, or 34·5 per cent.; in oats there is a decrease of 19,678 acres, or 1·5 per cent.; in barley a decrease of 10,470 acres, or 6·0 per cent.; the area under bere declined from 343 acres to 176 acres, and rye decreased 196 acres, or 1·6 per cent. Potatoes have decreased by 61,182 acres, or 7·9 per cent.

The average yield per acre of cereal crops in 1894, compared with 1893, exhibits an increase in wheat of 0·4 cwt., and in barley of 0·7 cwt., while there is a decrease in oats of 0·1 cwt., in bere of 0·3 cwt., and in rye of 0·5 cwt. In other crops—potatoes show a decrease of 1·6 tons, turnips of 2·3 tons, mangel wurzel and beet of 1·7 tons, and flax of 2·5 stones. Hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, shows an

increase of 0·4 ton, and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, an increase of 0·4 ton. The rates for 1894 compared with the average rates for the ten years 1884-1893 show for cereal crops an increase in wheat of 1·2 cwts., in oats of 1·3 cwts., in barley of 0·9 cwt., and in rye of 0·2 cwt., with a decrease in bere of 0·4 cwt. In other crops there is an increase in turnips of 0·8 ton, in mangel wurzel and beet root of 0·7 ton, and in flax of 6·0 stones. In potatoes there is a decrease of 1·0 tons. The rate for hay is 0·3 ton over the average.

The total produce of wheat in 1894 was 820,490 cwts., being 8·0 per cent. under the produce for the preceding year, and 30·5 per cent. under the average for the ten years 1884-93; the total quantity of oats was 19,290,996 cwts., being 0·5 per cent. under the produce in 1893, but 7·7 per cent. over the average for the ten years 1884-93; the quantity of barley was 2,812,679 cwts., being an increase of 1·5 per cent. as compared with the return in 1893, but 0·8 per cent. below the average for the ten years 1884-93; bere yielded 2,307 cwts. against 2,619 cwts. in 1893, and an average of 4,627 cwts. for the ten years 1884-93; and the produce of rye was 151,790 cwts., being 14·8 per cent. below that for the preceding year, but 0·6 per cent. above the average for the ten years 1884-93.

The total produce of potatoes was 1,873,164 tons, being 38·9 per cent. below the yield in 1893, and a decrease equivalent to 33·9 per cent. as compared with the average produce for the ten years 1884-93. The turnip crop was 4,279,494 tons, being 11·7 per cent. under the produce in 1893, but 11·1 per cent. above the average for the ten preceding years; and the total quantity of mangel-wurzel and beet root was 758,192 tons, being 1·4 per cent. less than in 1893, but 24·3 per cent. over the average for the ten years, 1884–93.

Flax yielded 21,508 tons, being 39·8 per cent. over the produce in 1893, and 23·8 per cent. above the average quantity for the ten years 1884-93.

The produce of hay from clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation was 1,494,025 tons, showing an increase equal to 19·6 per cent. as compared with the quantity in 1893, and the hay from permanent pasture and grass not broken up in rotation amounted to 3,815,339 tons, or 18·0 per cent. in excess of such produce in 1893. The aggregate quantity of hay under both headings (5,309,364 tons) is 826,077 tons, or 18·4 per cent. over that for 1893, and shows an increase equivalent to 20·8 per cent. as compared with the average produce for the ten years 1884-93.

TABLE I.—Showing the average yearly Extent of Land under the principal Crops in the ten years 1884–93; the extent in 1893 and 1894; the Increase or Decrease in the extent under each crop in 1894 compared with 1893; and the extent in 1894 above or below the average for the ten years 1884–93.

Crops.	Average yearly extent in the ten years, 1884–1893.	Extent in 1893.	Extent in 1894.	Increase or Decrease in extent in 1894 compared with 1893.				Increase or Decrease in extent in 1894, compared with the average for the 10 years, 1884-1893.			
				Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Acres.	Per-centage.	Acres.	Per-centage.	Acres.	Per-centage.	Acres.	Per-centage.
	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.								
Wheat,	76,801	54,998	49,338	.	.	5,660	10·3	.	.	26,463	34·5
Oats,	1,274,515	1,248,338	1,254,837	6,499	0·5	.	.	.	.	19,678	1·5
Barley,	175,065	168,776	164,595	.	.	4,181	2·5	.	.	10,470	6·0
Bere,	343	195	176	.	.	19	9·7	.	.	167	48·7
Rye,	12,122	13,461	11,926	.	.	1,535	11·4	.	.	196	1·6
Potatoes,	778,272	723,735	717,090	.	.	6,645	0·9	.	.	61,182	7·9
Turnips,	299,154	302,774	311,310	8,536	2·8	.	.	12,156	4·1	.	.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	43,744	47,034	52,039	5,005	10·6	.	.	8,295	19·0	.	.
Flax,	99,251	67,487	101,081	33,594	49·8	.	.	1,830	1·8	.	.
Meadow and Clover. Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	2,110,823	642,355	641,058	.	.	1,297	0·2	71,775	3·4	.	.
Meadow and Clover. Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation.*		1,525,118	1,541,540	16,422	1·1	.	.				

Tables showing the extent under Crops by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, will be found at pp. 8–9, 12–15, and Tables showing the produce of the Crops by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, at pp. 10–11, 16–19.

TABLE II.—Showing the Average Rates of Produce per Acre of the principal Crops for the 10 years 1884–1893; the Average Rates for 1893 and 1894 respectively; and the Increase or Decrease in the Rate for each crop in 1894 compared with that for 1893, and with the Average Rate for the 10 years 1884–1893.

Crops.	Mean Rate of Produce per acre for the 10 years 1884–1893.	Average Rate of Produce per acre in 1893.	Average Rate of Produce per acre in 1894.	Increase or Decrease in 1894 compared with 1893.		Increase or Decrease in Rate of Produce in 1894 compared with average Rate for the 10 years 1884–1893.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wheat, in Cwts.,	15·4	16·2	16·6	0·4	.	1·2	.
Oats, „	14·1	15·5	15·4	.	0·1	1·3	.
Barley, „	16·2	16·4	17·1	0·7	.	0·9	.
Bere, „	13·5	13·4	13·1	.	0·3	.	0·4
Rye, „	12·5	13·2	12·7	.	0·5	0·2	.
Potatoes, in Tons,	3·6	4·2	2·6	.	1·6	.	1.0
Turnips, „	12·9	16·0	13·7	.	2·3	0·8	.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root in Tons,	13·9	16·3	14·6	.	1·7	0·7	.
Flax in Stones of 14 lbs.,	28·0	36·5	34·0	.	2·5	6·0	.
Hay (in Tons). Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	2·1	1·9	2·3	0·4	.	0·3	.
Hay (in Tons). Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*		2·1	2·5	0.4	.		

TABLE III.—Showing the Average yearly amount of Produce of the principal Crops for the 10 years 1884–1893, the Produce in 1893 and 1894; the Increase or Decrease in 1894 compared with 1893; and the amount of Produce of each Crop in 1894, above or below the Average Amount for the 10 years 1884–1893.

Crops.	Average yearly Amount of Produce for the 10 years 1884–1893.	Produce in 1893.	Produce in 1894.	Increase or Decrease of Produce in 1894 compared with 1893.				The Produce in 1894 compared with average Produce for the 10 years 1884–1893.			
				Increase.		Decrease.		Above.		Below.	
				Quantity.	Per-centage.	Quantity.	Per-centage.	Quantity.	Per-centage.	Quantity.	Per-centage.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.	
Wheat,	1,181,271	822,259	820,490	.	.	71,769	8·0	.	.	360,781	30·5
Oats,	17,912,764	19,395,794	19,290,996	.	.	104,798	0·5	1,378,232	7·7	.	.
Barley,	2,836,118	2,769,977	2,812,679	42,702	1·5	.	.	.	.	23,439	0·8
Bere,	4,627	2,619	2,307	.	.	312	11·9	.	.	2,320	50·1
Rye,	150,948	178,100	151,790	.	.	26,310	14·8	842	0·6	.	.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Potatoes,	2,832,055	3,064,265	1,873,164	.	.	1,191,101	38·9	.	.	958,891	33·9
Turnips,	3,851,302	4,848,212	4,279,494	.	.	568,718	11·7	428,192	11·1	.	.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	609,755	768,894	758,192	.	.	10,702	1·4	148,437	24·3	.	.
Flax,	17,373	15,382	21,508	6,126	39·8	.	.	4,135	23·8	.	.
Hay: Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	4,396,301	1,248,907	1,494.025	245,118	19·6	.	.	913,063	20·8	.	.
Hay: Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation.*		3,234,380	3,815,339	580,959	18·0	.	.				

POTATO CROP.

In 1880 a Special Return to Parliament was made as to the acreage under each variety of potato, their yield, and their liability to disease at that time.

Since that period an annual return has been made of the acreage and yield of each variety of potato in Ireland, which has been published as part of the Agricultural Statistics; that for 1894 will be found in Table V., on page 20.

As already stated the acreage under potatoes in Ireland in 1894 was 717,090 as compared with 723,735 in the year 1893, showing a decrease of 6,645 acres.

The acreage under each variety of potato, with the percentage to the total, is shown in the following statement:—

	Acres.	Per Cent.		Acres.	Per Cent.
Champions,	562,674	78·5	American Roses,	3,683	4·0
Flounders,	54,685	7·6	Cruffles,	2,292	
Magnum Bonums,	17,663	2·5	Brown Rocks,	1,671	
Irish Whites,	17,257	2·4	Leather Coats,	982	
Skerry Blues,	14,778	2·1	Green Tops,	283	
White Rocks,	9,896	1·4	Red Rocks,	101	
Kemps,	6,390	0·9	American Whites,	57	
Scotch Downs,	4,734	0·6	All Others,	19,944	

The main feature observable in the foregoing statement is that 78·5 per cent. of the acreage under the potato crop in Ireland consists of Champions, leaving only 21·5 per cent. for all other varieties—the percentage of some of these being so small as to be barely appreciable when put into figures.

The Champion potato was first introduced in quantity into Ireland in the year 1880, after the failure of the potato crop in 1879. Since that year it has constituted the main potato crop of the country, as shown by the following statement.

TABLE IV.—Showing for the years 1881–94 the total area under potatoes, and the extent under "Champions," with the number of acres under that variety in every 100 acres under potatoes.

YEARS.	Total Area under Potatoes.	Area under Champions.	Proportion per cent. under Champions.
	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	
1881,	855,293	540,600	63·2
1882,	837,918	592,396	70·7
1883,	806,467	641,164	79·5
1884,	798,952	637,715	79·8
1885,	797,292	635,245	79·7
1886,	799,847	638,583	79·8
1887,	796,939	634,334	79·6
1888,	804,566	628,629	78·1
1889,	787,234	625,691	79·5
1890,	780,801	613,700	78·6
1891,	753,332	600,403	79·7
1892,	740,025	585,996	79·2
1893,	723,735	572,685	79·1
1894,	717,090	562,674	78·5

From the above it appears that the proportion of Champions planted in Ireland has practically been the same for many years past.

A reference to Table V., page 20, where the acreage under potatoes is set out for each variety by counties and provinces, and for the whole of Ireland, will show that in the county of Dublin and in the following Ulster counties, viz.:—Antrim, Donegal, Down, Londonderry, and Tyrone, there is less tendency to rely on Champions than in the other counties of Ireland.

Bee-keeping Statistics for the Season, 1893.

The inquiries made in the preceding eight years relative to the extent to which bee-keeping is followed in Ireland, and the degree of success attained in this special branch of rural economy, were repeated last year with reference to the season of 1893, and the results will be found set forth in Table VI. on page 21. In 1890, at the request of the Irish Bee Keepers' Association, the Form previously used for collecting information on the subject was varied in some respects, and additional details were obtained.

According to the Returns received there would appear to have been an increase of 29·0 per cent. in the quantity of honey produced in 1893, as compared with the preceding year, the returns for which showed a decrease of 24·1 per cent. as compared with the quantity in 1891.

The quantity of honey produced, according to the Returns, was 248,363 lbs.; of this, 76,824 lbs. were produced in the province of Leinster; 85,187 lbs. in Munster; 57,722 lbs. in Ulster; and 28,630 lbs. in Connaught. Of the 248,363 lbs., 132,313 lbs. were produced "in Hives having Movable Combs," and 116,050 lbs. "in other Hives." It was stated that 122,585 lbs. was "Run Honey," and 125,778 lbs. "Section Honey."

The number of stocks brought through the Winter of 1893–94, amounted to 15,291; of which 6,651 were in hives having movable combs, and 8,640 in other hives. See Table on page 21.

According to the returns collected there were 3,188 lbs. of wax manufactured in 1893; of which 1,648 lbs. were from hives having movable combs, and 1,540 lbs. from other hives.

The Returns received in 1893 gave the number of swarms at work during the season of 1892 as 15,091; the quantity of honey as 192,457 lbs.; the number of stocks brought through the winter of 1892–93 as 15,846; and the quantity of wax manufactured in 1892 as 4,668 lbs.

The following Table shows the quantity of Honey returned as produced in Ireland during each of the nine years, 1885–93. It will be observed, that the quantity produced in 1893, although greater than the preceding year, is very much below the average.

TABLE V.—Showing for each of the Nine Years 1885-93 the Quantity of HONEY Produced in Ireland, distinguishing the quantity Produced in Hives having Movable Combs from that Produced in other Hives, and RUN HONEY from SECTION HONEY;—

YEARS.	HONEY PRODUCED, IN LBS.						
	In Hives having Movable Combs.			In other Hives.			GENERAL TOTAL.
	Run.	Section.	Total.	Run.	Section.	Total.	
1885	46,196	59,218	105,414	141,285	55,598	196,883	302,297
1886	52,609	74,332	126,941	145,132	59,094	204,226	331,167
1887	77,897	134,357	212,254	188,951	58,181	247,132	459,386
1888	55,788	92,653	148,441	137,301	42,350	179,651	328,092
1889	74,942	143,566	218,508	152,104	53,976	206,080	424,588
1890	47,952	86,136	134,088	115,599	42,429	158,028	292,116
1891	43,087	91,561	134,648	88,909	30,004	118,913	253,561
1892	34,707	69,629	104,336	66,733	21,388	88,121	192,457
1893	40,900	91,413	132,313	81,685	34,365	116,050	248,363

The observations of the Superintendents of Enumeration on pages 22–34 contain much interesting information regarding the influences affecting the produce of the crops, and the causes of the differences in yield in various parts of the country. It will be noticed that in the observations there are several references to the value of the "Special Report on Insects, Fungi, and Weeds injurious to Crops," issued from this Department in the Autumn of 1890.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

THOS. W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN,
13*th December*, 1894.

TABLE I.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE

COUNTIES.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS									
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.									
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	1,217	68,402	785	6	15	993	57	71,475	40,259	11,505
ARMAGH,	1,685	52,115	39	14	87	46	16	54,002	24,366	8,272
CARLOW,	220	22,311	4,649	1	4	.	.	27,185	8,661	5,399
CAVAN,	412	35,587	25	4	64	.	1	36,093	25,385	3,309
CLARE,	944	13,244	500	4	1,331	16	.	16,039	20,733	5,377
CORK,	6,188	102,694	15,879	16	178	7	6	124,968	53,684	33,634
DONEGAL,	215	88,557	926	7	1,026	118	92	90,941	41,608	18,550
DOWN,	9,410	104,662	476	2	140	224	76	114,990	45,109	19,337
DUBLIN,	2,854	12,922	1,913	5	85	3	84	17,866	7,346	2,468
FERMANAGH,	713	19,425	8	12	223	4	2	20,387	14,605	3,111
GALWAY,	3,184	43,012	2,683	5	2,034	5	12	50,935	40,325	11,611
KERRY,	1,013	22,690	2,257	5	472	4	1	26,442	24,635	5,722
KILDARE,	764	23,400	11,979	.	271	.	7	36,421	7,574	11,115
KILKENNY,	1,967	35,007	17,306	1	.	.	.	54,281	15,163	10,999
KING'S,	198	20,915	16,470	11	291	9	.	37,894	13,712	10,365
LEITRIM,	13	10,923	3	1	401	.	1	11,342	15,229	1,415
LIMERICK,	3,077	17,961	567	2	150	.	.	21,697	17,444	5,419
LONDONDERRY,	952	73,137	747	7	688	205	2	75,738	31,037	15,080
LONGFORD,	194	12,517	4	1	135	1	.	12,852	10,404	2,186
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	633	26,692	13,627	9	13	32	12	41,018	10,637	9,984
MAYO,	915	45,505	490	11	2,398	5	7	49,331	43,006	7,682
MEATH,	953	25,389	792	5	95	13	12	27,259	10,431	6,116
MONAGHAN,	617	44,193	650	3	94	34	1	45,592	20,957	7,188
QUEEN'S,	154	23,675	21,176	1	4	.	.	45,010	14,356	13,293
ROSCOMMON,	208	19,290	292	9	829	.	.	20,628	21,331	4,209
SLIGO,	217	18,586	449	4	257	1	.	19,514	17,777	2,974
TIPPERARY,	2,963	45,103	21,183	12	107	1	2	69,371	27,951	21,323
TYRONE,	1,393	97,728	29	4	284	29	3	99,470	40,464	16,356
WATERFORD,	617	30,779	1,454	7	63	.	.	32,920	12,522	6,985
WESTMEATH,	138	16,321	304	1	158	1	1	16,924	9,381	4,599
WEXFORD,	4,842	57,102	26,573	6	18	1,031	6	89,578	21,512	19,714
WICKLOW,	468	24,993	420	.	11	2	.	25,894	9,486	6,013
PROVINCES.										
LEINSTER	13,385	301,244	115,213	41	1,085	1,092	122	432,182	138,663	102,251
MUNSTER,	14,802	232,471	41,780	46	2,301	28	9	291,437	156,969	78,460
ULSTER,	16,614	583,806	3,685	59	2,621	1,653	250	608,688	283,790	102,708
CONNAUGHT,	4,537	137,316	3,917	30	5,919	11	20	151,750	137,668	27,891
TOTAL,	49,338	1,254,837	164,595	176	11,926	2,784	401	1,484,057	717,090	311,310

EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1894.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

Green Crops.							Flax.	Extent for Hay only.		Total extent under Crops.	Counties.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *broken up in Rotation.*		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
350	31	424	401	36	763	53,819	14,326	51,215	47,283	238,118	Antrim.
522	39	262	133	9	901	34,504	8,257	32,026	21,048	149,837	Armagh.
775	113	786	11	65	315	16,125	1	14,813	17,964	76,088	Carlow.
561	31	1,533	67	79	789	31,754	4,840	15,129	55,139	142,955	Cavan.
2,949	98	1,853	24	33	633	31,700	4	4,439	94,813	146,995	Clare.
11,188	669	4,740	1,412	366	1,521	107,214	219	55,942	132,386	420,729	Cork.
533	26	2,240	528	24	712	64,221	10,363	19,999	42,439	227,963	Donegal.
942	113	709	599	100	2,062	68,971	17,628	67,187	10,357	279,133	Down.
987	203	960	32	22	1,411	13,429	.	10,570	34,799	76,664	Dublin.
795	17	415	19	22	551	19,535	1,854	5,631	59,039	106,446	Fermanagh.
2,864	42	2,297	59	2,734	914	60,846	11	11,294	85,022	208,108	Galway.
1,772	66	4,259	82	190	418	37,144	8	5,867	88,811	158,272	Kerry.
1,445	71	324	66	226	505	21,326	.	18,433	38,767	114,947	Kildare.
1,853	85	1,765	32	24	393	30,314	.	24,248	40,141	148,984	Kilkenny.
1,918	80	759	62	601	925	28,422	.	11,029	38,024	115,369	King's.
424	17	1,403	36	3	277	18,804	46	725	48,371	79,288	Leitrim.
2,068	236	2,405	29	44	373	28,018	2	8,044	114,011	171,772	Limerick.
242	53	484	86	21	1,288	48,291	15,093	34,984	13,027	187,133	Londonderry.
444	12	1,019	18	29	388	14,500	24	4,504	33,762	65,642	Longford.
710	62	271	167	16	571	22,418	279	17,478	8,502	89,695	Louth & Drogheda County of Town.
839	16	2,336	102	169	1,200	55,350	189	10,148	44,089	159,107	Mayo.
1,296	118	429	41	97	745	19,273	60	14,793	65,015	126,400	Meath.
784	18	519	53	21	558	30,098	9,356	24,387	15,370	124,803	Monaghan.
1,717	80	612	51	55	630	30,794	.	21,448	39,946	137,198	Queen's.
1,147	10	1,064	18	652	602	29,033	.	4,553	64,895	119,109	Roscommon.
585	20	1,084	14	3	444	22,901	17	5,388	33,355	81,175	Sligo.
3,468	288	3,348	124	121	644	57,267	.	31,477	99,158	257,273	Tipperary.
662	57	1,104	190	13	1,441	60,287	18,488	39,277	36,470	253,992	Tyrone.
2,677	136	1,528	59	15	517	24,439	.	14,678	9,080	81,117	Waterford.
1,192	114	858	29	240	731	17,144	.	8,260	42,368	84,696	Westmeath.
3,355	190	2,027	93	41	526	47,458	16	38,836	23,723	199,611	Wexford.
975	74	689	21	93	525	17,876	.	14,256	44,366	102,392	Wicklow.
											Provinces.
16,667	1,202	10,499	623	1,509	7,665	279,079	380	198,668	427,377	1,337,686	Leinster.
24,122	1,493	18,133	1,730	769	4,106	285,782	233	120,447	538,259	1,236,158	Munster.
5,391	435	7,690	2,076	325	9,065	411,480	100,205	289,835	300,172	1,710,380	Ulster.
5,859	105	8,184	229	3,561	3,437	186,934	263	32,108	275,732	646,787	Connaught.
52,039	3,235	44,506	4,658	6,164	24,273	1,163,275	101,081	641,058	1,541,540	4,931,011	Total.

TABLE II.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE

COUNTIES.	PRODUCE OF						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
ANTRIM,	22,872	1,220,463	15,873	90	187	25,357	788
ARMAGH,	24,077	741,324	702	182	1,423	594	192
CARLOW,	3,143	334,005	71,068	12	56	.	.
CAVAN,	7,057	478,181	430	60	1,105	.	12
CLARE,	12,416	206,990	7,955	48	15,230	537	.
CORK,	100,674	1,763,774	307,584	240	2,983	140	72
DONEGAL,	3,452	1,107,907	12,973	98	12,328	1,846	1,174
DOWN,	177,880	1,615,018	8,008	24	2,009	3,952	1,089
DUBLIN,	64,312	269,086	39,814	70	1,464	40	1,294
FERMANAGH,	10,519	234,818	112	120	2,726	56	20
GALWAY	40,768	631,739	38,307	58	23,233	60	120
KERRY,	17,866	380,125	38,820	70	6,323	60	13
KILDARE,	14,627	409,839	216,607	.	3,931	.	84
KILKENNY,	34,434	628,727	307,303	12	.	.	.
KING'S,	3,170	318,292	244,776	176	3,545	164	.
LEITRIM,	208	148,665	36	12	6,351	.	10
LIMERICK,	46,693	289,518	8,518	32	1,933	.	.
LONDONDERRY,	17,564	1,236,400	15,774	87	12,122	3,932	26
LONGFORD,	3,532	166,927	50	15	1,793	16	.
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	10,071	376,336	230,091	90	172	592	221
MAYO,	13,708	676,503	6,638	121	27,203	80	70
MEATH,	17,982	433,095	14,314	92	1,459	260	156
MONAGHAN,	8,524	519,728	11,638	33	1,153	664	13
QUEEN'S,	3,350	416,045	340,823	13	60	.	.
ROSCOMMON,	2,961	266,153	5,813	124	11,016	.	.
SLIGO,	3,271	285,723	6,989	51	3,568	12	.
TIPPERARY,	38,239	763,680	345,702	166	1,649	24	22
TYRONE,	20,004	1,302,343	348	44	3,555	435	36
WATERFORD,	10,125	537,117	28,437	84	600	.	.
WESTMEATH,	2,474	269,537	4,420	16	2,372	16	11
WEXFORD,	75,083	858,840	474,957	67	120	21,214	64
WICKLOW,	9,434	404,098	7,799	.	121	30	.
PROVINCES.							
LEINSTER,	241,612	4,884,827	1,952,022	563	15,093	22,332	1,830
MUNSTER,	226,013	3,941,204	737,016	640	28,718	761	107
ULSTER,	291,949	8,456,182	65,858	738	36,608	36,836	3,350
CONNAUGHT,	60,916	2,008,783	57,783	366	71,371	152	200
TOTAL,	820,490	19,290,996	2,812,679	2,307	151,790	60,081	5,487

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1894.

THE CROPS.										
GREEN CROPS.								HAY.		COUNTIES.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up in Rotation.*	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones of 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
102,451	148,756	4,346	449	3,730	5,224	223	528,079	115,214	128,936	ANTRIM.
66,765	78,636	4,914	280	1,975	1,115	78	281,555	70,857	57,348	ARMAGH.
20,895	73,458	11,015	1,085	6,509	96	682	36	32,190	42,584	CARLOW.
55,925	39,867	7,180	251	12,410	568	549	157,206	41,492	165,512	CAVAN.
34,650	62,563	36,491	922	16,175	194	202	120	11,853	258,670	CLARE.
185,897	517,140	195,174	6,333	46,919	18,092	4,007	6,548	125,605	262,707	CORK.
107,523	272,730	7,842	182	20,941	6,487	168	297,494	36,428	90,790	DONEGAL.
155,953	238,198	11,810	960	9,784	5,535	614	691,098	149,054	24,953	DOWN.
30,960	37,527	15,943	938	17,274	498	176	.	23,325	69,275	DUBLIN.
31,223	41,069	11,823	96	3,228	100	134	66,853	14,791	152,306	FERMANAGH.
92,915	143,536	35,730	356	24,161	362	17,833	242	26,815	198,006	GALWAY.
63,762	77,317	25,559	789	37,984	487	1,668	200	16,783	217,280	KERRY.
13,967	161,183	21,232	806	2,466	572	2,349	.	38,404	85,383	KILDARE.
35,111	158,923	29,614	765	15,876	320	177	.	58,597	94,042	KILKENNY.
27,410	137,383	22,788	622	7,441	406	4,851	.	24,594	81,694	KING'S.
32,575	15,552	4,608	136	14,822	306	18	2,347	1,968	141,622	LEITRIM.
43,406	72,288	28,253	2,035	24,844	270	468	60	18,256	299,287	LIMERICK.
111,575	270,320	4,139	467	5,218	812	147	503,074	80,105	33,944	LONDONDERRY.
24,298	20,090	4,179	139	10,093	178	142	918	10,445	82,139	LONGFORD.
36,747	121,963	8,409	430	2,165	1,350	128	9,498	34,598	16,093	LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.
96,950	93,617	12,163	122	24,906	692	1,137	8,635	25,737	112,110	MAYO.
23,788	96,403	19,581	1,229	4,973	395	603	2,390	31,088	143,612	MEATH.
41,971	68,390	7,457	144	4,207	542	152	279,759	56,931	44,523	MONAGHAN.
36,805	173,406	22,424	696	5,248	399	431	.	51,464	93,952	QUEEN'S.
46,466	49,230	12,650	62	11,109	180	3,220	.	10,736	178,220	ROSCOMMON.
39,002	34,791	7,282	109	11,065	75	18	369	13,160	92,141	SLIGO.
71,890	291,592	50,701	2,215	32,486	689	865	.	76,749	271,371	TIPPERARY.
110,350	223,206	8,289	363	7,445	1,566	71	604,270	88,579	102,733	TYRONE.
37,586	116,638	46,127	1,171	9,626	578	146	.	33,482	20,329	WATERFORD.
20,796	54,170	14,357	980	8,590	280	2,099	.	19,166	95,036	WESTMEATH.
50,089	298,194	51,108	1,801	16,333	803	275	480	118,705	62,255	WEXFORD.
23,463	91,358	15,004	677	5,020	260	700	.	36,854	96,486	WICKLOW.
										PROVINCES.
344,329	1,424,058	235,654	10,168	101,988	5,557	12,613	13,322	479,430	962,551	LEINSTER.
437,191	1,137,538	382,305	13,465	168,034	20,310	7,356	6,928	282,728	1,329,644	MUNSTER.
783,736	1,381,172	67,800	3,192	68,938	21,949	2,136	3,409,388	653,451	801,045	ULSTER.
307,908	336,726	72,433	785	86,063	1,615	22,226	11,593	78,416	722,099	CONNAUGHT.
1,873,164	4,279,494	758,192	27,610	425,023	49,431	44,331	3,441,231	1,494,025	3,815,339	TOTAL.

TABLE III.—SHOWING BY POOR LAW UNIONS THE EXTENT

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS									
	Corn, Beans, and Pease.									
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeyleix,	69	7,896	6,475	.	3	.	.	14,443	4,925	4,302
Antrim,	254	12,491	.	.	5	174	7	12,931	7,236	1,959
Ardee,	435	9,400	3,724	.	5	16	17	13,597	2,906	3,596
Armagh,	973	25,198	7	7	38	33	5	26,261	11,300	4,629
Athlone,	80	5,546	28	.	232	1	1	5,888	4,417	1,679
Athy,	309	12,234	14,884	.	25	.	.	27,452	4,213	8,278
Bailieborough,	15	7,009	1	.	1	.	.	7,026	4,027	741
Ballina,	12	5,883	68	1	146	1	7	6,118	5,306	1,226
Ballinasloe,	37	4,625	349	2	175	5	5	5,198	3,098	1,530
Ballinrobe,	641	5,215	50	.	87	.	.	5,993	4,665	1,712
Ballycastle,	3	8,342	500	6	.	225	9	9,085	3,922	1,697
Ballymahon,	75	3,758	3	.	22	.	.	3,858	2,838	953
Ballymena,	122	15,468	1	.	.	.	.	15,591	11,441	1,525
Ballymoney,	2	15,596	1	.	.	12	.	15,611	8,502	2,660
Ballyshannon,	69	3,000	2	1	129	41	14	3,256	3,789	759
Ballyvaghan,	107	313	370	.	4	14	.	808	697	277
Balrothery,	863	5,080	1,229	3	62	1	24	7,262	2,815	1,006
Baltinglass,	16	8,788	398	.	.	.	.	9,202	3,330	1,976
Banbridge,	267	22,635	3	.	.	22	15	22,942	8,751	3,348
Bandon,	358	8,193	453	.	3	.	.	9,007	3,008	2,841
Bantry,	497	1,470	4	.	13	.	.	1,984	2,248	627
Bawnboy,	16	4,525	.	1	16	.	1	4,559	4,923	331
Belfast,	112	3,608	33	.	1	2	.	3,756	1,500	1,045
Belmullet,	.	2,612	274	.	295	.	.	3,181	2,935	399
Borrisokane,	111	3,911	7,292	.	13	.	.	11,327	2,196	3,834
Boyle,	10	6,006	1	.	77	.	.	6,094	7,214	508
Cahersiveen,	.	2,890	.	1	37	.	.	2,928	3,605	606
Callan,	684	5,548	1,628	.	.	.	.	7,860	2,304	1,514
Carlow,	181	15,921	4,592	.	3	.	.	20,697	6,026	4,064
Carrickmacross,	317	8,424	587	.	.	.	.	9,328	4,557	1,537
Carrick-on-Shannon,	1	2,917	.	.	121	.	.	3,039	4,570	331
Carrick-on-Suir,	273	6,320	32	.	1	.	.	6,625	2,075	1,203
Cashel,	629	8,858	1,523	2	1	.	.	11,013	3,587	3,199
Castlebar,	176	5,567	17	.	266	.	.	6,026	5,253	924
Castleblayney,	23	15,439	.	.	29	.	.	15,491	6,767	1,729
Castlecomer,	24	2,519	1,055	.	.	.	.	3,598	1,955	903
Castlederg,	30	8,523	8	.	.	.	.	8,561	3,538	1,617
Castlereagh,	9	7,151	2	5	75	.	.	7,242	7,388	1,053
Castletown,	4	1,243	1	.	1	.	.	1,249	1,854	198
Cavan,	289	11,025	12	3	57	.	1	11,387	9,148	948
Celbridge,	669	3,980	172	2	10	.	15	4,848	1,509	1,113
Claremorris,	6	7,310	2	1	181	1	.	7,501	5,701	1,231
Clifden,	.	1,920	91	.	644	.	.	2,655	3,118	196
Clogheen,	1,105	6,999	6	.	7	1	2	8,120	3,640	1,596
Clogher,	165	10,997	1	.	8	7	1	11,179	4,645	1,614
Clonakilty,	983	4,126	1,616	.	2	.	.	6,727	3,414	2,239
Clones,	363	5,084	1	9	89	.	.	5,546	3,455	887
Clonmel,	563	3,814	16	.	.	.	.	4,393	1,939	1,005
Coleraine,	14	16,772	602	.	20	48	4	17,460	6,461	3,560
Cookstown,	538	13,310	1	.	145	.	.	13,994	6,782	2,302
Cootehill,	103	11,890	7	.	3	1	1	12,005	6,409	1,393
Cork,	160	16,597	2,598	.	5	4	4	19,368	5,455	4,945
Corrofin,	170	659	41	.	44	.	.	914	814	402
Croom,	598	2,660	110	2	19	.	.	3,389	1,919	802
Delvin,	15	3,421	11	1	15	.	.	3,463	1,555	973
Dingle,	34	2,291	243	2	193	.	.	2,763	2,437	511
Donegal,	39	4,381	1	.	43	14	.	4,478	4,442	711
Downpatrick,	5,202	27,440	42	2	69	32	5	32,792	12,183	5,509
Drogheda,	305	8,469	3,084	.	.	18	4	11,880	2,576	3,107
Dromore West,	52	4,157	396	3	78	.	.	4,686	3,330	1,119
Dublin, North,	972	2,664	458	.	20	2	45	4,161	1,850	339
Dublin, South,	276	2,020	68	.	.	.	1	2,365	989	315
Dundalk,	201	15,443	7,611	9	8	6	1	23,279	7,601	5,091
Dunfanaghy,	.	4,505	169	.	151	.	1	4,826	3,618	731
Dungannon,	336	16,101	3	3	87	14	.	16,544	8,267	2,618
Dungarvan,	140	6,152	565	3	24	.	.	6,884	3,207	1,454
Dunmanway,	390	3,559	1	2	49	.	.	4,001	3,125	1,401
Dunshaughlin,	144	2,211	6	.	5	1	.	2,367	1,033	665
Edenderry,	113	6,552	1,611	.	132	9	.	8,417	3,098	2,245
Ennis,	187	2,860	42	3	142	.	.	3,234	2,798	1,198
Enniscorthy,	1,429	21,053	9,554	1	.	5	2	32,644	8,458	6,631
Enniskillen,	151	7,095	1	1	69	2	2	7,321	5,813	1,109
Ennistimon,	65	616	4	.	234	1	.	920	3,383	462
Fermoy,	184	14,844	99	.	.	.	.	15,127	4,427	3,969
Galway,	479	5,904	709	.	476	.	5	7,573	6,257	2,232
Glennamaddy,	.	6,585	.	.	94	.	.	6,679	4,517	917
Glenties,	1	6,407	144	5	371	.	.	6,928	7,531	308
Gorey,	1,108	12,811	1,351	2	.	95	.	15,367	3,717	2,981
Gort,	992	2,708	1,088	.	25	.	.	4,813	3,308	1,364

OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1894.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

Green Crops.							Flax.	Extent for Hay only.		Total extent under Crops.	Poor Law Unions.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up in Rotation.*		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
621	28	198	27	8	234	10,343	.	7,737	11,450	43,973	Abbeyleix.
70	7	34	111	7	52	9,476	1,992	10,828	11,584	46,811	Antrim.
375	34	104	51	.	93	7,159	11	6,700	6,133	33,600	Ardee.
335	17	142	73	7	604	17,107	4,211	15,795	12,281	75,655	Armagh.
476	35	281	2	449	260	7,599	.	2,230	13,898	29,615	Athlone.
685	45	162	54	84	101	13,622	.	11,481	12,584	65,139	Athy.
34	4	192	13	27	148	5,186	1,518	3,653	4,803	22,186	Bailieborough.
173	6	280	29	9	56	7,085	160	1,357	5,031	19,751	Ballina.
386	9	267	20	570	56	5,936	.	1,394	15,418	27,946	Ballinasloe.
321	3	249	16	102	190	7,258	.	2,020	6,082	21,353	Ballinrobe.
18	.	93	2	.	48	5,780	1,459	4,289	1,118	21,731	Ballycastle.
283	14	264	15	6	130	4,503	1	1,663	11,660	21,685	Ballymahon.
56	1	97	38	18	222	13,398	6,143	12,796	8,200	56,128	Ballymena.
69	5	78	14	6	240	11,574	4,779	10,104	2,433	44,501	Ballymoney.
174	4	480	2	3	197	5,408	247	281	16,280	25,472	Ballyshannon.
123	.	47	.	9	26	1,179	3	242	1,824	4,056	Ballyvaghan.
267	158	65	14	6	117	4,448	.	3,230	12,048	26,988	Balrothery.
220	21	253	2	25	126	5,953	.	4,996	17,440	37,591	Baltinglass.
84	16	131	43	19	336	12,728	4,826	14,494	3,895	58,885	Banbridge.
872	45	138	52	7	52	7,015	6	4,650	5,001	25,679	Bandon.
177	17	275	63	9	31	3,447	.	1,219	4,269	10,919	Bantry.
99	8	448	2	.	98	5,909	7	439	14,161	25,075	Bawnboy.
69	15	186	43	1	402	3,261	149	2,921	5,728	15,815	Belfast.
4	.	191	.	.	28	3,557	.	164	1,963	8,865	Belmullet.
486	84	164	45	33	72	6,914	.	4,114	4,356	26,711	Borrisokane.
207	1	348	6	3	189	8,476	.	865	20,992	36,427	Boyle.
99	6	744	.	27	63	5,150	.	121	8,261	16,450	Cahersiveen.
286	18	307	1	.	108	4,538	.	3,712	11,970	28,080	Callan.
655	119	579	11	65	260	11,779	1	10,221	21,227	63,925	Carlow.
136	5	157	2	.	56	6,450	772	4,331	2,245	23,126	Carrickmacross.
159	3	238	.	2	76	5,379	.	174	14,199	22,791	Carrick-on-Shan.
498	24	328	10	.	175	4,313	.	3,168	4,574	18,680	Carrick-on-Suir.
658	64	441	21	5	56	8,031	.	5,738	14,640	39,422	Cashel.
106	2	317	2	1	194	6,799	2	1,656	6,278	20,761	Castlebar.
83	2	180	6	2	107	8,876	3,709	6,670	3,248	37,994	Castleblayney.
210	14	277	.	.	46	3,405	.	1,544	9,965	18,512	Castlecomer.
3	.	53	66	.	172	5,449	1,509	2,914	3,442	21,875	Castlederg.
141	2	404	12	8	289	9,297	.	1,863	14,627	33,029	Castlereagh.
63	2	170	.	.	13	2,300	.	84	3,016	6,649	Castletown.
300	10	505	31	39	351	11,332	798	4,454	24,224	52,195	Cavan.
340	22	49	8	13	128	3,182	.	2,812	11,732	22,574	Celbridge.
57	1	339	21	45	192	7,587	.	1,444	6,852	23,384	Claremorris.
149	1	134	.	.	30	3,628	.	148	3,211	9,642	Clifden.
200	17	376	6	1	48	5,884	.	4,408	3,842	22,254	Clogheen.
154	6	136	4	6	121	6,686	1,523	4,832	5,359	29,579	Clogher.
572	157	124	32	1	327	6,866	117	2,897	2,999	19,606	Clonakilty.
325	5	69	3	7	114	4,865	805	2,263	10,531	24,010	Clones.
182	24	336	1	.	33	3,520	.	2,190	4,060	14,163	Clonmel.
81	18	134	37	2	479	10,772	4,469	9,049	2,435	44,185	Coleraine.
140	6	42	12	1	292	9,577	3,518	6,365	6,681	40,135	Cookstown.
176	12	180	22	3	112	8,307	3,905	7,120	8,002	39,339	Cootehill.
2,535	93	444	160	52	352	14,036	56	8,656	14,593	56,709	Cork.
153	4	77	.	.	30	1,480	.	249	4,497	7,140	Corrofin.
320	47	125	7	3	28	3,251	.	1,682	14,600	22,922	Croom.
220	24	194	13	45	85	3,109	.	1,974	6,978	15,524	Delvin.
153	.	334	7	4	44	3,490	.	613	4,065	10,931	Dingle.
74	2	312	1	3	57	5,602	429	490	13,595	24,594	Donegal.
293	13	60	149	73	546	18,816	4,150	16,062	1,118	72,938	Downpatrick.
236	10	47	44	1	274	6,295	.	5,402	7,991	31,568	Drogheda.
233	6	97	6	.	50	4,841	14	1,551	2,973	14,065	Dromore West.
192	14	353	6	5	346	3,105	.	2,518	5,371	15,155	Dublin, North.
193	10	448	2	.	402	2,359	.	2,152	6,962	13,838	Dublin, South.
295	32	149	81	16	390	13,655	502	9,714	3,126	50,276	Dundalk.
12	2	175	44	3	59	4,644	180	954	672	11,276	Dunfanaghy.
182	11	142	28	.	378	11,626	3,795	9,572	7,240	48,777	Dungannon.
470	16	386	7	.	139	5,679	.	3,003	1,940	17,506	Dungarvan.
248	8	310	69	39	41	5,241	8	1,978	4,057	15,285	Dunmanway.
234	7	73	1	4	116	2,133	.	1,134	12,480	18,114	Dunshaughlin.
599	31	176	17	288	252	6,706	.	3,608	15,795	34,526	Edenderry.
585	40	228	2	7	79	4,937	.	1,288	16,386	25,845	Ennis.
833	41	634	23	23	205	16,848	.	15,480	2,609	67,581	Enniscorthy.
228	11	288	5	8	293	7,755	249	1,497	26,547	43,369	Enniskillen.
396	3	325	6	.	89	4,664	.	52	19,107	22,743	Ennistimon.
923	93	397	45	9	64	9,927	.	8,324	5,910	39,288	Fermoy.
549	7	358	.	190	87	9,680	9	2,141	4,787	24,190	Galway.
101	2	212	7	223	162	6,141	.	1,263	5,791	19,874	Glennamaddy.
3	.	253	2	.	71	8,173	4	219	14,991	30,315	Glenties.
553	23	287	23	11	103	7,698	.	7,405	11,560	42,030	Gorey.
394	4	216	3	62	118	5,469	.	832	6,376	17,490	Gort.

TABLE III.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS									
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.									
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
GRANARD,	6	7,791	8	.	26	.	.	7,831	5,866	1,261
INISHOWEN,	15	15,515	228	2	338	3	2	16,103	7,819	3,574
IRVINESTOWN,	30	6,642	4	.	26	2	.	6,704	3,377	922
KANTURK,	652	4,706	11	12	8	.	.	5,389	3,908	1,307
KELLS,	18	7,005	2	.	.	.	2	7,027	3,235	1,062
KENMARE,	.	1,777	.	.	33	.	.	1,810	2,699	364
KILKEEL,	567	7,067	30	.	1	.	.	7,665	4,914	1,316
KILKENNY,	584	6,475	5,794	1	.	.	.	12,854	3,747	2,390
KILLADYSERT,	150	1,089	12	.	161	.	.	1,412	1,743	341
KILLALA,	1	2,242	70	1	14	.	.	2,328	1,969	614
KILLARNEY,	183	5,560	9	.	27	.	.	5,779	5,264	1,392
KILMACTHOMAS,	10	4,673	44	.	.	.	.	4,727	1,457	1,003
KILMALLOCK,	277	2,611	7	.	2	.	.	2,897	3,229	470
KILRUSH,	169	2,354	26	1	392	.	.	2,942	5,479	830
KINSALE,	362	6,442	2,605	.	2	1	.	9,412	2,458	2,293
LARNE,	395	8,361	17	.	4	509	1	9,287	4,994	1,458
LETTERKENNY,	6	11,265	2	.	.	.	1	11,274	3,090	2,506
LIMAVADY,	44	20,290	343	6	585	160	1	21,429	6,469	4,973
LIMERICK,	202	4,927	206	.	94	1	.	5,430	4,750	1,776
LISBURN,	661	19,165	25	.	6	20	1	19,878	9,131	3,594
LISMORE,	154	7,215	28	4	38	.	.	7,439	3,038	1,531
LISNASKEA,	301	5,993	2	4	75	.	.	6,375	4,350	1,018
LISTOWEL,	237	5,250	469	2	130	4	1	6,093	5,435	1,475
LONDONDERRY,	95	29,071	15	.	4	82	4	29,271	7,126	7,742
LONGFORD,	124	5,307	2	1	109	1	.	5,544	4,756	852
LOUGHREA,	294	4,131	23	2	60	.	.	4,510	3,742	1,292
LURGAN,	1,119	11,907	293	8	55	40	45	13,467	7,288	2,189
MACROOM,	194	7,963	18	.	11	.	.	8,186	5,109	2,289
MAGHERAFELT,	822	19,774	2	1	80	4	.	20,683	12,594	2,752
MALLOW,	452	8,397	44	.	4	.	.	8,897	3,405	2,369
MANORHAMILTON,	4	2,510	.	.	75	.	.	2,589	4,014	432
MIDDLETON,	309	11,525	6,815	.	.	2	.	18,651	3,557	4,520
MILLFORD,	4	11,477	366	.	115	7	70	12,039	5,567	2,247
MILLSTREET,	206	2,312	.	.	8	.	.	2,526	1,956	717
MITCHELSTOWN,	205	3,590	19	.	.	.	.	3,814	2,963	642
MOHILL,	6	4,009	2	.	147	.	.	4,164	5,119	492
MONAGHAN,	111	16,935	7	1	27	27	.	17,108	7,399	2,914
MOUNTBELLEW,	15	4,423	13	2	41	.	.	4,494	3,721	887
MOUNTMELLICK,	34	10,694	9,025	.	2	.	.	19,755	6,558	5,778
MULLINGAR,	86	6,918	78	.	39	.	.	7,121	3,735	1,864
NAAS,	262	9,482	1,225	.	167	.	5	11,141	3,552	3,303
NAVAN,	161	3,564	6	.	9	2	.	3,742	1,596	884
NENAGH,	39	6,374	3,412	.	53	.	.	9,878	4,860	3,876
NEWCASTLE,	616	3,493	4	.	7	.	.	4,120	3,806	1,075
NEW ROSS,	954	18,197	9,341	.	2	16	.	28,510	6,963	7,383
NEWRY,	221	22,240	.	.	3	5	5	22,474	10,504	2,840
NEWTOWNARDS,	2,434	19,677	149	.	62	167	55	22,544	6,660	4,403
OLDCASTLE,	3	6,471	35	1	26	.	.	6,536	3,576	889
OMAGH,	9	27,965	5	.	35	.	.	28,014	10,559	3,727
OUGHTERARD,	353	2,185	341	.	213	.	.	3,092	3,221	386
PARSONSTOWN,	131	8,022	8,458	11	208	2	.	16,832	6,041	4,906
PORTUMNA,	485	2,006	284	.	40	.	.	2,815	1,808	875
RATHDOWN,	336	2,284	81	.	3	2	1	2,707	1,222	541
RATHDRUM,	330	10,759	333	.	5	.	.	11,427	3,700	2,592
RATHKEALE,	1,324	4,110	182	.	9	.	.	5,625	2,871	1,384
ROSCOMMON,	82	2,787	5	1	151	.	.	3,026	2,912	913
ROSCREA,	37	4,809	3,113	4	19	.	.	7,982	3,800	3,144
SCARRIFF,	42	1,606	30	.	116	.	.	1,794	2,171	553
SHILLELAGH,	46	10,059	438	1	7	.	.	10,551	3,635	2,591
SKIBBEREEN,	671	4,659	42	.	51	.	2	5,425	4,698	1,828
SKULL,	566	1,115	62	2	21	.	.	1,766	1,836	492
SLIGO,	161	4,837	14	1	82	1	.	5,096	5,249	930
STRABANE,	353	30,269	6	.	9	.	.	30,637	7,841	7,074
STRANORLAR,	12	9,000	.	.	2	.	.	9,014	3,252	1,532
STROKESTOWN,	37	2,332	3	1	289	.	.	2,662	3,659	483
SWINEFORD,	3	11,211	16	2	308	.	.	11,540	10,579	970
THOMASTOWN,	336	8,345	4,878	.	.	.	.	13,559	2,957	2,415
THURLES,	43	5,635	5,977	1	1	.	.	11,657	4,872	3,794
TIPPERARY,	266	4,521	93	6	38	.	.	4,924	4,528	1,337
TOBERCURRY,	.	5,488	.	.	35	.	.	5,523	4,760	575
TRALEE,	566	5,608	1,536	.	60	.	.	7,770	5,906	1,626
TRIM,	300	5,429	16	4	42	.	.	5,791	1,999	1,493
TUAM,	511	8,915	16	1	278	.	2	9,723	7,492	2,273
TULLA,	47	2,133	.	.	227	.	.	2,407	2,207	748
TULLAMORE,	70	9,221	6,049	.	43	.	.	15,383	5,174	3,855
URLINGFORD,	64	4,186	3,771	.	.	.	.	8,021	2,580	2,305
WATERFORD,	289	10,626	307	.	.	.	.	11,222	3,704	2,560
WESTPORT,	83	5,525	31	6	1,145	3	.	6,793	6,623	663
WEXFORD,	1,449	10,266	7,345	3	16	915	4	19,998	4,795	4,232
YOUGHAL,	197	5,954	2,195	.	1	.	.	8,347	2,282	1,898
TOTAL,	49,338	1,254,837	164,595	176	11,926	2,784	401	1,484,057	717,090	311,310

OF LAND UNDER CROPS FOR THE YEAR 1894—*continued.*

IN STATUTE ACRES.

Green Crops.							Flax.	Extent for Hay only.		Total extent under Crops.	Poor Law Unions.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up in Rotation.*		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
199	7	617	7	44	201	8,202	81	2,380	16,543	35,037	Granard.
86	4	509	312	5	113	12,422	75	3,441	1,002	33,043	Inishowen.
65	1	79	4	.	110	4,558	978	1,948	8,669	22,857	Irvinestown.
205	10	669	113	54	96	6,362	.	1,809	30,872	44,432	Kanturk.
169	17	89	6	24	180	4,782	59	3,945	9,650	25,463	Kells.
82	3	466	9	36	12	3,671	.	172	8,379	14,032	Kenmare.
204	3	55	5	8	163	6,668	2,181	4,354	358	21,226	Kilkeel.
324	24	455	2	11	120	7,073	.	5,438	12,899	38,264	Kilkenny.
223	.	170	.	1	116	2,594	1	47	9,493	13,547	Killadysert.
78	.	94	1	.	43	2,799	29	579	2,429	8,164	Killala.
187	9	1,120	28	47	75	8,122	4	1,484	19,797	35,186	Killarney.
456	12	169	.	.	30	3,127	.	2,028	859	10,741	Kilmacthomas.
212	12	378	.	.	59	4,360	.	688	29,318	37,263	Kilmallock.
640	10	471	2	8	91	7,831	.	67	19,576	30,116	Kilrush.
869	42	79	15	3	14	5,773	2	3,796	3,619	22,602	Kinsale.
44	2	25	36	1	94	6,654	327	7,185	11,340	34,793	Larne.
33	3	104	30	1	48	5,815	2,360	2,609	1,358	23,416	Letterkenny.
74	13	98	21	2	234	11,884	2,106	7,509	1,361	44,289	Limavady.
1,003	122	574	6	3	185	8,419	.	2,256	26,787	42,892	Limerick.
64	75	97	151	4	373	13,489	1,813	14,420	7,733	57,333	Lisburn.
415	24	374	27	1	102	5,512	.	3,361	1,640	17,952	Lismore.
292	4	87	11	7	145	5,914	755	2,766	14,801	30,611	Lisnaskea.
550	37	809	13	37	77	8,433	4	1,210	26,382	42,122	Listowel.
100	24	238	51	.	248	15,529	2,392	9,766	915	57,873	Londonderry.
174	3	413	2	8	251	6,459	4	1,929	15,400	29,336	Longford.
207	2	280	2	448	153	6,126	2	889	17,210	28,737	Loughrea.
156	21	36	143	1	202	10,036	187	9,823	8,495	42,008	Lurgan.
667	30	624	379	44	85	9,227	.	3,995	11,802	33,210	Macroom.
45	3	139	7	17	211	15,768	6,721	11,965	8,286	63,423	Magherafelt.
652	57	307	177	11	84	7,062	.	4,068	15,851	35,878	Mallow.
95	.	453	21	.	30	5,095	1	18	17,629	25,332	Manorhamilton.
1,889	45	160	49	5	71	10,296	.	6,201	5,568	40,716	Middleton.
91	3	380	104	6	133	8,531	1,266	2,152	1,059	25,047	Millford.
65	2	231	80	13	16	3,080	.	1,158	8,265	15,029	Millstreet.
238	11	328	.	.	62	4,244	.	1,424	10,118	19,600	Mitchelstown.
162	5	434	12	1	68	6,293	38	331	13,289	24,115	Mohill.
371	3	110	40	14	282	11,133	3,792	9,993	4,794	46,820	Monaghan.
295	2	198	4	318	34	5,459	.	877	10,884	21,714	Mountbellew.
598	31	230	22	39	299	13,555	.	8,721	15,304	57,335	Mountmellick.
463	38	325	7	114	308	6,854	.	3,500	18,747	36,222	Mullingar.
541	16	148	5	32	294	7,891	.	6,348	21,104	46,484	Naas.
197	17	87	4	7	92	2,884	.	2,247	13,624	22,497	Navan.
647	38	624	25	30	62	10,162	.	4,649	23,901	48,590	Nenagh.
255	14	376	9	26	65	6,126	2	849	24,054	35,151	Newcastle.
1,125	67	807	31	11	152	16,539	.	10,731	3,218	58,998	New Ross.
137	14	147	26	6	263	13,937	5,099	13,090	2,195	56,795	Newry.
201	40	216	294	5	314	12,133	2,057	12,364	2,004	51,102	Newtownards.
144	21	212	6	13	154	5,015	81	2,990	8,313	22,935	Oldcastle.
52	2	305	17	10	194	14,866	4,487	9,412	9,157	65,936	Omagh.
180	2	101	15	32	90	4,027	.	561	2,525	10,205	Oughterard.
868	28	369	22	185	356	12,775	.	4,477	16,295	50,379	Parsonstown.
245	6	133	5	276	20	3,368	.	691	10,873	17,747	Portumna.
163	15	51	15	.	547	2,554	.	2,269	6,554	14,084	Rathdown.
529	43	176	7	24	234	7,305	.	6,367	17,934	43,033	Rathdrum.
447	65	152	5	10	18	4,952	.	3,117	14,559	28,253	Rathkeale.
247	5	173	4	143	50	4,447	.	698	11,568	19,739	Roscommon.
572	16	304	6	26	204	8,072	.	4,020	12,842	32,916	Roscrea.
244	3	240	6	3	78	3,298	.	682	9,665	15,439	Scarriff.
295	12	374	5	44	51	7,007	.	6,256	8,211	32,025	Shillelagh.
674	30	385	112	14	88	7,829	30	3,940	4,564	21,788	Skibbereen.
225	1	191	54	72	19	2,890	.	861	2,410	7,927	Skull.
226	12	518	2	1	238	7,176	.	1,797	14,975	29,044	Sligo.
164	34	463	59	.	261	15,896	6,087	8,640	3,240	64,500	Strabane.
52	7	125	13	3	7	4,991	2,007	2,592	4,274	22,378	Stranorlar.
259	2	140	1	.	53	4,597	.	947	13,191	21,397	Strokestown.
37	.	432	30	2	402	12,452	1	2,187	5,894	32,074	Swineford.
247	8	299	16	1	27	5,970	.	5,772	4,257	29,558	Thomastown.
353	27	517	12	.	125	9,700	.	5,007	13,032	39,396	Thurles.
432	16	668	2	1	108	7,092	.	1,810	25,777	39,603	Tipperary.
52	2	270	.	.	107	5,766	.	1,203	6,555	19,047	Tobercurry.
744	11	889	28	41	175	9,420	.	2,279	25,533	45,002	Tralee.
398	41	91	5	41	153	4,221	.	3,039	14,962	28,013	Trim.
360	7	357	3	699	153	11,344	.	2,564	8,438	32,069	Tuam.
308	13	206	7	6	93	3,588	.	1,030	9,226	16,251	Tulla.
681	34	274	46	294	371	10,729	.	4,351	11,327	41,790	Tullamore.
218	8	274	1	13	74	5,473	.	4,143	6,100	23,737	Urlingford.
1,260	44	384	13	13	117	8,095	.	5,292	3,938	28,547	Waterford.
60	4	416	3	10	76	7,860	.	597	8,871	24,121	Westport.
1,131	64	559	20	5	140	10,946	16	3,716	7,599	47,275	Wexford.
663	61	188	22	34	170	5,318	.	2,518	1,931	18,114	Youghal.
52,039	3,235	44,506	4,658	6,164	24,273	1,163,275	101,081	641,058	1,541,540	4,931,011	Total.

TABLE IV.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
ABBEYLEIX,	1,713	142,160	103,507	.	48	.	.
ANTRIM,	4,476	202,986	.	.	50	4,176	119
ARDEE,	6,895	146,216	62,366	.	70	336	285
ARMAGH,	14,961	391,388	84	89	558	507	60
ATHLONE,	1,212	81,080	437	.	3,143	16	11
ATHY,	5,655	206,315	255,098	.	471	.	.
BAILIEBOROUGH,	214	92,902	16	.	15	.	.
BALLINA,	149	91,557	1,124	9	2,218	16	70
BALLINASLOE,	869	81,617	6,781	26	2,333	60	50
BALLINROBE,	8,664	82,596	778	.	1,117	.	.
BALLYCASTLE,	60	138,128	10,727	90	.	5,802	162
BALLYMAHON,	1,224	59,154	36	.	292	.	.
BALLYMENA,	3,241	337,505	18	.	.	.	.
BALLYMONEY,	38	248,336	18	.	.	240	.
BALLYSHANNON,	1,119	39,756	27	12	2,566	615	168
BALLYVAGHAN,	1,076	5,253	5,927	.	48	500	.
BALROTHERY,	17,179	99,794	24,815	42	759	16	384
BALTINGLASS,	284	137,244	6,085	.	.	.	.
BANBRIDGE,	4,290	320,621	49	.	.	432	225
BANDON,	5,968	151,957	8,410	.	42	.	.
BANTRY,	7,443	21,492	40	.	182	.	.
BAWNBOY,	282	53,922	.	15	199	.	10
BELFAST,	2,904	75,346	576	.	15	44	.
BELMULLET,	.	41,619	2,838	.	3,658	.	.
BORRISOKANE,	2,105	72,662	129,447	.	243	.	.
BOYLE,	125	98,117	12	.	1,157	.	.
CAHERSIVEEN,	.	42,078	.	14	454	.	.
CALLAN,	10,168	81,519	24,768	.	.	.	.
CARLOW,	2,613	245,920	71,569	.	42	.	.
CARRICKMACROSS,	4,591	111,092	10,648	.	.	.	.
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,	14	41,364	.	.	1,577	.	.
CARRICK-ON-SUIR,	5,636	145,762	641	.	.	.	.
CASHEL,	7,410	149,610	23,798	28	16	.	.
CASTLEBAR,	2,760	73,672	247	.	3,760	.	.
CASTLEBLAYNEY,	414	196,930	.	.	435	.	.
CASTLECOMER,	462	47,320	18,248	.	.	.	.
CASTLEDERG,	975	144,469	96	.	.	.	.
CASTLEREAGH,	126	86,883	32	70	935	.	.
CASTLETOWN,	72	17,450	10	.	4	.	.
CAVAN,	5,260	155,617	222	45	1,005	.	12
CELBRIDGE,	14,997	78,991	3,738	28	130	.	396
CLAREMORRIS,	88	115,816	22	10	2,743	16	.
CLIFDEN,	.	23,634	1,186	.	7,306	.	.
CLOGHEEN,	10,620	106,808	45	.	120	24	22
CLOGHER,	2,026	104,272	12	.	105	135	12
CLONAKILTY,	16,447	76,606	30,294	.	28	.	.
CLONES,	4,394	57,956	14	88	873	.	.
CLONMEL,	8,580	68,064	305	.	.	.	.
COLERAINE,	260	289,213	13,113	.	280	681	58
COOKSTOWN,	7,762	170,745	12	.	2,071	.	.
COOTEHILL,	1,493	153,726	121	.	45	20	13
CORK,	2,540	281,066	44,139	.	60	80	48
CORROFIN,	1,917	7,457	533	.	473	.	.
CROOM,	11,436	46,795	1,919	32	323	.	.
DELVIN,	300	49,854	143	16	179	.	.
DINGLE,	732	45,883	5,196	28	2,404	.	.
DONEGAL,	547	51,824	13	.	471	154	.
DOWNPATRICK,	103,427	420,676	683	24	906	895	73
DROGHEDA,	6,136	130,313	59,467	.	.	350	52
DROMORE WEST,	835	64,705	6,288	39	1,051	.	.
DUBLIN, NORTH,	23,456	62,121	10,232	.	660	24	522
DUBLIN, SOUTH,	6,316	45,538	1,290	.	.	.	4
DUNDALK,	3,524	211,323	122,491	90	102	66	14
DUNFANAGHY,	.	45,379	1,656	.	821	.	14
DUNGANNON,	4,659	195,833	36	33	826	210	.
DUNGARVAN,	2,653	101,526	11,294	36	192	.	.
DUNMANWAY,	6,746	60,529	18	30	847	.	.
DUNSHAUGHLIN,	2,754	41,277	78	.	106	20	.
EDENDERRY,	1,819	113,514	26,091	.	1,982	180	.
ENNIS,	3,971	58,282	900	36	2,102	.	.
ENNISCORTHY,	24,470	314,854	163,153	13	.	100	24
ENNISKILLEN,	2,113	89,526	14	10	867	28	20
ENNISTIMON,	787	9,777	41	.	2,919	17	.
FERMOY,	2,704	239,021	1,816	.	.	.	.
GALWAY,	6,059	75,605	8,682	.	4,015	.	50
GLENNAMADDY,	.	83,940	.	.	1,214	.	.
GLENTIES,	16	69,087	1,343	70	4,472	.	.
GOREY,	15,925	158,560	18,920	18	.	1,747	.
GORT,	13,202	44,481	17,526	.	350	.	.

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1894.

OF THE CROPS.

Other Crops.								Hay.		POOR LAW UNIONS.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not *Broken up in Rotation.*	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
11,514	40,654	7,279	293	1,057	231	56	.	18,588	28,954	ABBEYLEIX.
20,034	21,059	822	35	447	3,074	42	65,683	21,935	28,252	ANTRIM.
6,439	47,155	4,727	282	1,121	359	.	310	13,066	11,793	ARDEE.
27,554	43,961	2,938	104	1,325	616	56	136,956	36,617	33,980	ARMAGH.
10,721	19,506	5,580	280	2,809	17	2,251	.	5,199	34,220	ATHLONE.
6,920	109,290	8,986	539	1,179	450	548	.	23,447	27,412	ATHY.
7,365	7,754	608	32	1,776	91	189	42,988	10,658	15,007	BAILIEBOROUGH.
14,409	16,725	2,988	36	2,843	251	63	7,457	3,321	11,591	BALLINA.
7,419	24,428	5,702	94	3,552	100	3,643	.	3,579	38,617	BALLINASLOE.
12,462	21,996	4,302	16	3,125	64	751	.	4,669	15,759	BALLINROBE.
11,114	15,139	288	.	502	10	.	51,039	9,697	2,456	BALLYCASTLE.
7,684	8,714	2,449	109	2,449	144	48	35	3,644	29,344	BALLYMAHON.
26,616	20,287	515	5	578	604	108	249,858	27,336	21,122	BALLYMENA.
24,395	40,450	935	25	949	140	36	156,414	23,121	7,795	BALLYMONEY.
7,086	9,387	2,234	25	4,293	25	21	9,150	821	37,318	BALLYSHANNON.
823	1,943	876	.	401	.	63	90	519	3,938	BALLYVAGHAN.
10,707	15,144	3,757	652	888	252	48	.	5,319	21,461	BALROTHERY.
5,326	26,807	3,338	181	2,260	17	200	.	12,086	44,578	BALTINGLASS.
26,431	36,553	989	158	680	217	135	210,958	24,700	9,433	BANBRIDGE.
10,924	45,690	15,464	360	1,301	507	49	270	10,811	8,434	BANDON.
5,960	8,874	3,058	136	2,574	1,036	90	.	3,268	8,770	BANTRY.
9,185	3,819	1,091	64	4,835	20	.	190	1,393	43,336	BAWNBOY.
4,764	16,675	791	161	3,064	526	6	5,533	8,635	20,653	BELFAST.
6,984	2,658	26	.	1,002	.	.	.	533	4,583	BELMULLET.
5,749	53,398	7,290	722	1,989	269	212	.	9,927	11,703	BORRISOKANE.
19,915	5,835	2,201	5	3,181	30	19	.	2,240	59,044	BOYLE.
9,771	6,470	1,063	64	7,991	.	450	.	248	19,115	CAHERSIVEEN.
5,094	21,337	4,273	185	3,395	10	.	.	8,400	30,364	CALLAN.
15,250	58,314	9,346	1,129	4,969	95	682	36	21,989	50,163	CARLOW.
11,684	14,990	1,102	40	1,252	20	.	25,641	9,808	7,662	CARRICKMACROSS.
10,096	3,812	1,833	24	2,596	.	12	.	402	39,247	CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.
5,311	21,084	9,143	215	2,926	82	.	.	8,484	12,348	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
9,366	45,920	10,425	569	3,921	84	38	.	15,116	44,350	CASHEL.
8,710	11,197	1,351	16	3,687	12	5	52	3,880	13,232	CASTLEBAR.
12,286	11,932	668	16	1,440	70	21	123,264	13,860	7,464	CASTLEBLAYNEY.
4,378	9,584	2,958	84	1,917	.	.	.	3,851	23,981	CASTLECOMER.
9,237	22,989	18	.	366	528	.	57,770	6,021	9,562	CASTLEDERG.
15,124	12,701	1,350	16	4,031	120	56	.	4,556	40,234	CASTLEREAGH.
3,342	2,536	910	24	2,051	.	.	.	168	5,125	CASTLETOWN.
21,094	10,473	3,470	80	3,813	310	272	27,457	12,552	31,271	CAVAN.
4,628	15,417	4,477	168	598	86	108	.	6,078	24,112	CELBRIDGE.
15,479	16,436	864	10	2,807	97	270	.	3,715	19,993	CLAREMORRIS.
6,742	1,618	1,455	8	1,098	.	.	.	274	6,809	CLIFDEN.
10,325	22,462	2,560	157	2,041	28	7	.	9,886	8,260	CLOGHEEN.
16,488	19,145	1,854	48	1,064	36	42	44,983	10,523	13,954	CLOGHER.
14,110	37,992	11,159	1,884	1,486	561	9	4,332	7,533	6,066	CLONAKILTY.
8,155	8,147	3,166	37	603	30	42	23,666	5,570	30,680	CLONES.
5,340	17,446	3,176	123	2,850	5	.	.	4,546	10,347	CLONMEL.
20,882	59,111	1,508	194	1,364	381	14	151,208	24,021	6,495	COLERAINE.
20,479	27,968	1,917	48	198	96	7	105,077	15,723	19,899	COOKSTOWN.
14,123	17,547	2,282	99	1,414	157	18	135,402	19,060	24,190	COOTEHILL.
25,774	80,078	44,060	815	4,698	2,292	364	910	18,720	25,857	CORK.
1,674	4,048	1,683	24	677	.	.	.	602	9,072	CORROFIN.
4,688	12,194	5,374	508	1,036	70	42	.	4,290	35,797	CROOM.
2,986	13,290	2,959	192	2,241	83	302	.	3,995	15,092	DELVIN.
8,255	6,240	1,911	.	3,922	42	28	.	1,864	9,889	DINGLE.
11,095	7,596	987	18	2,554	10	21	18,475	1,181	35,828	DONEGAL.
42,972	65,748	3,394	104	504	1,148	407	145,120	33,676	2,035	DOWNPATRICK.
5,786	45,155	3,275	102	425	436	7	.	10,631	16,387	DROGHEDA.
6,741	14,062	3,273	30	861	36	.	294	3,319	8,113	DROMORE WEST.
9,510	6,137	3,821	72	4,007	78	40	.	6,061	11,685	DUBLIN, NORTH.
4,573	5,756	3,272	56	10,954	38	.	.	5,830	15,293	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
31,521	57,225	3,339	173	908	645	128	17,089	19,717	5,394	DUNDALK.
6,807	6,776	122	16	1,086	440	21	7,157	1,696	949	DUNFANAGHY.
17,388	29,457	1,998	88	841	82	.	109,268	22,536	18,981	DUNGANNON.
9,968	20,544	8,335	96	2,350	60	.	.	5,809	3,433	DUNGARVAN.
8,681	20,974	3,842	63	3,960	847	390	240	4,844	8,793	DUNMANWAY.
2,147	11,094	4,173	91	1,092	10	28	.	2,515	23,910	DUNSHAUGHLIN.
6,249	29,184	7,670	211	1,707	170	3,027	.	7,664	34,480	EDENDERRY.
4,436	15,448	7,771	326	1,907	6	20	.	3,993	45,124	ENNIS.
20,912	99,388	12,848	405	5,120	295	161	.	47,958	6,803	ENNISCORTHY.
12,715	13,620	2,892	66	1,843	25	64	6,172	3,900	66,317	ENNISKILLEN.
3,745	4,584	3,530	20	2,510	60	.	.	118	44,281	ENNISTIMON.
17,297	52,651	14,002	776	3,648	248	63	.	15,456	11,374	FERMOY.
18,377	24,213	6,682	54	2,809	.	1,065	198	6,002	11,031	GALWAY.
7,266	9,952	1,002	16	1,727	42	1,424	.	2,906	13,621	GLENNAMADDY.
13,383	3,531	42	.	1,678	20	.	120	589	25,084	GLENTIES.
7,561	36,993	6,808	177	2,346	211	67	.	22,454	29,647	GOREY.
9,594	18,325	5,516	28	2,843	18	406	.	1,990	15,360	GORT.

TABLE IV.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE PRODUCE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Corn, Beans, and Peasz.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peasz.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
Granard,	111	114,129	112	.	330	.	.
Inishowen,	240	196,578	3,735	28	4,718	54	24
Irvinestown,	562	81,358	56	.	326	28	.
Kanturk,	10,271	77,119	176	180	114	.	.
Kells,	344	111,390	32	.	.	.	26
Kenmare,	.	20,764	.	.	330	.	.
Kilkeel,	8,524	92,047	390	.	15	.	.
Kilkenny,	11,202	128,374	120,562	12	.	.	.
Killadysert,	1,725	15,147	192	.	1,650	.	.
Killala,	23	39,930	1,308	10	210	.	.
Killarney,	2,464	77,245	128	.	381	.	.
Kilmacthomas,	152	78,381	879	.	.	.	.
Kilmallock,	4,483	43,907	112	.	34	.	.
Kilrush,	1,595	26,266	258	12	3,609	.	.
Kinsale,	5,326	109,868	43,221	.	24	20	.
Larne,	8,747	166,409	306	.	56	14,181	15
Letterkenny,	96	156,931	32	.	.	.	12
Limavady,	769	350,477	6,691	72	10,530	3,032	13
Limerick,	2,907	75,479	3,810	.	1,188	20	.
Lisburn,	11,178	304,632	374	.	80	299	15
Lismore,	2,693	102,698	529	48	400	.	.
Lisnaskea,	4,852	73,234	28	40	1,006	.	.
Listowel,	4,576	112,473	6,307	28	2,133	60	13
Londonderry,	1,867	454,711	210	.	60	1,463	64
Longford,	2,389	64,224	28	15	1,441	16	.
Loughrea,	3,989	70,436	367	24	719	.	.
Lurgan,	16,110	169,372	4,904	104	940	471	540
Macroom,	3,202	123,723	288	.	144	.	.
Magherafelt,	14,958	290,352	32	15	1,267	80	.
Mallow,	8,590	159,071	872	.	48	.	.
Manorhamilton,	64	29,672	.	.	867	.	.
Middleton,	4,973	196,603	142,297	.	.	40	.
Millford,	64	136,759	5,969	.	1,765	140	892
Millstreet,	2,937	32,832	.	.	104	.	.
Mitchelstown,	4,058	70,981	304	.	.	.	.
Mohill,	96	60,866	24	.	2,210	.	.
Monaghan,	1,529	170,570	85	15	330	524	.
Mountbellew,	206	62,760	208	24	456	.	.
Mountmellick,	596	191,908	153,645	.	30	.	.
Mullingar,	1,542	131,191	1,299	.	801	.	.
Naas,	5,281	151,891	21,243	.	2,179	.	60
Navan,	3,137	61,554	102	.	144	40	.
Nenagh,	606	98,874	53,169	.	824	.	.
Newcastle,	8,307	49,700	64	.	105	.	.
New Ross,	15,555	301,032	179,654	.	20	224	.
Newry,	3,334	305,824	.	.	43	66	62
Newtownards,	44,395	335,280	2,398	.	976	2,559	777
Oldcastle,	52	96,311	679	20	400	.	.
Omagh,	112	390,923	60	.	460	.	.
Oughterard,	3,447	23,296	3,415	.	1,984	.	.
Parsonstown,	1,915	126,717	128,313	176	2,411	24	.
Portumna,	7,347	32,981	4,825	.	533	.	.
Rathdown,	7,629	40,573	1,749	.	45	30	12
Rathdrum,	6,867	190,337	6,355	.	55	.	.
Rathkeale,	18,798	66,594	2,669	.	135	.	.
Roscommon,	1,166	41,599	80	14	2,175	.	.
Roscrea,	519	81,657	45,573	49	281	.	.
Scarriff,	529	26,784	396	.	1,295	.	.
Shillelagh,	714	154,164	6,919	12	80	.	.
Skibbereen,	10,044	99,916	562	.	1,050	.	24
Skull,	9,249	16,324	966	30	336	.	.
Sligo,	2,354	70,742	195	12	1,195	12	.
Strabane,	4,766	431,525	72	.	108	.	.
Stranorlar,	144	96,441	.	.	22	.	.
Strokestown,	544	34,456	22	14	3,736	.	.
Swineford,	40	154,725	276	20	4,079	.	.
Thomastown,	4,707	139,224	80,564	.	.	.	.
Thurles,	733	89,168	86,798	18	17	.	.
Tipperary,	4,737	79,193	1,422	84	452	.	.
Tobercurry,	.	77,434	.	.	391	.	.
Tralee,	10,199	94,716	27,189	.	717	.	.
Trim,	4,927	98,248	220	72	614	.	.
Tuam,	5,436	145,122	265	10	4,537	.	20
Tulla,	614	32,906	.	.	2,902	.	.
Tullamore,	1,373	135,183	87,029	.	588	.	.
Urlingford,	1,539	75,272	63,199	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	5,957	217,439	5,452	.	.	.	.
Westport,	2,083	72,492	539	72	10,022	48	.
Wexford,	20,214	161,835	130,455	36	100	19,143	40
Youghal,	2,752	97,691	47,702	.	8	.	.
Total,	820,490	19,290,996	2,812,679	2,307	151,790	60,081	5,487

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1894—*continued.*

OF THE CROPS.

Other Crops.								Hay.		Poor Law Unions.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not *Broken up in Rotation.*	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones (14 lbs.)	Tons.	Tons.	
14,387	13,608	2,487	77	5,968	134	442	3,018	6,043	38,911	Granard.
21,962	52,960	1,028	32	6,493	4,674	35	2,183	7,119	1,849	Inishowen.
6,944	10,670	648	5	550	20	.	38,342	5,845	24,786	Irvinestown.
10,619	16,176	2,736	65	5,614	1,097	283	.	4,482	64,524	Kanturk.
7,799	19,770	3,193	127	1,301	60	168	2,360	8,545	23,426	Kells.
6,288	3,533	907	18	3,812	59	159	.	508	15,284	Kenmare.
24,770	13,917	2,492	24	495	35	40	84,248	11,370	801	Kilkeel.
6,460	37,012	5,702	200	4,671	20	77	.	14,941	30,468	Kilkenny.
2,262	3,956	2,746	.	1,529	.	7	30	128	27,302	Killadysert.
3,887	7,311	1,138	.	941	7	.	1,171	1,465	7,434	Killala.
13,528	19,400	2,275	75	8,039	163	332	100	3,695	48,854	Killarney.
3,696	16,223	7,774	128	1,131	.	.	.	5,233	1,705	Kilmacthomas.
9,163	7,016	3,279	94	4,571	.	.	.	1,576	78,404	Kilmallock.
8,450	11,492	9,623	100	4,375	20	56	.	202	59,582	Kilrush.
7,658	34,876	15,497	429	360	148	35	70	7,884	5,518	Kinsale.
10,491	23,392	699	14	290	145	7	14,142	18,006	30,855	Larne.
8,482	33,519	504	24	839	245	7	59,809	5,248	2,486	Letterkenny.
27,316	95,776	1,083	112	659	162	14	78,308	15,004	2,383	Limavady.
11,172	21,997	12,952	984	5,212	50	39	.	5,397	75,915	Limerick.
28,201	39,800	868	510	1,814	803	28	80,020	36,199	21,789	Lisburn.
9,207	28,556	7,633	251	2,375	295	8	.	6,418	3,235	Lismore.
10,164	19,270	6,356	20	1,020	55	28	27,945	6,910	41,274	Lisnaskea.
13,717	21,656	7,658	495	7,131	110	296	100	3,688	69,497	Listowel.
25,539	149,321	2,202	185	3,269	634	.	80,530	13,138	2,042	Londonderry.
10,731	8,214	1,776	39	3,837	14	50	140	4,453	37,140	Longford.
7,299	17,114	2,679	16	3,247	12	3,499	44	2,030	40,678	Loughrea.
22,608	23,350	1,444	158	188	995	9	5,894	23,717	24,108	Lurgan.
17,733	35,813	10,160	272	6,249	6,300	1,355	.	8,927	22,612	Macroom.
41,115	37,619	605	17	1,359	70	119	209,723	30,387	22,635	Magherafelt.
10,664	35,891	10,498	410	2,907	1,202	77	.	9,063	33,158	Mallow.
8,553	4,244	956	.	4,480	168	.	25	38	47,060	Manorhamilton.
15,896	77,096	36,377	391	1,843	752	35	.	12,842	9,348	Middleton.
18,842	32,299	1,247	24	3,531	624	42	39,512	4,528	1,864	Millford.
4,440	9,859	902	16	2,138	1,078	124	.	3,100	18,193	Millstreet.
8,352	8,541	3,002	136	3,776	.	.	.	3,789	26,073	Mitchelstown.
11,232	5,298	1,582	40	4,970	108	6	2,147	740	39,498	Mohill.
11,375	29,870	3,684	24	765	400	98	101,340	22,998	10,712	Monaghan.
6,915	9,441	3,037	16	1,920	28	1,718	.	1,566	21,846	Mountbellew.
17,783	94,704	8,994	224	2,323	154	319	.	22,105	34,835	Mountmellick.
8,784	22,130	5,863	393	3,486	70	1,087	.	8,501	39,631	Mullingar.
7,431	52,212	8,265	157	772	52	298	.	13,309	47,953	Naas.
3,735	13,586	3,243	158	966	40	49	.	4,605	30,980	Navan.
9,599	47,884	7,970	219	5,661	148	209	.	11,188	61,070	Nenagh.
8,834	14,390	3,610	104	9,562	90	325	60	2,290	60,794	Newcastle.
15,703	115,509	18,494	638	6,148	171	75	.	28,099	6,963	New Ross.
30,734	35,332	1,882	94	1,144	123	24	173,604	23,238	4,498	Newry.
22,144	63,000	2,804	257	3,620	3,365	22	87,483	34,628	3,364	Newtownards.
7,962	13,250	2,050	198	1,469	60	91	3,643	7,716	21,147	Oldcastle.
26,114	55,031	567	16	1,702	153	50	162,803	20,257	25,743	Omagh.
10,180	3,990	1,886	16	1,417	107	248	.	1,157	4,747	Oughterard.
12,424	64,238	9,630	233	3,467	143	1,097	.	10,588	35,928	Parsonstown.
3,849	8,847	2,565	48	986	35	1,312	.	1,670	24,251	Portumna.
5,238	8,307	2,995	129	615	239	.	.	4,993	12,897	Rathdown.
11,908	47,314	9,350	455	1,619	58	192	.	17,939	35,618	Rathdrum.
6,963	16,608	5,496	575	1,018	40	48	.	6,266	36,013	Rathkeale.
7,266	9,613	2,665	25	2,137	40	733	.	1,498	32,006	Roscommon.
8,864	38,616	6,878	124	3,749	51	182	.	9,314	28,490	Roscrea.
5,508	6,192	2,710	30	2,418	56	19	.	1,834	24,625	Scarriff.
8,212	34,715	3,466	100	2,647	45	308	.	14,830	15,737	Shillelagh.
14,981	25,782	12,940	374	3,444	1,098	104	726	10,398	9,900	Skibbereen.
7,274	8,006	4,219	12	2,266	870	397	.	2,462	5,246	Skull.
13,217	10,427	2,514	63	5,473	9	6	.	4,964	44,206	Sligo.
25,640	103,550	2,662	179	3,589	650	.	193,235	15,521	7,621	Strabane.
10,288	18,604	554	42	1,096	130	21	47,104	5,338	11,770	Stranorlar.
6,483	5,287	2,770	16	1,657	10	.	.	2,396	39,173	Strokestown.
25,210	10,596	419	.	5,702	237	8	30	6,066	14,959	Swineford.
6,844	36,127	3,475	85	2,426	160	7	.	12,148	8,802	Thomastown.
13,364	42,837	4,068	125	4,444	68	.	.	12,361	35,780	Thurles.
12,403	22,179	7,053	137	8,003	11	4	.	4,012	71,570	Tipperary.
6,736	6,227	655	16	2,653	.	.	.	2,647	15,866	Tobercurry.
12,923	23,825	12,245	137	7,699	143	417	.	6,804	64,020	Tralee.
3,937	21,737	5,656	529	1,108	35	205	.	6,473	35,368	Trim.
16,085	30,948	5,510	60	4,458	20	4,924	.	5,998	22,408	Tuam.
5,020	7,880	3,509	184	1,684	42	42	.	2,350	23,888	Tulla.
9,587	50,355	8,293	239	2,490	274	2,608	.	9,401	27,080	Tullamore.
7,690	36,214	3,746	104	2,588	10	100	.	12,102	17,632	Urlingford.
13,886	44,377	21,935	435	3,421	141	130	.	14,070	9,049	Waterford.
8,558	7,241	1,003	44	4,407	24	40	.	1,478	21,639	Westport.
11,293	62,545	16,836	618	4,350	166	35	480	27,576	20,939	Wexford.
6,558	28,634	11,175	411	1,158	136	140	.	4,504	3,278	Youghal.
1,873,164	4,279,494	758,192	27,610	425,023	49,431	44,331	3,441,231	1,494,025	3,815,339	Total.

TABLE V.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the Total Area under POTATOES in 1894, and the Extent in Statute Acres under each description of that crop.

COUNTIES.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	GENERAL NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED.															
		Champions.	Flounders.	Magnum Bonums.	Irish Whites.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks.	Kemps.	Scotch Downs.	American Roses.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	Leather Coats.	Green Tops.	Red Rocks.	American Whites.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	40,259	24,066	781	2,173	6,252	3,703	593	235	342	265	666	13	.	.	.	.	1,170
ARMAGH,	24,366	18,528	1,799	650	144	1,043	200	205	152	349	35	.	.	.	.	.	1,261
CARLOW,	8,661	7,747	568	.	.	17	33	154	106	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
CAVAN,	25,385	21,601	2,533	342	.	156	175	130	116	215	.	.	.	.	.	.	117
CLARE,	20,733	15,582	2,242	.	.	315	542	144	295	7	.	3	923	.	22	.	658
CORK,	53,684	43,443	3,867	3	.	174	226	262	216	12	4	.	1	.	.	.	476
DONEGAL,	41,603	26,605	2,243	1,318	2,643	529	2,130	158	333	301	30	1,229	.	.	31	54	4,004
DOWN,	45,109	24,389	1,470	9,618	61	2,554	429	254	356	713	1,342	.	.	.	.	.	3,923
DUBLIN,	7,346	4,783	210	38	.	31	143	1,661	140	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	322
FERMANAGH,	14,605	11,362	1,754	44	265	521	308	31	74	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	218
GALWAY,	40,325	34,884	3,518	.	.	171	592	146	238	13	.	.	.	232	.	.	531
KERRY,	24,635	21,929	1,448	.	193	78	342	85	54	4	.	.	18	.	.	.	484
KILDARE,	7,574	6,246	740	12	.	79	78	247	48	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	72
KILKENNY,	15,163	13,480	1,452	15	.	9	67	47	66	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
KING'S,	13,712	11,592	1,176	1	.	44	158	223	327	114	.	7	.	1	.	.	69
LEITRIM,	15,229	13,045	1,436	14	.	203	122	33	50	150	.	.	.	.	3	.	173
LIMERICK,	17,444	15,147	1,946	.	.	61	90	35	47	2	.	.	40	.	.	.	76
LONDONDERRY,	31,037	18,901	1,727	2,257	2,701	2,149	628	101	113	397	215	8	.	.	.	.	1,840
LONGFORD,	10,404	9,011	1,018	31	.	82	24	47	72	88	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	10,637	8,026	1,073	539	.	159	208	250	57	66	.	2	.	.	.	.	257
MAYO,	43,006	37,889	3,245	6	.	123	269	70	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,365
MEATH,	10,431	8,597	880	50	.	47	196	370	123	40	.	.	.	.	3	3	122
MONAGHAN,	20,957	17,239	2,448	72	.	372	322	95	151	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	214
QUEEN'S,	14,356	12,418	1,161	21	.	44	88	116	238	193	.	.	.	.	.	.	77
ROSCOMMON,	21,331	17,842	2,575	13	31	75	118	51	54	99	.	.	.	48	.	.	425
SLIGO,	17,777	15,107	1,753	25	3	199	172	81	36	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	398
TIPPERARY,	27,951	24,655	2,629	2	.	88	232	137	120	44	.	.	.	2	11	.	31
TYRONE,	40,464	27,009	3,299	339	4,964	1,629	1,038	108	201	300	.	409	.	.	31	.	1,137
WATERFORD,	12,522	11,574	778	.	.	15	58	30	38	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
WESTMEATH,	9,381	7,899	1,047	13	.	37	75	102	150	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
WEXFORD,	21,512	18,868	1,478	57	.	44	155	155	348	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	352
WICKLOW,	9,486	8,210	391	10	.	27	85	627	34	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	62
PROVINCES.																	
LEINSTER,	138,663	116,877	11,194	787	.	620	1,310	3,999	1,709	734	.	9	.	1	3	3	1,417
MUNSTER,	156,969	137,330	12,910	5	193	731	1,490	693	770	72	4	3	982	2	33	.	1,751
ULSTER	283,790	189,700	18,054	16,813	17,030	12,656	5,823	1,317	1,838	2,612	2,288	1,659	.	.	62	54	13,884
CONNAUGHT,	137,668	118,767	12,527	58	34	771	1,273	331	417	265	.	.	.	280	3	.	2,892
Total of Ireland, 1894,	717,090	562,674	54,635	17,663	17,257	14,778	9,896	6,390	4,734	3,633	2,292	1,671	982	283	101	57	19,944
Per-centage in 1894,	100·0	78·5	7·6	2·5	2·4	2·1	1·4	0·9	0·6	4·0							
Total of Ireland, 1893,	723,735	572,635	53,269	17,851	16,299	15,821	10,497	6,198	4,887	2,993	2,423	1,219	293	214	114	94	18,878
Per-centage in 1893,	100·0	79·1	7·4	2·5	2·2	2·2	1·4	0·9	0·7	3·6							

BEE-KEEPING STATISTICS FOR THE SEASON 1893.

TABLE VI.—Showing, by Counties and Provinces, the Number of STOCKS in the middle of May, 1893; the Number of SWARMS during 1893; the Number of STOCKS at the beginning of Winter, 1893, and the Number brought through Winter, 1893-94; with the Quantity of HONEY produced, and of WAX manufactured.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Stocks in the middle of May, 1893.		Number of Swarms during 1893		Number of Stocks at beginning of Winter, 1893.		Number of Stocks brought through Winter, 1893-94.		Run Honey produced in 1893, in lbs.		Section Honey produced in 1893, in lbs.		Wax manufactured in 1893, in lbs. (Quantity of Wax refined or converted into the Bees-wax of Commerce or Household use.)	
	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	Wax from Hives having Movable Combs.	Wax from other Hives.
LEINSTER PROVINCE.														
Carlow County,	195	100	86	63	222	105	167	81	323	402	2,327	129	18	10
Dublin „	131	34	54	28	130	32	113	32	677	222	2,103	.	2	.
Kildare „	169	214	83	138	176	215	151	188	673	1,032	2,350	824	11	36
Kilkenny „	355	955	238	1,053	440	1,102	333	884	2,768	10,999	4,889	3,110	106	74
King's „	155	411	81	296	160	433	146	383	1,306	4,350	1,792	1,563	19	178
Longford „	30	126	20	99	48	132	25	118	60	1,223	45	90	.	8
Louth and Drogheda, County of Town.	91	107	33	74	95	116	81	107	622	1,091	1,165	30	.	28
Meath County,	331	293	157	238	355	305	315	275	1,419	1,460	5,780	475	30	10
Queen's „	136	253	91	202	149	257	141	235	544	1,875	1,493	92	2	46
Westmeath „	94	311	49	247	105	348	98	303	877	2,637	1,392	1,894	.	33
Wexford „	280	463	185	408	323	525	275	400	730	3,037	3,137	467	68	92
Wicklow „	198	149	157	155	193	177	168	134	979	632	1,647	87	15	9
Total, . . .	2,165	3,416	1,234	3,001	2,396	3,747	2,013	3,140	10,978	28,960	28,120	8,766	271	524
MUNSTER PROVINCE.														
Clare County,	173	253	122	244	192	268	188	243	1,641	3,437	1,953	768	98	56
Cork „	557	896	418	1,078	600	994	523	874	2,447	9,571	7,400	4,896	350	155
Kerry „	164	215	79	225	156	253	153	236	464	2,114	2,453	3,377	31	27
Limerick „	470	406	279	359	476	438	476	381	3,252	3,956	7,949	979	65	61
Tipperary „	442	473	211	357	427	523	396	477	2,857	3,169	7,682	2,280	92	145
Waterford „	137	344	86	432	148	366	137	342	1,316	5,201	3,292	2,733	90	42
Total, . . .	1,943	2,587	1,195	2,695	1,999	2,842	1,873	2,553	11,977	27,448	30,729	15,033	726	486
ULSTER PROVINCE.														
Antrim County,	317	275	194	219	339	306	314	270	1,601	1,471	2,822	407	157	31
Armagh „	148	194	101	165	151	194	120	159	750	970	1,084	528	42	27
Cavan „	116	203	65	133	111	213	95	184	276	1,015	1,087	271	96	28
Donegal „	306	499	218	414	341	527	271	407	1,616	4,886	2,116	967	44	46
Down „	617	282	304	206	665	343	548	247	3,950	1,378	6,178	310	42	32
Fermanagh „	51	346	33	251	59	366	51	303	278	1,967	437	414	26	47
Londonderry „	193	155	119	143	226	177	192	136	1,104	983	1,120	166	4	9
Monaghan „	115	246	96	217	125	285	109	248	530	1,079	1,318	1,038	69	55
Tyrone „	341	373	211	300	371	372	320	328	2,815	3,860	4,993	1,993	35	24
Total, . . .	2,204	2,573	1,341	2,048	2,388	2,783	2,020	2,282	12,920	17,553	21,155	6,094	515	299
CONNAUGHT PROVINCE.														
Galway County,	442	290	234	273	491	341	468	269	3,901	3,202	6,142	1,981	95	95
Leitrim „	31	112	5	75	32	137	20	105	120	559	141	498	8	18
Mayo „	66	62	34	25	73	34	66	59	257	321	982	1,215	14	.
Roscommon „	120	183	92	219	137	213	116	179	431	2,963	2,789	705	14	97
Sligo „	77	64	64	55	85	69	75	53	316	679	1,355	73	5	21
Total, . . .	736	711	429	647	818	794	745	665	5,025	7,724	11,409	4,472	136	231
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	7,048	9,287	4,199	8,391	7,601	10,166	6,651	8,640	40,900	81,685	91,413	34,365	1,648	1,540

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS;

IN REPLY TO A CIRCULAR DATED 29TH OCTOBER, 1894, ON THE PROBABLE CAUSE TO WHICH THE GOOD OR BAD YIELD OF THE VARIOUS CROPS IN EACH OF THEIR DISTRICTS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

CARLOW COUNTY.—*Bagenalstown D.*—The crops have been very good and plentiful, except the potato crop, which is both small and bad. I believe the great amount of wet weather in the early part of the season caused this. No special injury has been done to any crop by "fungi" or "insect." *Carlow D.*—The only crops of importance are potatoes, oats, and hay. An excessive rainfall prevailed throughout the spring and summer until the end of August. The weather then cleared up, and hardly any rain fell in September and the first three weeks of October. The potato crop suffered much from early frosts and subsequent rain. It is deficient in quantity, and the quality is bad too. Oats were well saved in the favourable weather for harvest operations, and the crop is abundant and good. The hay crop is also a large one, and some of it was saved in good condition, but much was greatly damaged by rain.

DUBLIN COUNTY. *Balbriggan D.*—Cereal crops have been good, the yield has been a good average one on the whole, though frequent rains during harvesting time caused damage and difficulty in the saving of the crops. Turnips and mangolds have been a fairly good yield; the potato crop has not been satisfactory, there has been rather more than the usual damage done by the blight, and the difficulties in getting this crop out of the ground owing to rains will further reduce the yield; late frosts and cold since spring time have much retarded growths and affected the returns of crop. Insects and fungi have not as far as known caused damages. *Chancery Lane D.*—The potato crops of nearly all kinds are not so good as last year, owing principally to the very hard frosts in the month of May, which cut away the growth, also there is a greater portion decayed in the ground. The carrot crop has not been so good, as it suffered from the effects of the fly in its early growth. The hay crops of different qualities are better owing to the weather being favourable to the class of land in this district. The other crops are much about the same. *Kingstown D.*—The general yield of all crops is scarcely up to the average of former years. Owing, it is believed, to the excessive rains, corn crops suffered severely from being knocked down early in the season, and did not ripen properly, while the potato crop is one half black, the early blight being brought on in like manner. Hay is somewhat increased, say half a ton per acre, and fairly well saved here. There is no complaint of the ravages of insects or fungi in this district. *Rathmines D.*—The average yield of crops grown in the Electoral Divisions of Rathmines and Donnybrook is about the same as last year. The farmers in those districts say there is no exceptional circumstance this year affecting their crops. Of course this district is no guide to other places, as the crops grown are in gardens and small plots of ground, which are almost a hotbed of manure. *Clontarf D.*—The only crop which calls for any special remark is the potato crop. In the early part of the season this crop promised to be very abundant, but towards the close of the summer the cold and wet weather had a serious effect on it, so that it is slightly below the average of other years from the cause stated. There was no special injury from insects or fungi in this district. *Dundrum D.*—The only crops that appear to be short in this district seem to be turnips and potatoes. Potatoes are a small crop owing to the late frosts in the spring. Turnips are small owing to the very dry autumn. *Lucan D.*—The rate of produce was about the average this year, except that the quality of the hay was injured by the heavy rainfall. The early potatoes were seriously injured by late frosts, and the reports at present regarding the late crop are not favourable. No special injury from insects or fungi has been reported.

KILDARE COUNTY. *Athy D.*—Hay and corn crops were good owing to the damp season during the period of growth, but suffered a good deal owing to the same cause during early harvest. The dry weather during the later portion of the harvest season was favourable to corn, but unfavourable to root crops. As far as I know there was no special injury caused by insects or fungi. *Kildare D.*—In general the grain crop has been very fair, but on account of the wet not so good as last season. Potatoes have been a good deal affected by the rain. Turnips and mangolds generally good. Hay good crop. *Naas D.*—The good yield of oats this year is undoubtedly due to the fine weather in September, at the time when the crops were being saved. Potatoes are in most places a bad crop owing to the wet weather experienced during the summer; in any places where the soil is of a damp nature the yield is very poor both in quantity and quality. All other crops are satisfactory. *Robertstown D.*—The potato crop both in upland and bog has been decidedly below the average of the past five years. They were cut away by the late frosts of May, but the real harm was caused by the rain of July and August. I do not, however, apprehend anything like a famine. The grain crops in general have not thrashed out as well as was expected, but there is a good yield of an average grain, and an exceptional supply of straw. There is an abundant supply of both old and new meadow hay, but owing to the wet summer, badly saved, except in rare instances, and there is very little prime first-class hay for the market. Quantity, and the fact that labour was cheap, will, however, make up for the quality. Taking crops all round, the year is a fair one.

KILKENNY COUNTY. *Callan D.*—The bad yield in the potato crop is owing to the frost in May last, a wet summer, and early blight. All other crops sown returned a fair yield, and there is no reported injury to crops from insects, fungi, or weeds. *Castlecomer D.*—Wheat is not extensively cultivated, and what was sown is not up to the average owing to the wet sum-

mer. Oats—The wet summer affected this crop also. There is an abundance of straw, but the yield is not up to the average. Barley—This crop is only cultivated in one portion of my district. The yield is not up to the average owing to the dampness of the season. Potatoes—This crop has been very seriously damaged by the wetness of the summer, and the frost of the night of the 20th of May last caused great injury to potatoes that were planted early. The blight set in early, and late sowings did not come to maturity. A great deal of the tubers are diseased. No injury has been done to the crop by insects or fungi. Turnips and mangolds—These crops promised well in the early part of the season owing to the dampness of the summer, but the excessive moisture told against them ultimately, and the yield is not up to the average. Cabbage—This crop did not turn out as well as I expected. The damp season has told also against this crop. Hay—This crop has exceeded the average as to yield, but the quality of a large portion of it has been greatly deteriorated by the excessive moisture. Rye grass has been fairly well saved, but old meadows suffered very much and were saved with difficulty. Hay is selling in this locality at from £1 5*s*. to £2 per ton. I have enumerated all the crops that are cultivated in this district. *Johnstown D.*—The potato crop is only a half one owing to the very wet season. As regards the barley and wheat crop it is not as good as in last and former years, only fair, owing to the humidity of the season, while the same reason for the failure of the turnip crop, which is only poor, applies as in the case of the potato. I have not heard that insects did any great harm to the crops, but there is a weed commonly called "preshaw" which is to be found pretty plentiful through district, and might have impeded the growth of the different crops, but I haven't heard any general complaint regarding it. *Kilkenny D.*—The crops in general have been fairly good this year, except the potato crop, which is not a very good one owing to the blight having set in before the tubers were well grown. There has not been any injury to crops from insects in this locality this season. *Pilltown D.*—The potato crop, which in May last promised a good yield, is now only middling, and I may say a bad crop. The frost, wet season, and early blight caused much damage, so that there is little over half the return of last year. Turnips also suffered from the wet season, and gave only a poor return. A bad grain yield is also noticeable, attributable to wet season, but good straw. In this respect oats, barley, and wheat are not up to the average of previous years. Hay, old and new, cabbage, and mangolds are very fair crops, but owing to wet season the first-named was badly saved. To the unfavourable weather is principally due the bad yield this year, no damage being attributable to insects, fungi, and weeds. *Thomastown D.*—Most of the crops were above the average, especially the hay and straw yield. All grain crops good, though some of them did not mature sufficiently for want of heat. Root crops were also good with the exception of the potato crop, which is under the average, the tubers in some places being much diseased owing to the wet season.

KING'S COUNTY. *Banagher D.*—There is not much wheat grown, but what there is of it is a fair crop. There is a fair oat crop. Rye, beans and peas not largely cultivated but the produce is fair. Barley is a good crop. Potatoes are not a good crop this year and only yield half last year's average. Mangolds are a poor crop, but turnips are good. Cabbage, vetches and rape good. There are splendid hay crops. No flax cultivated. *Edenderry D.*—The crops generally, the potato crop excepted, may be said to have been in or about the average. Owing to the early frosts and continuous wet weather the potato crop here has turned out a very bad one—scarcely up to half the average yield of good tubers. Many complaints are heard also about the turnip crop. Here again the wet weather at the time the crop had to be got in and the consequently bad condition of the ground is blamed. The hay crop was heavier this year than last, and with this result the wet summer is credited. Nothing is heard about injury due to insects and fungi. *Parsonstown D.*—With the exception of oats barley and potatoes, the crops are good. Oats and barley are not as good as last year owing to the continued coldness and dampness of the weather, and potatoes from the same cause are not nearly up to last year's yield. The year has been most unfavourable to the potato crop generally. No special injuries have been done to crops by insects or fungi in this district. *Shinrone D.*—The rate of produce of the various crops is considered bad with the exception of hay which was a fairly good crop. The bad yield in the grain crops is attributed to the wet season, and in the potato and other root crops to the May frosts and wet season. There was no special injury done to any of the crops in this district by insects, fungi, or weeds during the past season. *Tullamore D.*—The cause of the bad yield of the potato crop arises from the injury sustained from frost in the early part of the year, and also from the very wet summer, which did not at all favour the growth of this crop. There has been no special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during past season.

LONGFORD COUNTY. *Ballymahon D.*—Oats—This is a good crop generally. Wheat—Very little of it in the district, but is a fair crop. Barley—A good crop but very little sown. Bere and Rye—Small complement sown, but is a fair crop. Beans and Peas—Small complement, but is a fair crop. Potatoes, all kinds—The yield is somewhat below the average. Those sown early were injured by frost, while those not over ground when the frost came are a good crop, but the late sowing owing to wet season grew to tops which were cut down by blight before they came to proper maturity. Turnips—This crop was also injured by frost and in many instances had to be sown a second time, and the yield is below the average of other years. Mangel wurzel—Also under the average owing to injury by frost. Carrots—Sown in small quantities and is a fair crop. Cabbage—A fair crop. Vetches and Rape—Little sown, but is a reasonably good crop. Flax—Small complement, but is a fair crop. Hay—This is a fine crop, well saved and considerably above the average; the wet season favoured its growth. Insects, fungi and weeds do not appear to have done much injury to the various crops, as the farmers do not complain on this account and attribute unfavourable yield to frost, rain and early blight. *Granard D.*—The potato crop has shown a decrease as compared with last year owing to the wet season. The yield is inferior and the quality of the tubers is bad. Wheat is little grown. Oats is a fair crop, as the weather became good previous to ripening of this crop. Hay is plentiful, but slightly damaged owing to rainy weather while in process of saving. Turnips and mangolds are a fairly average crop. Flax is not much grown. No injury to crops from insects or fungi has come under my observation except that potatoes have suffered from blight. *Longford D.*—The bad yield of the various crops this year is due to the very wet weather in months of July and August. Hay seems to be the only crop that did not suffer in that respect. The bad yield in potato crop is attributed to May frost, and the early appearance of blight before the tubers had matured. This crop was seriously injured by the very wet harvest weather. The crops have not suffered any injury from insects or fungi.

LOUTH COUNTY. *Ardee D.*—The only crop which has not come up to the yield of last year is the potato crop. The farmers attribute the cause to the unusual

amount of rain which fell during the season. There have been no complaints with reference to injury to crops by insects or fungi. *Collon D.*—Wheat is not sown. Oats not quite so good as last year owing to late ripening. Barley crop fair, not extensively sown. Potatoes suffered from frost and a hail-storm in May, and again from early blight, and are in consequence a light crop. Turnips are not so heavy a crop as last year, as the weather was dry and harsh when they were coming up, which necessitated, in many cases, two sowings. Mangel wurzel is fair, but little sown. Hay has been a good crop. Flax not sown. *Drogheda D.*—The large yield of hay and oaten crops and barley may be attributed to the moisture in early part of the summer, and the exceedingly fine weather later on in the season. Potatoes were likewise benefited by this fine weather, but it had an opposite effect on the turnip crop as the ground was too dry at the time moisture was required. The same remarks apply to carrots and mangolds. There has been no injury from insects or fungi. *Dundalk D.*—Some of the people continue cropping the land for years without any rest, which is the cause in many respects of a poor yield. The land here is of a gravelly nature, and would require occasional showers of rain during the season in order to produce an average crop. Of course the present year was quite different, as there was a continual downpour of rain for six or eight weeks which damaged many of the crops. I have discovered no injury to the crops from insects or fungi.

Meath County. *Athboy D.*—All the crops with the exception of the potato crop are good. No doubt the long spell of wet weather during the late summer and early autumn accounts for the fact that nearly half the potatoes are either too small for use or rotten. *Dunshaughlin D.*—The crops grown during the current year were up to the average of previous years with the exception of the potato crop, which indeed gave a poor yield, and which is principally attributed to the rainy season. Hay and oats were excellent crops, owing to season turning favourable towards them at opportune periods. The same is attributed to turnips and to other green crops. There has been no special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season, the latter of which is scarcely known. In like manner weeds were not injurious to farm crops, owing principally to the high state of cultivation in this part of the country. *Kells D.*—The rates of produce of the various crops represent a good average. There does not appear to be a bad yield as regards any particular crop, and in cases where the return is anything inferior, it is due principally to a wet season. No material injury has been caused to crops by insects or fungi during the year. *Navan D.*—I beg to state that the cause of the bad yield in the potato crop is due to frost in the spring, and the blight coming on at the end of July, before the tubers came to maturity. The turnip crop suffered in consequence of wet and frosty weather at the time of sowing, and the absence of heat in autumn. Grain of all kinds is below the average from same cause. Hay is plentiful owing to the wet season. There has been no injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during past season. *Slane D.*—The oat crop was below the average, owing to continued wet weather in July and August. The potato crop is a bad yield, due chiefly to heavy frosts in May and the damp season generally. Mangolds are a good yield, and a damp season suits them. Meadows were heavy, this also may be attributed to the damp season. Turnips are a bad yield, attributed to heavy rain immediately after sowing, which injured the seed and produced the fly. No complaints are made of insects, fungi, &c., except the fly in turnip crop. *Trim D.*—All crops were good. Potatoes were light in yield but "fairly" healthy. I have heard of no complaints as to insects and fungi.

Queen's County. *Abbeyleix D.*—I believe the inferior yield of potatoes is due partly to the severe frost of the 20th May, and partly to the wet cold summer which never allowed the tubers to mature properly. I cannot discover that any injury was done by insects or fungi, as in the majority of the crops the yield was quite up to if not above an average. The barley crop which is much grown here was considered inferior for malting purposes, owing to its dark colour, which is to be accounted for by the wet summer. *Ballylinan D.*—Potatoes generally are a very poor crop, due chiefly to the wetness of the spring and early summer. Barley is somewhat below the average from the same cause. The other crops are good. No special damage has been caused by insects or fungi. *Maryborough D.*—The produce of the crops has been in general below the average, potatoes particularly so, oats and barley to a less degree, while hay, though abundant, has not been well saved. This results from the coldness and inclemency of the summer months, and the late severe weather has had an ill effect on harvest operations. No special injury from insects or fungi has been reported. *Mountrath D.*—The various crops have produced a bad yield, which may be attributed to the very inclement seasons, particularly in the months of June, July, and August, this district being almost of a boggy nature and some parts thereof of a mountainy nature. The potato crop has not been yet dug, but will undoubtedly be a very poor yield compared to former years owing to the bad season, and from the blight which struck them early in the months of June and July. I have no remarks to offer as regards injury to crops by insects.

County Westmeath. *Ballynacarrigy D.*—Hay, oats, turnips, mangolds—the produce has been fairly good. Turnips have been slightly injured by an insect known as the fly, and it is not up to the average crop. About the potato, this crop is neither in quality nor quantity what it used to be in former years. It suffered greatly in the early frosts, and later on by the summer rains. *Castlepollard D.*—The yield of crops has been on the whole very good, with the exception of the potato crop which is decidedly bad, due to the blight caused by the frost in the early part of the season, and the wet weather of July and August. No special injury from insects or fungi. *Delvin D.*—As regards the harvest just concluded, with the exception of potatoes, the crops are good as a general rule. The frost in the early season spoiled the prospect of good potatoes which is a bad crop nearly everywhere, the roots being small and a large proportion of them black. There is no sign of injuries by insects or fungi. The pamphlet thereon was duly received and proved very interesting. *Kilbeggan D.*—The yield of the various crops, with the exception of the potato crop, has been satisfactory. All the early potatoes were severely cut down by the frost early in May, and the season turning out wet afterwards damaged them to such an extent, that not more than half the usual produce has been obtained in low or boggy land, while in the sandy or up-land a fair produce has been recovered. A good deal of hay was badly saved, in consequence of the wet season also; all other crops were satisfactory. *Moate D.*—The potato crop is below the average in quantity, size and quality, owing to the wet season. Meadows are exceptionally heavy owing to wet, but genially warm season. Oat crop appears good and plentiful, both in ear and straw, from same cause. Root crops appear to vary in a degree only to be accounted for by differences in cultivation. The majority very poor. *Mullingar D.*—In some parts of the district the potato crop has been inferior and was caused by the wet season. The turnips suffered also from the same cause. The subject of fungi and insects in crops has received careful attention, and I am glad to be able to report that no damage has yet been observed from such. The harvest generally has been fair

WEXFORD COUNTY. *Enniscorthy D.*—The peculiar conditions of the weather last season resulted in an abundant crop of hay; the insufficiency of sun prevented saving operations, until it became too soaked; the result is that, though abundant, the quality is poor. Just at the right time the rain ceased, and as a result there is a plentiful and good crop of corn, oats and barley, and straw. Rain having recommenced, potatoes are scarce and poor, and in some places attacked by disease. On the other hand, the same causes seem to have secured a fine turnip crop. I have heard no complaints relative to insects or fungi. *Gorey D.*—I have to report that each of the three principal grain crops, wheat, barley and oats, have been fairly good, and even above the average in quality and quantity. The heavy summer rains, though, did much damage, and spoiled what otherwise would have been an exceptionally good harvest. We have abundance of hay, quality very good, despite the wet season when saving. The root crops in each case have been good. Potatoes early in the season were splendid in quality, but unfortunately in many cases were diseased, owing to the frequent and heavy rains during growth. Turnips and mangolds prospered exceedingly well, though some reports say the yield has been meagre, but I find the yield has been well above the average. No special complaints have been made this season of ravages by fungi or insects, but in isolated spots the potato stalk and leaves are said to have been much affected by the former. *New Ross D.*—The potato, barley, oat, and hay crops, are all under the average and of inferior quality, owing to the very heavy rainfall in July and August. Turnips and mangolds are more than average. No injury by insects or fungi reported. *Taghmon D.*—Generally throughout this district the yield of the various crops has been a normal one. No special injury to crops by either insects or fungi can be traced, save in one isolated instance. In the sub-district of Duncormick, early in the season, the turnip crop on poor land was attacked by a species of fungus, which, to a certain extent, retarded its development. No mischief as the result of weeds can be traced. *Wexford D.*—There are no instances of a particularly good or bad yield disclosed except, perhaps, in potatoes. In a few divisions the yield of this crop is very small, owing, in my opinion, to disease brought on from the heavy rains in the months of July and August.

WICKLOW COUNTY. *Arklow D.*—Taking my district altogether, the yield of the various crops, except potatoes, seems to be somewhere about the average. Potatoes, so far as can be ascertained at present, are very considerably below the average. The bad yield is attributed to late spring frosts, a wet summer, and the setting in of a very rainy period, just as the time for digging for storage commenced. In consequence of the wet weather which has prevailed during the past three weeks, a very large part of the crop is still undug. *Bray D.*—The crops are all good, the yield being excellent, and such may be attributed to the genial moist weather in months of April and May. No injury from insects or fungi have come under notice. *Dunlavin D.*—The only crop in this district which is a marked failure is the potato. The cause is attributed to the late frosts and constant wet. There has been no special injury done to other crops, either from insects or fungi, during the past season. *Wicklow D.*—The cause of the low yield of the potato crop is attributable to heavy frosts in May, and frequent and heavy rainfalls during the season. Potato mould or blight appeared late in the season and caused some damage. A lot of the potatoes rotted in the ground. The hay, oats and wheat crops were slightly damaged by the heavy rains The green crops were very good, the season being favourable to them. There was no special injury caused by insects or by fungi, except that done to the potato crop.

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CLARE COUNTY. *Ballyvaghan D.*—The crops were fairly good this year, except potato crop, which in consequence of the wet weather in July and August, and the frost in May, has turned out a complete failure, except in the low sandy soil on the coast, where the potatoes are very fair on the whole. *Corrofin D.*—The hay and corn crops have been above the average owing to the rain which fell in May and June. Potatoes were much injured by frost in May, and by the blight which came on as early as the middle of July. Turnips and mangolds were kept back by the dryness of the months of August and September. The farmers do not attribute any injury to their crops to insects, weeds, or fungi. *Ennis D.*—The only two crops which call for any special report are the hay and potato crops. As to the first the crop was very heavy, and there was a good deal of the earlier meadows cut and saved in June. Then there was a spell of bad weather, during which the hay cut was badly saved. The weather then took up, and the late hay in the corcasses was well saved so that on the whole there is abundance of hay in the county. The potato crop was much damaged by frost in the low-lying parts, and the growth was so much retarded that the blight did a good deal of harm, and, taking it all round, the crop is barely half a good crop. *Ennistimon D.*—The potato crop, in several parts of the district, more especially in the bog lands, was nearly an entire failure, and of very little use for food. The cause was entirely owing to the wetness of the season, and when the stalks were well over ground they were all burned up again with the frost. The oat crop is also behind the average in consequence of the constant rain. Turnips and mangolds are a very good crop, the cause being the continued moisture. No injury was caused the crops from insects or fungi. *Killadysert D.*—The crops appear generally good, except the potato crop, which suffered very much where sown in soft boggy land (which is a very prevalent practice) from the early frosts. Many fields in the early part of the year in the "black" ground were cut down altogether. *Killaloe D.*—Regarding the general crops this year I am of opinion that all crops are not up to the average of former years, except hay, which is a very fine crop. The cause to be assigned for this is, of course, the weather, and so much rain having fallen during the summer months. I have heard no complaints of insects or fungi having done any damage to crops. *Kilrush D.*—The bad potato crop may be attributed to the frost in May last, and the continued rain in July and August. *Sixmilebridge D.*—There is a fair average yield of all the crops this season with the exception of the potato crop, which is below the usual standard. The partial failure of this crop is no doubt owing to the frosts in June, and the blight appearing somewhat earlier than usual. *Tulla D.*—The yield in all crops, save the hay, has not been so abundant as last year. In the potato crop in this district there has been a falling off in yield by about at least quarter that of last season, owing principally to the very wet season and consequent blight. The hay crop has produced a very good yield in this district. There has been no injury observable from insects or fungi during past season so far as I can ascertain.

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CORK COUNTY, E.R. *Ballincollig D.*—It was a favourable year for all crops, which were well saved. Oats, barley, and hay were a good crop, so also potatoes. The turnip crop was not so good owing to the dry weather, but, on other hand, very little damage was done to them by the fly, as is usual in such cases. *Charleville D.*—The wheat and oat crops are generally good and up to the average. The potato crop promised well, but the yield is not good, as the heavy rains in July and August injured the crop very much. The hay crop is an abundant one, but badly saved owing to the wet season. All other crops are a fair average in this district, and all have been got together in a safe manner. There was no special injury to the crops in this district from insects, fungi, or weeds. *Cork North D.*—The various crops have given an abundant yield. Hay, oats, and barley were very good, and turnips, mangolds, and cabbage were well above the average. Potatoes are also a good crop, far above the average, and not many diseased. This may be attributed to the fact that the crop had well grown before any disease appeared. I believe the good yield of the different crops in this district is owing to the favourable season we have had together with good cultivation and an abundant supply of manure, which the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city always have at a nominal cost. No special injury to any of the crops has been caused by insects or fungi during the past season. *Cork South D.*—The various crops grown have yielded a very fair return. The hay crop has been a heavy one owing to the moist weather in May and June, but in some instances suffered from the wet weather of July and August. The potato crop has yielded a good return, and the same applies to turnips and mangolds, the latter crops being favoured very much by the dampness of July and August. The crops have not suffered from insects, fungi, or weeds. *Fermoy D.*—The hay crop is slightly above the average, and the other crops slightly below the average. So far as I can learn there was nothing to account for this except the weather which prevailed during the summer and early autumn. No special injury was done by insects or fungi. *Kanturk D.*—The yield of various crops was fair, excepting oats and potato crops. The former suffered somewhat from the early frost, but the latter suffered considerably from the same cause and also the wet season which set in in July and August last. In some cases there was a complete failure. The weather was favourable to all the other crops, but that hay suffered something from rain while being saved and stored. The oats also suffered in the dry weather, but not to a great extent, from wireworm, being the only instance in which complaints were received regarding any special injury to crops by insects or fungi. *Kinsale D.*—Oats, barley, hay, potatoes, turnips, and mangel wurzel are the principal crops sown. Wheat not much cultivated. All produce a fair yield, except potatoes, owing to the favourable season, and not to any improved method of agriculture. The failure of the potato crop is, I think, owing partly to home or old seed having been sown, and partly to the very dry weather for a considerable time after the crop had been sown. In many cases the old seed rotted in the ground. This, together with a late growth caused by the dry weather and the blight having set in, about quarter of this crop has been destroyed. No injury to crops, so far as I can see, has been caused by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Mallow D.*—The average return of yield of potato crop is fluctuating, and that shown for the divisions of Ballyclogh, Castlemagner, Carrig, and Clenor is much better than that for other parts. The reason is that in those divisions the land is very superior, and that the farms being larger and the farmers having more capital to spend, the tillage is of a superior quality. No complaints have been made of special injury to the crops from insects or fungi. *Middleton D.*—The crops generally have been good, except that portion of the potato crop bordering on the sea shore or situated in low lying land. In these places the potatoes were injuriously affected by the late rains which caused much disease. The yield of barley was heavy and sound, and that of oats lighter, but well up to an average and sound. Mangolds and turnips are large and good. The seasonable weather throughout the summer just suited the growth of crops. Hay was abundant, and well saved, selling at about £2 a ton. The farmers for the most part do not put new potato seed into the land, and hence the potatoes and crop deteriorates. From some inquiry made fungi or insects have not injured the field crops. Scutch grass and yellow weed do damage to crops, and cause trouble to the farmers. *Mitchelstown D.*—There has only been about half a crop of potatoes owing to the late frosts, the blight in the beginning of the season, and the great quantity of rain which fell. Oats is an average crop as regards grain and straw. Wheat is sown very little in this district. Green crops are not up to the average. They are, like the potatoes, deficient in number and size, no doubt on account of the wet season. Meadows were unusually productive, but the prices for hay and all kinds of farm produce were never lower within recent years. This is principally a grazing district. The injury to crops from insects or fungi has not shown itself to any appreciable extent. *Newmarket D.*—The crops are above the average compared with former years. The oat grain is large and sound; the potato crop has been very fair, and good for use; there is every prospect of a good yield of turnips and mangolds; hay and straw cheap and plentiful. No injury from insects and fungi. *Queenstown D.*—As a general rule there has been a good yield of all crops this year, with the exception of potatoes, which have suffered very much from the autumn rains. I should say about quarter of the crop is diseased. I have not heard of any injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Youghal D.*—I beg to report that all grain crops are well up to the average, both in yield and quality, and barley is considerably above the average. This is due to the favourable season. Turnips and mangolds are rather poor, owing to dry weather in September and early part of October, during which time there was practically no growth. Potatoes are below the average. The quality is poor, small size, and there is a considerable amount of blackness. This is attributed by some people to the fact that the crop last year was dug earlier than usual, and that the potatoes heated in the pits and injured the seed. One man, whose opinion I value, expresses the opinion that "Champions" are degenerating, and that both home and foreign seed is not what it used to be, and he advocates a change of seed. The failure is also perhaps partly due to frosts in May. As far as I can ascertain no damage has been done by insects or fungi.

CORK COUNTY, W.R. *Bandon D.*—The various crops are fairly good. The cause being attributed to a favourable season. No injury done to crops by insects or fungi. *Bantry D.*—On the whole there have been good crops this year, chiefly attributable to favourable weather. No special injury has been caused by insects, fungi, or weeds. A system of *spraying* growing potato plants, to prevent blight, was experimentally tried by the Congested Districts Board and proved a success. *Castletown Bere D.*—All the crops with the exception of the potato crop have been very good this season. The latter crop has suffered consideraly through the rains in spring and summer, and the potatoes are scarce, as well as wet and small. *Clonakilty D.*—Potato, oats, wheat, barley, hay, turnips, mangolds, and carrots, are the principal crops grown here. Potatoes along the coast here, owing to the early appearance of the blight, have been but half an average crop. Oats, a fair crop. Wheat fair. Barley fair. Hay a good crop owing to favourable season. Turnips one-third

below the average owing to mildew. Mangolds a fair crop. Carrots a good crop. *Dunmanway D.*—In August last the potato crop was very promising, but in a great number of cases the potatoes are becoming black, on account of the constant rains. There are no fungi in this district. All other crops, oats, hay, &c., good. *Macroom D.*—On account of favourable weather, there has been generally speaking a good yield of the various crops. *Millstreet D.*—All the crops are a fairly good average, except the hay crop which was good. The potatoes were not good in many parts of this district, particularly in the boggy portion of it, as the frosts in May injured them very much. The potatoes will be very scarce next spring. *Skibbereen D.*—The yield of the various crops has been over the average, owing to the favourable weather during the spring and summer. I believe that no special injury has been done to the crops by insects or fungi. *Skull D.*—No special injury to crops from insects or fungi has been observed. The generally good yield of crops may be attributed to the favourable weather of the months June—September.

KERRY COUNTY. *Cahersiveen D.*—The several crops are up to the average, save potatoes. This crop is below the average, owing to the frost in spring and heavy rains during the months of July and August. The rains increased the green crops. Hay is abundant—far above the average last year—from the same cause. Insects have done no injury. *Castleisland D.*—All crops sown have turned out fairly good in the district this year, except the potato crop, which is inferior both in quality and quantity, no doubt partly caused by the wet weather in July and August. *Dingle D.*—No injury was done the crops from insects, fungi, or weeds. All crops were up to the average, save potatoes, which were injured by the constant rain from May to August. *Kenmare D.*—The reason for the generally indifferent crop was the heavy rains in the early part of the season. The hay is the only good crop, the fine weather in August and September enabling the farmers to save it. There was no injury caused by fungi or insects. *Killarney D.*—On the whole, I consider the yield of the various crops grown in this district a fair average one for past year. Wheat is very little grown in this district; and all the other crops grown here, taken all round, are a very fair average. There are some Electoral Divisions—such as Clydagh, Knocknahoe, Flesk, and Doocarrig, where the crops are under the average; but in others, such as Molahiffe, Killarney, &c., it is over the average; but the reason of this is that the land is much better in the latter divisions than in the former ones. There has been no injury from insects, fungi, &c. *Killorglin D.*—On the whole the produce of the crops has been good, with the exception of the potato crop which is bad all over the district. This deficiency is attributable to the wetness of the spring and summer season of this year. The hay crop has been exceptionally good, as the continued fine weather during the late autumn enabled it to be saved in excellent condition. So far as I can ascertain there were no special injuries to crops here from insects or fungi. *Listowel D.*—The only thing, in my opinion, to which the good or bad yield of the various crops can be attributed is the wet summer, this has always in this county a most damaging effect on almost all crops; save grass and green crops. So far as I have been able to learn, no special injury has been done during past season to the crops by insects or fungi, and this is due to the large use of lime on the land in this part of the County Kerry. *Tralee D.*—The crops yielded a fair average, except potatoes, and no injury from insects or fungi was observed. The potato crop was far below the average, and this was due to frosts in the month of May, and blight which set in before the crop was matured.

LIMERICK COUNTY. *Abbeyfeale D.*—The cause of bad yield of the potato crop is due to the continued wet summer weather, and the blight having set in early in month of July caused the potato crop in this district to be of inferior quality. The oat crop is yielding a fair return. Hay is in great abundance, but most of it of inferior quality owing to rainy weather at time of saving it. There was no special injury to crops in district from insects or fungi. *Adare D.*—The crops generally gave a good yield this year. No injury was done by the fly, fungi or insects. Potato crop suffered from extra rain and is somewhat "wet." Otherwise, the farmers are satisfied. Turnips are now yielding good crops. *Bruff D.*—There is not much tillage. The land is chiefly under grass. There was a very fair yield of oats, turnips, mangolds and cabbage. There is very little wheat, barley or rye sown. The potato crop is a bad one. The frosts in the early portion of the year checked the growth of the potato plants, and the heavy rains which fell in the later portion of the season injured the quality of the potatoes. There is an abundant crop of hay, but a large quantity of it was badly saved owing to the wet season. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi, except in one locality where potatoes were injured by slugs, and in another where they were injured by fungi. *Kilfinnane D.*—The oat crop has been good here; the potato, turnip and mangold crop were not good owing to the continual cold, wet season. The grass and hay crop has been very heavy. *Limerick D.*—The crops were on the whole up to the average; there being no remarkable failures of any kind of crop. Hay was late in being saved and got discoloured owing to the great rain, but it has been all saved and is plentiful. The fine weather in the end of the season enabled all harvesting operations to be completed. Potatoes suffered to some extent from excessive moisture and are not keeping well, but the crop was a fair one. No special injury has been observed from insects or fungi. *Newcastle West D.*—The several crops produced have been fairly good this year, except the potato crop which is very much below the average of recent years. This is attributed to the continuously damp season which we have had, whereby the potato blight was caused. Inquiry has been made regarding insects, fungi and weeds. *Newpallas D.*—The only crops grown to any considerable extent are potatoes, oats, and hay. Potato crop—This crop is far below the average of previous years and very inferior in quality. At least one-fourth of this crop has blackened or rotted in the ground. The exceptionally wet season is the cause attributed. Oats—This crop is somewhat below the average both in quantity and quality owing to same cause as the potato crop. Hay—This crop is above the average as regards quantity, but a very large proportion of it has been much damaged in the saving owing to the almost continuous rains. Turnips are only grown to a small extent and are not up to the average; also caused by the land having got cold from too much rain. Cabbage, mangolds and carrots are up to the average, but only sown in small patches. I have not heard of any complaints to crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Rathkeale D.*—The probable cause to which the good and bad yield of the various crops may be attributed—Wheat—The yield of wheat this year is not up to the average owing to the wetness of the season. Oats—The yield of oats is also below the average owing to the same cause, but the straw is much longer than it was last year, and more plentiful. Barley—Very little grown in this district, but the yield was fairly good this year. Potatoes—The yield of potatoes is much below the average this year, owing to the frost which came in May and burned the stalks to a serious extent. This crop was attacked with blight much earlier this season than it was for several years past owing to wet summer. Turnips, mangel wurzel, and cabbage are considered up to the average this year.

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Hay is considered above the average owing to the wet summer, but portion of it has not been well saved owing to the wet weather in July and part of August. None of the crops have been injured in any way by insects or fungi this year. This report is the result of careful inquiry throughout my district.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, N.R. *Borrisokane D.*—The crops in this district appear to have been nearly up to the average, with the exception of potatoes and turnips, which were greatly injured by the unfavourable weather; the former crop by the heavy rains of August, and the latter by the almost continuous drought of September and the early part of October. *Nenagh D.*—The yield of the corn crop generally is under the average of previous years, caused, I believe, by very much rain which fell in June and July last. The potato and turnip crops have also been unfavourably affected by the same cause. I have not heard of any evil effects from insects or fungi during the past season in the district. *Newport D.*—The general failure in the potato crop throughout parts of this district is due to the constant wet weather from April to September. The fine weather in September saved the other crops from failure. No injury to crops is attributed to insects, fungi, &c., in this district. *Roscrea D.*—The wheat, potatoes, and turnip crop are bad, owing to excessive rain. Oats are good, barley, mangold, carrots, and cabbage are fair, would be better but for excessive rain. The hay crop is abundant, but badly saved for the same reason. *Templemore D.*—The cause of such a good hay crop was the continued damp and wet weather in the early summer. This had a reverse effect on the grain crop, of which the yield is not as good as other years. The rain we have lately had has done much good to turnips and mangolds, which promised at one time to be an inferior crop, even now they are only middling. The extremely wet weather has caused much damage to potatoes, which is a bad crop, both as to quantity and quality. I have not ascertained that any special injury has been effected in any crop through either fungi or insects in this district. The farmers put the failure, where there is any, down to the adverse season. *Thurles D.*—All the crops are yielding fair with some exceptions. Potatoes considerably injured by wet season, and a considerable amount of them has turned black, particularly in the mountainous localities. Hay was a good crop, but was considerably damaged as the season was very wet when it was being saved. The yield of barley has not been affected very much by the season. Turnips, &c., are very fair, and not in any way injured. From inquiries made, I find that there has not been any special injury to crops by insects or fungi during past year.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, S.R. *Cahir D.*—As a rule the potato crop is under the average yield, and there is some blackening. This is owing to the very wet weather in July and August. The hay was above the average, but a great deal of the late meadowing suffered from the wet weather when being saved. All the other crops are average. There was no injury from insects or fungi. *Cappawhite D.*—The yield of the various crops is fairly good, with the exceptions of potatoes and turnips, which are a very light crop. A large percentage of the potatoes blackened, which is attributable to an unusually wet summer. No injury has been done to crops by insects or fungi. *Carrick-on-Suir D.*—The crop of potatoes is deficient and of poor quality, owing to a wet, cold summer. Root crops are fairly good, also cabbage. Hay though plentiful was badly saved owing to wet weather. Corn was also short of the average yield, and not of good quality for want of sun to ripen and dry it. The wire-worm caused some damage. *Cashel D.*—With the exception of the potato crop the yield of crops is up to the average. Owing to the wet season the potato is bad, and it is feared that in a few months the yield will become exhausted. No special injury appears to have been done to the crops by reason of insects, fungi, or weeds. *Clonmel D.*—Of cereals, wheat and barley, but little grown, wet weather damaged samples. Oats, a good crop, and generally well secured. Potatoes, good crop, but quality much damaged by wet. Roots, good, favoured by dropping weather. Early hay, good crop, and well saved, Late hay, good yield, but rain spoiled quality to a great extent. *Killenaule D.*—The bad yield of the crops is entirely due to the incessant rain and generally bad summer of 1894. *Tipperary D.*—Oats are a very good average, the yield of straw being above the average. Rye-grass hay above the average, as it was saved before the wet weather in July. Old meadow good produce, but inferior in quality owing to wet season. Potatoes below the average, being damaged by wet, on the whole about quarter below average. After-grass very good, above average owing to wet season. Turnips and mangolds below average owing to wet.

WATERFORD COUNTY. *Cappoquin D.*—The green crops this year have been very good owing to the moist season. As regards potatoes the crop varies very much The nature of the ground and the time they are put down has a great deal to say to the quality of the yield. *Dungarvan D.*—I have had careful inquiry made in different parts of this district with a view of obtaining accurate information regarding the rates of produce of the various crops. There is a fairly good yield of oats, barley, and hay, due in a great measure to the moisture in the early part of the season. The potato and turnip crops are not producing a good yield, the former owing to the almost continuous wet weather in the months of July and August. There are no other crops sown in this district to any extent. The crops do not appear to have suffered from insects or fungi during past season. *Portlaw D.*—All crops have yielded a fair produce this year with the exception of the potatoes, which have suffered severely from blight in consequence of the summer being so wet. *Waterford D.*—The potato and hay are light crops this year, owing to constant rain during the summer and harvest, and the coolness of the season. All the other crops seem to be up to the average.

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ANTRIM COUNTY. *Antrim D.*—The potato crop on the whole is up to the average as regards quantity but owing to the very wet season the quality is not so good. The hay crop was a remarkably good one. The grain crops also were very good. The damp summer caused them to grow freely and the hot dry autumn ripened them and permitted their being well saved. In some places the yield of turnips is not so good. Owing to the wet season the tops grew very large but the roots are small. The flax crop was a very fair one. *Ballymena D.*—All the crops are fully up to the average both as regards quantity and quality, except potatoes which are not quite as good as last year, owing to the quantity of rainfall in the early portion of the year. They cannot, however, be said to be a bad crop, and do not appear to have suffered any damage from insects or fungi. Weeds are not allowed to get the upper hand of any crops in

this part of the county, as the farmers are most energetic in eradicating them, and I never have seen cleaner crops in any part of Ireland. The flax crop has been better than it has been for years, and there is nearly a double crop of hay; the early meadows have suffered severely, however, owing to the rains, and the quality of hay saved at that time is not the best. *Ballymoney D.*—The very wet summer had a very injurious effect on the potato crop, and for a similar reason the oat crop did not yield so well as was expected. The wet weather also had a bad effect on the flax crop. No injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Belfast East D.*—The potato crop is a partial failure, owing to the severe frost in the early part of the season, which blighted the young stalks in a very tangible manner. Subsequent heavy and continued rainfalls had also a ruinous effect on these tubers. The hay returns have proved to be an eminent success and are far above that of other years. This district being of a sandy subsoil is, when a wet season comes, found to be in harmony with this particular crop. There are no grain crops sown in this district and very little of any others. There has been no special injury done to crops this season by insects, but a good deal of damage was caused to them by fungi and weeds. This is attributed to the wet season. *Belfast North D.*—The average produce is not as good as it was in 1893. The only reason assigned is the continuously wet summer, which undoubtedly interferred with the growth and maturity of the different crops. No injury to crops has been traceable either to insects or fungi during the past season; and your valuable report of October, 1890, has fully attained the object for which it was so skillfully compiled. *Belfast N. W. D.*—The area under tillage is very small. The only crops raised are hay and potatoes. The hay crop is heavy on account of the wet season; the potato crop from the same cause is poor. No injury has been caused by insects or fungi. *Belfast West D.*—I cannot find that any injury has resulted to the crops from insects or fungi, but the potato crop suffered from the late frost in May, and the blight later on; but on the whole this crop is a fairly good one. The oat crop has given a good yield of straw, but the grain did not mature well owing to cold and wet during the summer months. There is however but little of either crop in this district and less of any other. *Larne D.*—The hay and flax crops are good consequent on the rainy season; the potato and bean crops are bad owing to the same cause and to the frost in the early part of the season. All the other crops are fairly good and compare favourably with other years. There has been no special injury caused by insects or fungi to any of the crops so far as can be ascertained. *Lisburn D.*—The chief, I might say the only, crops cultivated here are wheat, oats, potatoes, turnips, and hay. The wheat has been a fair crop; the oats good; potatoes fair; turnips good; and hay good. The potatoes suffered from the wetness of the summer, and this also interfered with the saving of hay and injured its quality.

ARMAGH COUNTY.—*Armagh D.*—The crops in past season had a varied experience. The late frost and late as well as wet season materially affected the most important crop, potatoes, so that the return is well below an average, and the crop of rather poor quality. Oats are good in corn and straw. Wheat, but little grown, poor, some sown so late that it did not ripen. Turnips bad and small. The rain came too late, when the dry season had so matured the root as to prevent growth and expansion. Flax is a good average crop, both as regards return and quality. I should think there was a full third more land under this crop than in 1893. Hay is a plentiful and well-saved crop. The quality is in some instances not considered of the best, as the changeable season did not favour free growth. Mangolds like turnips are a bad crop. The farmers attending this market derive a large profit from sale of hay seed. The hay is threshed and winnowed, and sold in market here. There is a very brisk trade carried on by dealers, speculators, &c. The seed from a ton of rye-grass hay, or other such crop, is considered almost as valuable as the hay. The latter after threshing is not so good, though the owners manage to get almost full price for it. As a rule the past harvest may be considered a bad one. *Lurgan D.*—The yield of the various crops was good except potatoes, which may be attributed to the season, as the weather was not favourable for potatoes. There was no injury done to any of the crops by insects or fungi during the season. Some injury was done by weeds to potatoes and turnips, those weeds were crowfoot, dock, and quitchgrass, which were observed in nearly all kinds of lands. *Newry D.*—The crops are on the whole something better than last year, save the potato crop, which is not much better than half of last year, and this is owing to the wet season and early blight which set in. No harm or injury has been done to the crops from insects or fungi. No special observations to offer. *Portadown D.*—I beg to report that the fruit crop has been almost a total failure, owing to the severe frost in spring, except where there is a sheltered limestone sub-soil. Hay is an abundant crop. Potatoes are generally a bad light crop, owing to the frost in spring and to the wet summer. Oats is very good. Turnip and other root crops are scarcely up to the average, owing to the wet season. I cannot ascertain that there has been any special injury to crops from insects or fungi.

CAVAN COUNTY. *Bailieboro' D.*—Most of the crops are good. The yield of hay has been excellent, on account of the dry weather in the late summer and early autumn. Potatoes are a very bad crop, both in quality and quantity, on account of the wet weather in the early part of the season. *Cavan D.*—The produce of the crops on the whole was good, except the potato crop; it was injured very materially by the heavy frost and subsequent wet summer, and shows under an average return. There does not appear to have been any injury caused to crops by weeds, insects, or fungi. Hay is plentiful, although the quality, owing to wet summer, is not too good. Oats a good crop. Flax very satisfactory yield. Green crops satisfactory. *Killeshandra D.*—The crops grown in this district are potatoes, corn, hay, turnips, mangold, with a little flax. The potato crop is bad; the yield being only about one-half of a good crop. The cause of the failure, in my opinion, is the severe frost which attacked the crop in early spring, and so weakened the plants that they yielded to the blight sooner than usual. The hay crop is unusually good, owing to the wet season, but then the price is only about one-half, compared with former years. All the other crops are a fair average yield. I regret that I am unable to give any information regarding the action of insects and fungi on the different crops in the district. *Swanlinbar D.*—The potato crop this year has been almost a total failure, and the probable cause was the very wet summer, and the early blight in August, which the farmers state was caused by the damp cold soil in this mountainous district. The hay is a good crop, and well up to the average of other years. The grain crops are also fairly good, but the yield will not be up to the average of other years. Turnips and other green crops look fair and will be up to the average. There was no damage to any crop in this district from insects last summer, as the very wet season prevented them from being so numerous as to cause injury to any crop; but in the early season, a sort of cut worm and slugs did much damage to the potato crop by eating away the fresh seed in the ground before it had time to put forth its buds. In many localities

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weeds caused considerable damage to crops, as the constant rain caused them to grow rapidly on the bog lands in this mountainous locality. *Virginia D.*—The various crops have been good, except the potato crop, which I am sorry to say is not up to the expectations of the farmers. The yield is very small, owing, it is alleged, to wet weather in months of June and July.

DONEGAL COUNTY. *Ardara D.*—The potato crop is the only one which calls for any remark. I am of opinion it is about 30 per cent. in quantity and quality below an average. It was a very uneven crop; in some spots it was but little less than an average, while in others it was not half a crop. Many of the seed, from some not very well-understood cause, failed in the ground in spring. The frost in early summer and the wet summer did the rest. Were it not for the fine weather which prevailed during the last two months, the consequence would have been much more serious. All other crops grown in the district were good and fair. All have been harvested in a satisfactory state, owing to the fine weather which has prevailed during autumn. *Ballyshannon D.*—All crops were good except the potato crops, which are much diseased and very scarce, and this is entirely attributable to the severe May frosts cutting down the young plants above ground; the new growth did not attain strength enough to resist disease. *Buncrana D.*—The rates of produce of the various crops, with the exception of meadows, is not so good as last year; this is owing to the wet summer. I am not aware of any special injury to crops in my district from insects or fungi. *Dunfanaghy D.*—The only crops grown to any extent are potatoes, oats, and hay. The first named is a poor crop in boggy land, owing to very wet weather in July and August. There is not much disease, but the crop is deficient in size of potato and quantity. In dry soil there is a fair average crop, but a great deal of the land in my district is boggy. The oat and hay crops are above the average; the wet weather referred to apparently having had no bad effect on them. *Dunglow D.*—The potato crop is not as good as it was last year, on account of the months of June and July being unusually wet. On the other hand, corn and hay came in good on account of this wet. There is no crop in this district injured by insects, save cabbages, and they are only injured in the usual way, slightly by caterpillars. *Letterkenny D.*—The yield of the several crops is a fair average, except the potato crop, which is not so good as former years, owing to the cold and wet spring, also the frost. No injury to crops has occurred from insects or fungi. *Moville D.*—The bad yield of potatoes this year is due to the fact that they were planted late, the spring having been unfavourable for agricultural operations. The great amount of rain in the early part of the season also affected them. Oats are a good crop, due to the rain early in the season, and the fine weather during the harvest. Hay was a good crop, but was badly saved, owing to the unfavourable weather. Turnips are a fair crop, the weather being suitable for them. There have been no complaints as to injury by insects or fungi. *Raphoe D.*—The potato crop throughout my district is not at all a good one this year, and meadows are rather light. Flax is a fair crop, and also oats. The very heavy and continuous rains had an injurious effect. No special injury done to crops by insects or fungi during season. *Rathmullan D.*—All the crops are of average yield this year, except the potato and oat crops. The potato crop has suffered considerably from the wet spring and summer, especially in hilly districts. The scanty harvest in some places is due to the same cause. As regards injury to crops by insects, &c., I have no observations to make, as it has not been found that the crops suffered in this way to any noticeable extent.

DOWN COUNTY. *Banbridge D.*—Crops are good all round. I believe this is owing to the generally favourable weather. No special injury done by insects or fungi. *Belfast South.*—The crops have not turned out as well as was expected, owing chiefly to the wet season. The portion of district under tillage is small and consists mainly of vegetable gardens. In these super-phosphate, white lime, and gas lime, are used to prevent injury from insects or fungi. No special injury from such causes has been observed during the season. *Downpatrick D.*—Potatoes on the whole are a poor crop, this is owing partly to frost in early part of year and blight towards end of season. Turnips rather below the average, owing to constant rains could not be properly looked after. Flax, good average, the weather suiting it. Hay, oats, and wheat, may be regarded as a fair crop. No insect or fungi worth noting. *Newtownards D.*—The crops in general are fair, save the potatoes and turnips, especially the former, which I believe was caused by the constant heavy rains in the early part of the season, and caused them to decay early and prevented their growth. Neither insects nor fungi have made their appearance in this district. *Rathfriland D.*—Crops in general were good both in quality and quantity. The potato crop suffered much from wet weather and early frosts, and is small in quantity and poor in quality. No injury was done to crops by insects, fungi, &c.

FERMANAGH COUNTY. *Derrygonnelly D.*—The potato, turnip, and mangel-wurzel crops have been below the average, the potato an especially bad crop, owing to the early frosts and subsequent rains. The other crops have been fair and in many cases good. The potatoes, however, have been fair and in some cases good where the soil is dry and sandy. The chief part of the damage has been done on wet and boggy soil. *Enniskillen D.*—The yield of the various crops has been satisfactory. The potato crop of course suffered owing to the late frosts in May, thereby destroying at least one-fourth of the crop. Hay has been most abundant and well saved, and is the staple crop of this county. Oats and barley, such as the quantity may be, is good. Turnips and mangel are also an abundant crop. *Kesh D.*—The low average yield of the potato crop is caused by the frost in May last, and the general wet season which caused the blight to set in early. Other crops are also below the average from similar causes, except hay, which was a fair average crop. No complaints have been made of crops being injured by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Lisnaskea D.*—I believe this year has been one of fully average goodness in yield in all crops. Hay is specially plentiful and consequently cheap. Potato crop is, I understand, good hereabouts but in some places, owing to poverty of soil, repetition of the crop, and poor seed, the potato crop has suffered in quality and in quantity. Disease was not common hereabouts this year. I do not hear of any fungi or insects hurtful to crops having been observed in this neighbourhood. None became prominent by their destruction of crops, or I would have heard of them.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY. *Coleraine D.*—The principal crops grown are oats, barley, flax, potatoes, turnips, mangolds, cabbage, and carrots, in small quantities. The hay is principally rye-grass and clover, there being very little permanent meadow land. The hay crop was a very large one, larger than last year, which was an exceptionally good crop. Some of the early cutting was much injured by bad weather, but there is a large quantity of well-saved hay in the district. Oats and barley were good crops, and were very well saved. Flax was an abundant crop, but is not of a fine quality, as the constant wet weather caused it to grow too soft. Potatoes are a smaller crop than last year,

and are hardly an average crop. The wet weather in July and the absence of heat is the cause of this, as the tubers are small. Turnips are a fair crop, but the want of heat in July also had its effect on them; the roots are not as large as last year, and the crop is not so plentiful. Mangolds are not much grown, but I think that they are not so good a crop as last year, the roots being smaller. Cabbage where grown is a good crop. I don't think that any special injury has been done to crops from insects or fungi. The land is very well tilled in this district. *Limavady D.*—Wheat is not much grown, but the yield has been below the average The same applies to barley. Oats have not yielded as good a crop as was expected. The reason assigned by intelligent farmers is that there was not sufficient heat this year to develop the grain. Potatoes are a fair crop as regards quality and soundness, but the yield has been a third, and in some places a half less than in previous years. Frost injured the early varieties and the weather was very unfavourable when the later varieties were being planted. Turnips have also yielded about a third less than last year for the same reason. Flax has been a fair crop. Compared with last year the hay crop has been good, and grass was never more abundant. I have heard no complaints of injury to the crops from insects or fungi. *Londonderry D.*—The crops are up to the average this year, particularly the corn crop. The good yield in this crop is attributed to the favourable summer and harvest weather. The potato crop (especially champions) is more or less a failure, and I believe this is due to the heavy rains during the summer. There are no complaints regarding injury to crops in this district by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Magherafelt D.*—The only point of interest in the harvest this year is the change in the potato crop, which is not up to the average owing to rain.

Monaghan County. *Carrickmacross D.*—All the crops have been good except the potato crop which has, been a poor crop. No special injury has been done to crops from insects, fungi, &c. The land throughout the district is fairly good. *Clones D.*—With the exception of potatoes and turnips the crops are fully up to the average of other years. Potatoes were injured by frost in the month of May, and excessive rain in the summer. Turnips were injured by the rain. Some oats in low-lying land was also injured. *Monaghan D.*—The oat crop is fairly good and well saved. The potato crop is not nearly so good as last year; the yield in some places is very small, which is attributed to the frost in May, and the blight coming on them early. Turnips are but a poor crop owing to the wet summer and dry harvest. Flax is an average crop, although it did not promise well in the early season. The wet in the latter end of June and beginning of July caused it to greatly improve. Hay, owing to the wet summer and dry harvest, is a heavy crop and fairly well saved. Both force grass and ordinary meadow are over the average crops of past years. No other crops are extensively grown. I have not heard of any injury to crops by insects or fungi during past season.

Tyrone County. *Aughnacloy D.*—With the exception of the potato crop, there is a fair average yield of all other crops. Owing to the severe frosts in May, wet summer and early blight, the potato crop in some parts of the district is almost a complete failure. No special injury from fungi or insects has been reported. *Cookstown D.*—The oat crop is a good one, save in low-lying ground. Potatoes are only middling, but they have been injured by frost. Some of the farmers *sprayed* the stems, and the yield on this account was much better. The turnip crop is bad and has been injured by flies. Flax good; wheat and rye an average crop. *Dungannon D.*—On the whole the crops are quite up to the average except the potato crop which is indifferent. Wheat, a good crop, not however extensively sown. Oats, a good though late crop; improved greatly during the autumn, owing to dryness of that season. The straw is also pretty good. Barley, bere, and rye, fair; very little produced in district. Beans and pease, good. Potatoes, an indifferent crop, due to frosts in the month of May and the wetness of the summer. Blight set in much earlier than usual. On some farms a solution of sulphate of copper and lime was used for the prevention of blight. It was a marked success, both the yield and the quality of the potatoes being improved. The fields so treated were green, while the stalks in other fields were quite withered. Turnips, this crop has not done as well as was expected, owing to fly and dryness of autumn. Mangel wurzel and carrots, grown in small quantities for use on farms, fair. Cabbage, an excellent crop. Flax, rather over an average crop as regards quantity, but of inferior quality, the fibre having been damaged by wet. Hay, very plentiful, and of good quality. *Newtownstewart D.*—Potatoes, oats, flax, turnips, cabbage, and hay are only middling (except the hay crop); the cause is owing to the very wet, cold summer, and the severe frost at the end of May, which gave the potatoes a severe check. I have not heard of any complaints about insects or fungi. *Omagh D.*—The potato crop has not given as good a yield as in other seasons, owing to the wet weather experienced during the summer months. The quality of the esculent, however, has not been injuriously affected. The same remarks apply to the turnip crop where the ground is composed of damp yellow or blue clay soils. Flax has given an abundant yield, its growth having, apparently, been increased by the constant rains. The oat crop was good, but the quality and dryness of the corn was to some extent injuriously affected by the rains. *Strabane D.*—The most important crops are hay, oats, flax, potatoes, and turnips. There was a good deal of hay, but owing to the wet summer it was badly saved. The oats were well saved, but the crop is somewhat lighter than last year. There was a good deal of flax sown this season, but owing to the early frosts and wet season the crop is scarcely up to the average. Both potatoes and turnips are below the average owing to the wet and frosts of the early summer. Wheat, barley, and rye are little grown. I beg to state that the farmers do not complain of weeds, insects, or fungi upon their lands this year.

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Galway County. *Athenry D.*—The chief cause of bad yield is owing principally to the prevailing moisture during the summer season, there not being sufficient heat to bring some crops to perfection. The crops are not affected in this district by insects of any kind. *Ballinasloe D.*—The crops (especially the potato crop) were not so good as last year, owing to the very wet season and early frosts which injuriously affected all crops save hay, oats, and cabbage, which have yielded fairly well, especially hay. No special injury is reported to have been caused by insects or fungi. *Clifden D.*—The yield of the various crops was not good on the whole this year. The continuous wet weather during the early summer proved very disastrous to root crops. The only crop that has been injured by fungi during the present season is the turnip crop. The potato crop is under the average in consequence of the very wet season, and also from "potato blight." None of the farm crops were injured by insects or weeds. *Clonbur D.*—The crops are fair all

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round except the potatoes, which have suffered from the wet season, especially in the Electoral Divisions of Owenbrin and Ballinchalla, which is a poor mountainous district. There was a good deal of potato disease in this part of the district too. *Dunmore D.*—The potato and oats crops are not quite up to the average of last year, the cause of which is attributed to the heavy rains in early part of the year, in many places causing a failure in the potato crop, the seed having soured and died. The oats also suffered from wet as the soil was heavy and became clogged, causing a failure in places, and causing an extra supply and growth of the mustard weed. The turnip, cabbage, and other crops are fairly good. I cannot ascertain that an insect of any description has appeared in any of the crops. *Galway D.*—There is a good yield of the various crops, which may be attributed to the favourable season. The potato crop, however, is not so good as was anticipated, owing to the wet summer. The crops have not suffered any special injury from insects or fungi. *Gort D.*—Owing to the unfavourable season the various crops have not produced so good a yield this year as in the few years previous. Frost in the early part of May and the subsequent wet season did much injury to the potato crop. The wet season also had a very injurious effect on the various grain crops. Hay is a good crop, the season being suitable for the growth of this crop. There is no information that fungi or insects have done any special injury to the crops of this district. *Loughrea D.*—The crops in this district are, with the exception of the potato, up to the average. The potato crop is at least one-fourth below the average of previous years, which is attributable to late frosts, the constant wet weather during the summer months, and the appearance of the "blight" before the crop had attained maturity. The quality is not up to the standard of previous years either. All the other crops are very good, but some hay, saved in the early part of the season, owing to the bad weather, is not of good quality. No special injury has been done by insects or fungi. *Moylough D.*—The oat and other grain crops are good, as also the hay (of which there is a very good yield), and I attribute this to the good weather experienced in month of September. The turnip crop is a fairly good one, but in a great many instances the seed sown failed to come up, and consequently a second sowing had to be made. The potato crop is not at all a good one, and the yield this year will not be at all as good as last year. I attribute this to frosts in May last, and wet weather in July and August. No special injury done to crops from insects, &c. *Oughterard D.*—Potatoes are very inferior crop owing to prolonged wet in the summer. Other crops are average. *Portumna D.*—The yield of the various crops is good, except the potato crop, which is not as good as in former years, still I would not say it is absolutely bad. There is no special injury to crops in district from insects or fungi. *Roundstone D.*—The crops sown are not up to the usual average this year. The potato crop is not at all good. The frost which came in May considerably checked the growth, and to this, taken in connection with the very wet summer, may be attributed the bad yield of this crop. Oats, barley, and rye did not yield as good a crop as was expected. The continuous wet season was not favourable to this crop; the yield is bad, grain soft, and straw quite short. Turnips and mangolds are up to the usual average. The yield from meadow land is only fair in consequence of the wet season. Cabbages and other garden vegetables are fairly good. No special injury to crops has been caused by insects. The seaweed, with which the land is manured, tends, I believe, to free the grounds from insects; but fungi, or what is known as blight, fell rather heavy on the potato crop, which along with the other reason I have given quite destroyed this crop. The foregoing are the only crops grown. *Spiddal D.*—The comparative failure of the potato crop is attributable entirely to the unseasonable weather experienced up to September, and not to the action of either insects or fungi. Cereal and root crops are up to the average. Very little hay is grown here, but wherever it was grown the yield was good, and the saving, although late, was, as a rule, successful. *Tuam D.*—The grain crops produced a fair yield. Wheat and barley are not much sown in this district, but where it was sown it produced a fair yield on account of the very favourable weather in September and the early part of October. Oats is a good crop this year on account of the favourable season for this crop. Potatoes are almost a failure in many instances on account of the blight setting in so early. The season was too wet for this crop in the early part of the ripening season, and did much injury. In dry land, where this crop was set early, there is a fair yield. Insects, &c., have done no injury. Turnips, hay, and mangolds are a good crop. *Woodford D.*—The potato crop this year is very much under an average. In some few favoured places it is good enough, but in mountain and boggy land it is very bad. The severe frosts in May and the cold summer following are the chief causes of this state of affairs. The potato stalks began to wither very early, which, of course, had a very bad effect on stalks cut down by May frosts, which might have recovered had there been a favourable summer. Other crops are generally very good, and I have heard no complaints of injury from insects.

LEITRIM COUNTY. *Ballinamore D.* — Generally speaking there is not a good yield in crops all round this year except hay. The failure of the potato crop and partial failure of oats were caused by a wet spring, followed by a late frost in the month of May, which burned the potato stalks to the ground. The blight set in earlier this year than in former years, and cut off the growth and ripening of the potato crop. In some lands insects locally known as cut-worm did some injury to the grain crop, but the failure of any crop was not to any great extent due to insects or fungi but to the wet season, late planting and sowing, and an early blight. *Carrick-on-Shannon D.*—Wheat, none grown; oats, very good; barley, none grown; rye, a fair crop, very little grown; beans and peas, none sown; potato crop very bad throughout entire district, and the prospect is serious in consequence; cause attributable to early frosts and subsequent almost constant wet weather. Turnips a good crop. Mangolds and beet good, very little sown. Hay a good crop. Carrots, parsnips, and other green crops fair. Grass good. The weeding of crops much neglected. *Drumahaire D.*—The hay and pasture crops were unusually heavy this year; I attribute this partly to the law of compensation, these crops having been very poor last year. It is, of course, also attributed to the state of the weather. Hay is a late crop in this locality. Mowing commences usually about the latter end of August. Until then wet weather prevailed, but subsequently for many weeks there was warm dry weather which favoured the further growth of the crop, also the saving operations. The crop of oats was also good. The same remarks apply to it. Other crops were a fair average, with the exception of potatoes. This crop has on few farms been up to the average, on many it is a partial and on some a complete failure. The tubers are both small and scarce as a rule. This is attributed chiefly to severe frosts which occurred in May which "burned" the plants then over the ground, greatly injuring them, also to the wet weather in the early season which caused the blight to appear earlier than usual. In lea lands the crop did not suffer so much as a rule as in lands previously tilled. *Manorhamilton D.*—The only crop which requires special mention as to yield is the potato crop, which gave a very poor yield this year owing to the frost in May and almost continuous wet in June, July, and August. There is a good yield of hay owing to the

wet season. The crops did not this year suffer any special injury from insects or fungi. *Mohill D.*—The crops are not all unsatisfactory, potatoes excepted. Hay is a very heavy crop, though the quality is not so good. Potatoes raised in newly broken ground have done well, but generally they are far from good, being very small. They suffered a lot of harm from two or three nights of severe frost in the month of May, and also from the heavy rains. I am not aware of any harm being done by insects, &c.

MAYO COUNTY. *Ballaghaderreen D.*—The potato crop is a bad one, owing to the very wet summer and the early appearance of the blight. The oat crop is a fair one, but would be better but for the frost in the harvest which caused it to ripen earlier than it would otherwise. The hay crop was a heavy one, but not very well saved owing to the wet weather. These are the chief crops in the district. No special injury done to crops from insects or fungi. *Ballina D.*—All crops grown are about an average yield, with the exception of potatoes, which have failed in different localities to the extent of one-half to one-third the average crop. This is due to the wet weather in the early part of the season, followed by blight, and to the late frosts in May and June. Oats have not filled too well for want of sunshine. No material injury was caused by insects, fungi, &c., but generally speaking there is not sufficient attention paid to weeds. *Ballinrobe D.*—The potato crop is a partial failure owing to the excessive wet in the early part of the year and consequent late sowing and the blight making its appearance before the stalks were matured. All root crops are good, owing to the wet season, which suited them. Corn is a fair crop, in a great measure due to the favourable weather experienced when saving it. Hay is very plentiful owing to the early rains. There was no special injury done to crops by insects or fungi. *Belmullet D.*—A good yield of hay, oats, and barley crops is due to a moist early summer and a favourable harvest. The potato crop is not more than half the yield of last year, owing to the moisture of the summer and the early appearance of blight. There is no reason to think that crops were injured by insects or fungi during the past season. *Castlebar D.*—The principal crops grown are hay, potatoes, and oats. Hay an abundant crop owing to the moist season and the dry weather that followed enabling the complete crop to be saved. Potatoes only half a crop when compared with last year. The failure is attributed to the amount of rain which fell before the tubers were formed, and had it not been for the dry month of September almost the entire crop would have been lost. As it is the rot has committed great havoc in parts of this district, where the clay is heavy and stiff and low wet land. The mode of tilling the land here tells very much against a good crop, as weeds are allowed to grow to such an extent as to choke the crop and drain the crop of its producing qualities, and preventing the sunshine and heat from evaporating the over quantity of moisture in the land. Oats, the crop is not at all good, although it looked good at time of harvesting. It has been found to yield very badly. The grain is wanting in weight. The cause is said to be due to the wet season and the very quick ripening of crop at beginning of September. Insects or fungi did not put in an appearance in this district, but weeds were at all times in evidence, mainly due to the land being continually under crops and seldom or never laid down in grass, and the want of proper cultivation, which is only carried out by women and children in the absence of the men who migrate yearly to England for harvesting there. *Claremorris D.*—The average produce of the various crops are as follows :—Wheat, oats, barley, rye, turnips, mangolds, cabbage, and hay are an average crop. There is a failure in the potato crop of about half what the average was last year. The failure in this crop is attributed to the wet season, late sowing, and early blight. There is no special injury to crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Newport D.*—The several crops have yielded a fair average crop save potatoes. There has been a good crop of oats, but owing to the late harvest here, which was rainy this year, the oats and rye were slightly damaged when being cut and carried away. The potato crops have been much injured by the rainy harvest, which has caused them to rot, as they are not dug early, and they will produce only about one half or a little more than one half the average crop. There has been no special injury caused by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Swineford D.*—The yield of all crops except potatoes has been an average one. The potato crop has been very bad. In some places it has only been one-fourth of an average crop, and I am informed by competent persons that the yield of this crop has not been as poor for ten years past. This is, of course, owing to the blight caused by excessive rains. I have not known of any injuries caused by insects or fungi during the past season in any part of my district. Special reports were made to me on this point. *Westport D.*—The failure in the crops this season is due to the constant downpour of rain during the summer months, and the absence of sun and heat to ripen them. The soil in this district is naturally of a wet nature, and this, with the constant rain and absence of heat, prevented them from maturing. The crops did not suffer to any extent from insects or fungi owing, I believe, to the constant wet weather.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY.—*Athlone D.*—I am not able to ascertain that any special causes contributed to the good or bad yield of the various crops. The weather which was favourable for some and unfavourable in a degree for others, seems to have been mainly responsible. *Boyle D.*—The wet season favoured most crops, but there was too much continuous rain, and hay, oats, and potatoes suffered a good deal. However, the harvest was very fine, and the general yield is good—potatoes excepted. There has been no special injury done to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season. Considerable injury must have been done to the potato crop by weeds. For the past three months potato fields have been in a filthy and neglected condition. *Castlereagh D.*—The partial failure of the potato crop is due to the continuous wet season which prevailed when the potato crop required dry warm weather in order to be good. All the other crops are fair. There are no complaints of any injury having been done to crops by insects or fungi in this district during the past season. *Roscommon D.*—The weather has favoured all crops except potatoes, it was too wet a season for them and they are not more than half a crop. No complaints of insects or fungi. *Strokestown D.*—The following are the crops grown :—Oats, wheat, rye, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, mangel-wurzel and hay. The yield of oats, wheat and rye has scarcely been up to the average, and that of potatoes much below the average, owing to the wetness of the summer. Potatoes were much damaged by frost in May, especially those planted early, and the rains of June, July and August prevented the growth of the tubers and brought on the blight. The yield of cabbages, turnips, mangold and hay—especially of the latter—was fairly good ; a wet summer being generally favourable to these crops. I beg to add that from inquiry I believe no special injury was done to crops during the season by insects or fungi.

SLIGO COUNTY.—*Ballymote D.*—With the exception of potatoes the crops in this district are very fair. The failure in the potato crop is believed to have been principally caused by the heavy frost in month of May. Hay is very plentiful owing to the moist season.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

This is not an agricultural district, and, with the exception of oats and potatoes, there is hardly any tillage. *Collooney D.*—Considering all the circumstances of the season the crops in this district are generally fair. The potato crop will yield about half of last year's return. The crop was very promising in the early part of the year, but the wet weather set in and continued for the greater part of the spring and summer, thus causing a growth of stalks and small tubers. Again, the frost in May interfered with their progress, and farmers are somewhat surprised that they are so fair a crop under such adverse circumstances. The yield of hay is good, but the quality is not up to the mark, especially as regards early meadows. The weather was anything but suitable in June and July for saving early meadows, and consequently the quality is much inferior to last year. Late meadows did very well, as the weather was much in their favour for a couple of months, and therefore the quantity and quality is good. The oat crop suffered considerably too from the wet season. There is any amount of straw, but the grain is only fair, as it had not the sunshine to mature it at the proper time; it is the only grain crop that has been sown to any extent in this district. Very little wheat and rye is sown, but any that has been, the same remarks apply as to oats. The green crops, such as turnips, mangolds, carrots, cabbage, &c., are a fair crop, and the farmers are fairly satisfied with the yield. No special injury has been done to crops in the district from insects or fungi so far as can be ascertained from very careful inquiry by the Constabulary. *Easky D.*—Generally speaking, the crops are fairly good, except the potato crop. The wet summer interfered with that crop very much, especially in wet or mountainy lands—were it not for the good weather which set in in the harvest it would have been a failure to a much greater extent than it is at present. There have been no complaints as to crops being injured by insects, &c. *Sligo D.*—With the exception of the potato all crops this year are up to the average, hay and oats are good and the yield is heavy, although some of the former was a good deal damaged and discoloured by the heavy rains in July and August, but there is such a great quantity of it that this will not be felt. The yield of straw also will be greater this year, as the wet caused it to grow longer than usual, and the unusual and remarkably fine harvest weather enabled farmers to save the oat crop with great advantage. Turnip and mangold are up to the average yield. Serious injury has been done to the potatoes by the extremely heavy rains that fell in July and August, and the fine weather that came in September and October was too late to effect any material benefit to it; I am afraid that there will be a great scarcity of potatoes after Christmas. I cannot find that any great damage has been done to crops by insects, probably the wet weather may account for this in some way. I have only heard of one case in which damage was done by fungi, and that was in a field of corn, which was attributed to the land being old but may have been caused by the want of a proper system of rotation of crops. *Tobercurry D.*—There appears to be no very remarkable change in the produce of crops of this year except the potato crop, which is below a good average generally. This is attributed to frost in May, and heavy rains in subsequent months accompanied by blight.

Dublin Castle,

21*st December*, 1894.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Tables showing the Extent and Produce of the Crops in Ireland in the Year 1894.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. HARREL.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland Square.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND,

1894.

REPORT AND TABLES

RELATING TO

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS;

SHOWING THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN IRELAND WHEN AT HOME; THEIR RELATIVE PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION; THEIR SOCIAL POSITION WHEN AT HOME AS MEASURED BY THE EXTENT OF THEIR HOLDINGS, IF ANY; THEIR DESTINATION; AND THE NUMBER WHO LEFT THE SEVERAL PORTS, FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST AUGUST, 1894.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1894.

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IRISH MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, 1894.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON, BARON HOUGHTON,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit the following Report and Tables concerning Irish Agricultural Labourers who habitually seek employment at a distance from their own homes, especially in England and Scotland. These Tables, which set forth the information on the subject obtained at the homes of the migratory labourers by the enumerators of agricultural statistics, are in continuation of those presented annually since the year 1880, and are comparable with the statistics of Migratory Labourers published in the Report on the Census of Ireland for 1841.

It appears from the Tables that there were in June of this year 15,615 persons, or 3·3 per 1,000 of the population according to the Census of 1891, who had either left or intended to leave their homes to seek employment as agricultural labourers elsewhere : of these, 3,687 had not left their homes at the time of the enumeration. The corresponding number for 1893 was 14,761, showing an increase of 854 in the present year.

As in previous Reports, the chief points of interest with regard to migratory agricultural labourers may be dealt with under the following heads :—

I. Their distribution in Ireland when at home.

II. Their relative proportion to the population :—

(*a.*) To the total population ;

(*b.*) To the adult male population.

III. Their social position when at home as measured by the extent of their holdings, if any.

IV. Their destination.

I.—*The distribution of agricultural labourers in Ireland when at home.*—This is shown in the following statement :—

TABLE I.—Showing for each County and Province the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers whose usual residence is situated therein; with the proportion of such Labourers to every 1,000 of the population, for the years 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, respectively.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1891.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.				Rate per 1,000 according to the Census of 1891.			
		Number in 1891.	Number in 1892.	Number in 1893.	Number in 1894.	in 1891.	in 1892.	in 1893.	in 1894.
LEINSTER PROVINCE:									
Carlow County,	40,936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin „	419,216	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare „	70,206	9	1	—	—	0·1	—	—	—
Kilkenny „	87,261	11	23	4	—	0·1	0·3	—	—
King's „	65,563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford „	52,647	37	36	18	37	0·7	0·7	0·3	0·7
Louth „	71,038	63	53	26	62	0·9	0·7	0·4	0·9
Meath „	76,987	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's „	64,883	19	—	—	—	0·3	—	—	—
Westmeath „	65,109	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	0·1
Wexford „	111,778	13	25	6	1	0·1	0·2	0·1	—
Wicklow „	62,136	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER PROVINCE:									
Clare County,	124,483	3	4	11	—	—	—	0·1	—
Cork „	438,432	35	95	98	41	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·1
Kerry „	179,136	81	57	63	93	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·5
Limerick „	158,912	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary „	173,188	18	24	21	—	0·1	0·1	0·1	—
Waterford „	98,251	9	—	1	12	0·1	—	—	0·1
ULSTER PROVINCE:									
Antrim County,	428,128	19	15	32	8	—	—	0·1	—
Armagh „	143,289	182	267	229	184	1·3	1·9	1·6	1·3
Cavan „	111,917	38	24	18	22	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2
Donegal „	185,635	1,320	1,382	1,514	1,543	7·1	7·4	8·2	8·3
Down „	267,059	54	14	34	28	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·1
Fermanagh „	74,170	19	8	14	9	0·3	0·1	0·2	0·1
Londonderry „	152,009	31	27	21	23	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2
Monaghan „	86,206	65	29	26	38	0·8	0·3	0·3	0·4
Tyrone „	171,401	27	33	33	35	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2
CONNAUGHT PROVINCE:									
Galway County,	214,712	1,366	1,541	1,477	1,656	6·4	7·2	6·9	7·7
Leitrim „	78,618	294	378	315	334	3·8	4·8	4·0	4·2
Mayo „	219,034	7,271	8,554	8,856	9,508	33·3	39·1	40·4	43·4
Roscommon „	114,397	1,390	1,398	1,230	1,224	12·2	12·2	10·8	10·7
Sligo „	98,013	748	790	711	752	7·6	8·1	7·3	7·7
SUMMARY.									
Leinster Province,	1,187,760	158	143	57	105	0·1	0·1	—	0·1
Munster „	1,172,402	147	180	194	146	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·1
Ulster „	1,619,814	1,755	1,799	1,921	1,890	1·1	1·1	1·2	1·2
Connaught „	724,774	11,069	12,661	12,589	13,474	15·3	17·5	17·4	18·6
Total of Ireland,	4,704,750	13,129	14,783	14,761	15,615	2·8	3·1	3·1	3·3

The number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers returned in 1880 was 22,900; in 1881—21,322; in 1882—16,836; in 1883—14,780; in 1884—14,413; in 1885—13,140; in 1886—12,375; in 1887—12,423: in 1888—11,723; in 1889—12,028; in 1890—14,081; in 1891—13,129; in 1892—14,783; in 1893—14,761, and in 1894—15,615.

More than six-sevenths of the entire number for 1894, namely, 13,474, are natives of the Province of Connaught. Of these, 9,508 come from the county of Mayo alone, which county furnishes over one-half of all the Irish migratory labourers.

They were distributed among the various Poor Law Unions in Mayo; the principal being Swineford, 4,258; Westport, 1,310; Castlebar, 1,296; and Claremorris, 1,281 (see Table II. and Table in Appendix). In 1841 also, Mayo was the principal source of these migratory labourers. The numbers furnished by the other counties of Connaught in 1894, are:—Galway, 1,656; Roscommon, 1,224 (including 1,100 from the portion of Castlereagh Union in this county); Sligo, 752; Leitrim, 334.

The next province in importance, as to the supply of migratory labourers, is Ulster. The total number furnished by Ulster is 1,890: of these, 1,543 (or 81·6 per cent.) are natives of the county of Donegal. The numbers furnished by the various Poor Law Unions in this county include—Glenties, 599; Dunfanaghy, 423; Millford, 275; Inishowen, 197, the other unions furnishing but small numbers. It will be observed that the numbers for the four unions named make a total of 1,494, showing that nearly all the migratory labourers of Donegal and more than 79 per cent. of all from Ulster are natives of the very limited area along the Donegal coast comprised in these four unions. Of the Ulster counties the next in order to Donegal is Armagh, which furnishes 184, of whom 103 are natives of Newry Union, and 52 of Castleblayney Union. The county of Monaghan furnishes 38; Tyrone, 35; Down, 28; Londonderry, 23; Cavan, 22; Fermanagh, 9, and Antrim 8.

The province of Munster furnishes 146. They are distributed as follows:—Kerry County, 93; Cork, 41, and Waterford, 12. There are no migratory labourers this year from Clare, Limerick, or Tipperary.

The province of Leinster furnishes only 105 migratory labourers. These are principally natives of the counties of Louth and Longford, which respectively furnish 62 and 37, or 94 per cent. of the whole number from this province. The only labourers from other counties in Leinster are 5 from Westmeath and 1 from Wexford. There are this year no migratory labourers from Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's Co., Meath, Queen's Co., or Wicklow.

Comparing the foregoing analysis with the corresponding returns for the year 1893, it will be observed that the total number of migratory labourers has increased by 854. In the province of Leinster the numbers show an increase of 48, or 84·2 per cent.; and in Munster a decrease of 48, or 24·7 per cent. In these two provinces the numbers were so small in 1893 and 1894 that they could not have any appreciable effect on the social condition of the labouring classes or on the labour market. In Ulster the number in 1893 was 1,921, and in 1894 it is 1,890, being a decrease of 31, or 1·6 per cent. An increase of 29 occurred in Donegal, which county is the chief residence of the migratory labourers of Ulster. The number for Connaught rose from 9,877 in 1886 to 10,148 in 1887; it fell to 9,941 in 1888, rose to 10,271 in 1889, and to 12,034 in 1890, fell to 11,069 in 1891, rose to 12,661 in 1892, fell to 12,589 in 1893, and rose to 13,474 in 1894; the last number showing an increase of 885, or 7·0 per cent., when compared with that for 1893. These figures show that a large number of the inhabitants of Connaught still pursue the avocation of migratory labourers. Mayo as usual heads the county list and shows an increase of 652 as compared with the number for the county in 1893.

II.—*The proportion which the migratory labourers bear to the population resident in the districts from which they come* is a matter of more importance than the absolute number from any particular area. In Table I. the proportion of migratory labourers per 1,000 of the population is given. It will be observed that the proportion for the whole of Ireland is but 3·3 per 1,000, but when considered by provinces it is found that the proportion in Connaught is 18·6 per 1,000; in Ulster it is 1·2; in Munster, 0·1; and in Leinster, 0·1.

A more exact analysis of the numbers furnished by Connaught shows that in Mayo the proportion of migratory labourers to the population reached the large number of 43·4 per 1,000; in Roscommon it was 10·7; in Galway, 7·7; in Sligo, 7·7; and in Leitrim, 4·2.

In Ulster, the proportion reached 8·3 in Donegal, and 1·3 in Armagh; but in all other counties it was much under 1·0 per 1,000.

In Leinster the highest rate per 1,000 is 0·9 in Louth.

In all the counties of Munster the numbers were so small that they were not likely to have any important general effect.

The following are, therefore, the counties in which the influence of the migration of labourers is most likely to be felt :—

Mayo, . . .	43·4 per 1,000.	Galway, . .	7·7 per 1,000.
Roscommon, . .	10·7 per 1,000.	Sligo, . .	7·7 per 1,000.
Donegal, . .	8·3 per 1,000.		

In Leitrim the number (4·2 per 1,000) appears to be sufficiently large to produce an appreciable effect.

TABLE II.—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the Number of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (in 1894) whose usual RESIDENCE is situated therein; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION, *according to the Census of* 1891.

Poor Law Unions.	Counties in which Situated.	Population in 1891.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.		Poor Law Unions.	Counties in which Situated.	Population in 1891.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.				Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Abbeyleix,	Queen's,	19,080	–	–	Clones,	Fermanagh and Monaghan,	17,636	–	–
Antrim,	Antrim,	29,655	–	–	Clonmel,	Tipperary and Waterford,	20,774	–	–
Ardee,	Louth and Meath,	16,772	2	0·1	Coleraine,	Antrim and Londonderry,	32,887	–	–
Armagh,	Armagh and Tyrone,	53,857	9	0·2	Cookstown,	Tyrone,	27,161	1	–
Athlone,	Westmeath & Roscommon,	29,789	–	–	Cootehill,	Cavan and Monaghan,	25,670	–	–
Athy,	Kildare and Queen's,	25,635	–	–					
Bailieborough,	Cavan,	16,751	2	0·1	Cork,	Cork,	132,792	–	–
Ballina,	Mayo and Sligo,	27,394	625	22·8	Corrofin,	Clare,	5,699	–	–
Ballinasloe,	Galway and Roscommon,	20,739	–	–	Croom,	Limerick,	12,539	–	–
Ballinrobe,	Galway and Mayo,	24,694	127	5·1	Delvin,	Westmeath,	9,365	–	–
					Dingle,	Kerry,	19,021	–	–
Ballycastle,	Antrim,	14,470	7	0·5					
Ballymahon,	Longford and Westmeath,	14,640	–	–	Donegal,	Donegal,	22,891	8	0·3
Ballymena,	Antrim,	58,897	–	–	Downpatrick,	Down,	43,236	–	–
Ballymoney,	Antrim and Londonderry,	31,692	1	–	Drogheda,	Louth and Meath,	29,212	–	–
Ballyshannon,	Donegal, Fermanagh, and Leitrim,	23,280	8	0·3	Dromore, West,	Sligo,	15,019	8	0·5
Ballyvaghan,	Clare,	4,387	–	–	Dublin, North,	Dublin,	148,996	–	–
Balrothery,	Dublin,	17,119	–	–	Dublin, South,	Dublin,	200,709	–	–
Baltinglass,	Carlow, Kildare & Wicklow,	16,070	–	–	Dundalk,	Armagh, Louth, and Monaghan,	40,144	68	1·7
Banbridge,	Armagh and Down,	47,541	29	0·6					
Bandon,	Cork,	20,180	–	–	Dunfanaghy,	Donegal,	15,674	423	27·0
					Dungannon,	Tyrone,	34,889	–	–
Bantry,	Cork,	14,940	9	0·6	Dungarvan,	Waterford,	17,021	3	0·2
Bawnboy,	Cavan and Leitrim,	20,904	35	1·7	Dunmanway,	Cork,	15,197	–	–
Belfast,	Antrim and Down,	289,860	–	–	Dunshaughlin,	Dublin and Meath,	9,136	–	–
Belmullet,	Mayo,	14,333	329	23·0	Edenderry,	Kildare, King's, and Meath,	16,621	–	–
Borrisokane,	Tipperary,	9,180	–	–	Ennis,	Clare,	21,771	–	–
Boyle,	Roscommon and Sligo,	35,352	209	5·9	Enniscorthy,	Carlow and Wexford,	33,841	1	–
Cahersiveen,	Kerry,	23,854	23	1·0					
Callan,	Kilkenny and Tipperary,	15,245	–	–	Enniskillen,	Cavan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone,	36,255	9	0·2
Carlow,	Carlow and Queen's,	36,067	–	–					
Carrickmacross,	Monaghan,	16,414	15	0·9	Ennistimon,	Clare,	20,108	–	–
					Fermoy,	Cork,	25,533	–	–
Carrick-on-Shannon,	Leitrim and Roscommon,	22,161	118	5·3	Galway,	Galway,	38,719	9	0·2
Carrick-on-Suir,	Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford,	19,699	–	–	Glennamaddy,	Galway,	18,486	759	41·1
					Glenties,	Donegal,	34,219	599	17·5
Cashel,	Tipperary,	22,183	–	–					
Castlebar,	Mayo,	26,921	1,296	44·8	Gorey,	Wexford,	18,156	–	–
Castleblayney,	Armagh and Monaghan,	29,574	61	2·1	Gort,	Galway,	14,201	2	0·1
Castlecomer,	Kilkenny,	11,499	–	–	Granard,	Cavan, Longford, and Westmeath,	26,944	–	–
Castlederg,	Tyrone,	13,528	22	1·6					
Castlereagh,	Mayo and Roscommon,	37,474	1,434	38·3	Inishowen,	Donegal,	30,459	197	6·5
Castletown,	Cork,	12,389	–	–	Irvinestown,	Fermanagh and Tyrone,	15,268	3	0·2
Cavan,	Cavan,	41,974	8	0·2	Kanturk,	Cork,	26,171	12	0·5
Celbridge,	Dublin, Kildare, & Meath,	14,981	–	–	Kells,	Cavan and Meath,	16,875	–	–
Claremorris,	Mayo,	28,424	1,281	45·1	Kenmare,	Kerry,	16,319	5	0·3
Clifden,	Galway,	20,569	50	2·4	Kilkeel,	Down,	18,181	–	–
Clogheen,	Tipperary,	17,022	–	–	Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	25,457	–	–
Clogher,	Monaghan and Tyrone,	18,951	–	–	Killadysert,	Clare,	10,503	–	–
Clonakilty,	Cork,	21,955	1	–					

TABLE II.—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the Number of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which Situated.	Population in 1891.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.		POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which Situated.	Population in 1891.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.				Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Killala,	Mayo,	9,290	19	2·0	Oldcastle,	Cavan and Meath,	17,247	–	–
Killarney,	Kerry,	40,558	38	0·9	Omagh,	Tyrone,	44,387	8	0·2
Kilmacthomas,	Waterford,	8,342	7	0·8	Oughterard,	Galway,	18,975	19	1·0
Kilmallock,	Cork and Limerick,	28,168	–	–	Parsonstown,	King's and Tipperary,	28,044	–	–
Kilrush,	Clare,	31,423	–	–	Portumna,	Galway,	10,363	–	–
Kinsale,	Cork,	18,823	–	–	Rathdown,	Dublin and Wicklow,	56,079	–	–
Larne,	Antrim,	33,370	–	–	Rathdrum,	Wicklow,	27,626	–	–
Letterkenny,	Donegal,	13,950	21	1·5	Rathkeale,	Limerick,	17,627	–	–
Limavady,	Londonderry,	23,369	10	0·4					
Limerick,	Clare and Limerick,	68,992	–	–	Roscommon,	Galway and Roscommon,	17,561	4	0·2
					Roscrea,	King's, Queen's, and Tipperary,	19,359	–	–
Lisburn,	Antrim and Down,	50,660	–	–					
Lismore,	Waterford,	15,124	2	0·1	Scarriff,	Clare and Galway,	11,715	–	–
Lisnaskea,	Fermanagh,	18,074	4	0·2	Shillelagh,	Carlow, Wexford, & Wicklow,	14,109	–	–
Listowel,	Kerry and Limerick,	39,121	–	–					
Londonderry,	Donegal and Londonderry,	60,021	7	0·1	Skibbereen,	Cork,	28,450	–	–
Longford,	Longford,	24,964	37	1·5	Skull,	Cork,	11,233	2	0·2
Loughrea,	Galway,	22,244	11	0·5	Sligo,	Sligo,	41,154	30	0·7
Lurgan,	Antrim, Armagh, & Down,	58,155	12	0·2	Strabane,	Donegal and Tyrone,	39,123	2	0·1
Macroom,	Cork,	26,088	–	–	Stranorlar,	Donegal,	15,108	13	0·9
Magherafelt,	Londonderry,	44,976	13	0·3	Strokestown,	Roscommon,	18,458	31	1·7
Mallow,	Cork,	23,405	–	–	Swineford,	Mayo,	48,261	4,258	88·2
Manorhamilton,	Leitrim,	25,465	109	4·3	Thomastown,	Kilkenny,	14,876	–	–
Middleton,	Cork,	23,993	–	–	Thurles,	Tipperary,	25,613	–	–
Millford,	Donegal,	21,808	275	12·6	Tipperary,	Limerick and Tipperary,	35,786	–	–
Millstreet,	Cork,	12,163	17	1·4	Tobercurry,	Sligo,	22,210	531	23·9
Mitchelstown,	Cork and Limerick,	15,742	–	–	Tralee,	Kerry,	44,787	27	0·6
Mohill,	Leitrim,	22,471	89	4·0	Trim,	Meath,	16,011	–	–
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	30,452	14	0·5	Tuam,	Galway,	34,630	523	15·1
Mountbellew,	Galway,	16,477	256	15·5	Tulla,	Clare,	11,695	–	–
Mountmellick,	King's and Queen's,	31,451	–	–	Tullamore,	King's and Westmeath,	24,851	–	–
Mullingar,	Westmeath,	30,614	5	0·2	Urlingford,	Kilkenny, Queen's, and Tipperary,	10,081	–	–
Naas,	Kildare and Wicklow,	36,978	–	–					
Navan,	Meath,	16,099	–	–	Waterford,	Kilkenny and Waterford,	50,308	–	–
Nenagh,	Tipperary,	27,382	–	–	Westport,	Mayo,	37,381	1,310	35·0
Newcastle,	Limerick,	26,505	–	–	Wexford,	Wexford,	35,142	–	–
New Ross,	Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford,	33,544	–	–	Youghal,	Cork and Waterford,	16,769	–	–
Newry,	Armagh and Down,	58,134	103	1·8					
Newtownards,	Down,	41,286	–	–		Total,	4,704,750	15,615	3·3

The following statement shows the proportion of Migratory Labourers in all those Poor Law Unions where it exceeds 10 per 1,000 of the population, according to the Census of 1891.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Rate per 1,000.	POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Rate per 1,000.
Swineford,	Mayo,	88·2	Tobercurry,	Sligo,	23·9
Claremorris,	Do.,	45·1	Belmullet,	Mayo,	23·0
Castlebar,	Do.,	44·8	Ballina,	Mayo and Sligo,	22·8
Glennamaddy,	Galway,	41·1	Glenties,	Donegal,	17·5
Castlereagh,	Mayo & Roscommon,	38·3	Mountbellew,	Galway,	15·5
Westport,	Mayo,	35·0	Tuam,	Do.,	15·1
Dunfanaghy,	Donegal,	27·0	Millford,	Donegal,	12·6

The proportion of migratory labourers to the adult male population is an important element. This is shown in Table III., and the results are still more striking than when the numbers are viewed merely in relation to the total population.

In this statement Mayo appears in a still more remarkable light for it is found that no less than 18·3 per cent. of the adult male population usually seek employment at a distance from their homes. In no other county in Ireland does the proportion reach 5 per cent.

In Roscommon the proportion is 4·0 per cent.; in Donegal, 3·1; in Galway, 3·0; in Sligo, 3·0; in Leitrim, 1·6; in no other county does it reach 1 per cent.

TABLE III.—Showing for each County and Province the Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers in 1894 whose usual Residence is situated therein; the Total Number of Males Twenty years of age and upwards, according to the Census of 1891, and the proportion of Migratory Labourers to the latter number.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.		PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	
		Number.	Rate per cent.			Number.	Rate per cent.
LEINSTER PROVINCE:				ULSTER PROVINCE:			
Carlow County,	11,837	—	—	Antrim County,	107,391	8	—
Dublin ,,	112,578	—	—	Armagh ,,	37,618	184	0·5
Kildare ,,	23,042	—	—	Cavan ,,	31,087	22	0·1
Kilkenny ,,	24,556	—	—	Donegal ,,	49,752	1,543	3·1
King's ,,	19,359	—	—	Down ,,	68,121	28	—
Longford ,,	14,864	37	0·2	Fermanagh ,,	21,544	9	—
Louth ,,	19,239	62	0·3	Londonderry ,,	40,637	23	0·1
Meath ,,	23,090	—	—	Monaghan ,,	24,592	38	0·2
Queen's ,,	19,242	—	—	Tyrone ,,	48,782	35	0·1
Westmeath ,,	19,925	5	—				
Wexford ,,	32,036	1	—	CONNAUGHT PROVINCE:			
Wicklow ,,	17,839	—	—	Galway County,	55,885	1,656	3·0
				Leitrim ,,	20,571	334	1·6
				Mayo ,,	52,047	9,508	18·3
				Roscommon ,,	30,253	1,224	4·0
MUNSTER PROVINCE:				Sligo ,,	25,133	752	3·0
Clare County,	33,444	—	—				
Cork ,,	117,957	41	—	SUMMARY.			
Kerry ,,	45,027	93	0·2	Leinster Province,	337,607	105	—
Limerick ,,	42,357	—	—	Munster ,,	313,953	146	—
Tipperary ,,	48,696	—	—	Ulster ,,	429,524	1,890	0·4
Waterford ,,	26,472	12	—	Connaught ,,	183,889	13,474	7·3
				TOTAL OF IRELAND,	1,264,973	15,615	1·2

III.—*The social position of the Irish Migratory Labourer at home* is best estimated by the fact of his being or not being a landholder; and, if a landholder, by the extent of his holding. Table IV. contains the required information, from which it appears that of the 15,615 Irish migratory labourers 11,242 or 72 per cent. are not landholders. The per-centage of migratory labourers who are not landholders, is shown by provinces in the following statement:—

Connaught,	71·3
Ulster,	74·9
Leinster,	80·0
Munster,	93·2

Although the landholding migratory labourers are proportionally more numerous in Leinster than elsewhere, the average amount of land held by those who are landholders is greater in Connaught. The number of landholders; the number having over five acres; the number with holdings not exceeding five acres; and the per-centage of holdings not exceeding five acres are as follow:—

	Number of Migratory Labourers who are Landholders.	Holders of over five acres.	Not exceeding five acres.	Per-centage not exceeding five acres.
Connaught,	3,868	3,446	422	10·9
Ulster,	474	354	120	25·3
Leinster,	21	12	9	42·9
Munster,	10	6	4	40·0

A further reference to Table IV. will show that it is only in Connaught that any considerable number of migratory labourers hold farms exceeding an area of fifteen acres. In considering this point the low value of the land in many parts of Connaught must be borne in mind.

It will be found on analysis by counties and unions that the condition of the migratory labourers in relation to the land bears pretty much the same ratio as when considered by provinces: the proportions no doubt vary within small limits, as will be seen by inspection of the Table in the Appendix. It will be observed that of the 9,508 natives of Mayo, 3,000, or 31·6 per cent., are landholders, and of these 3,000 only 346, or 11·5 per cent., occupy holdings not exceeding five acres.

TABLE IV.—Showing, by Provinces, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, not Landholders; also the number having Land, and the Area of their Holdings.

Classification of Holdings in Statute Acres.	Provinces.				Total of Ireland.
	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	
No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders,	84	136	1,416	9,606	11,242
No. having :—					
Holdings not exceeding 1 acre,	1	—	5	20	26
Do. above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres,	2	—	6	43	51
Do. " 2 " 3 "	1	1	24	92	118
Do. " 3 " 4 "	1	1	44	144	190
Do. " 4 " 5 "	4	2	41	123	170
Total No. not exceeding 5 acres,	9	4	120	422	555
Holdings above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres,	11	2	149	1,422	1,584
Do. " 10 " 15 "	1	1	71	1,010	1,083
Do. " 15 " 20 "	—	—	44	561	605
Do. " 20 " 25 "	—	—	20	188	208
Do. " 25 " 30 "	—	1	10	117	128
Do. " 30 " 40 "	—	—	14	100	114
Do. above 40 acres,	—	2	46	48	96
Gross Total,	105	146	1,890	13,474	15,615

IV.—*The destination of the migratory labourers* is the next point requiring special attention. The following statement shows the destination of the Migratory Labourers from each Province :—

Provinces.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	England.	Scotland.
Leinster,	25	56	24
Munster,	130	16	—
Ulster,	160	205	1,525
Connaught,	102	12,624	748
Total,	417	12,901	2,297

It appears that 82·6 per cent. sought work in England, 14·7 per cent. in Scotland, and 2·7 per cent. in Ireland.

A comparison of the provinces shows that in Leinster of the 105 labourers, 80 sought employment in Great Britain, and 25, or 23·8 per cent., in Ireland.

In Munster, of the 146 labourers, 16 sought work in Great Britain, and 130, or 89·0 per cent., merely migrated to other parts of Ireland.

In Ulster, of the 1,890 labourers, 1,730 sought work in Great Britain (205 in England, and 1,525 in Scotland), and 160, or 8·5 per cent., sought employment in Ireland.

In Connaught, of the 13,474 labourers, 13,372 sought work in Great Britain (only 748 of these in Scotland), and but 102, or 0·8 per cent. in Ireland.

The Chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway has, with his usual kindness, furnished the statistics of "harvestmen" travelling over that Company's lines to Dublin, which will be found in the Appendix, p. 17, and the customary returns from the various provincial ports have been collected by the emigration enumerators, and a summary thereof is given on page 16.

From the two statements referred to (the Railway and Port Statistics) it would appear that 32,623 agricultural labourers travelled as Passengers journeying to seek employment at a distance from their homes. Comparing these figures with those for 1893, they show an increase of 606.

The returns for the ports show an increase from 8,482 in 1893 to 9,010 this year, and in the Midland Great Western Railway returns also a slight increase is observed, for in 1893 the number of harvestmen carried by the Company was 23,535, whereas in 1894 the number was 23,613, or 78 more than in the previous year. The number of harvestmen who travelled over this line in 1891 was 25,659; in 1890 it was 24,535; in 1889 it was 22,435; in 1888 it was 22,800; in 1887 it was 21,355; in 1886 it was 21,698; in 1885 it was 22,610; in 1884 it was 22,500; in 1883 it was 22,111; in 1882 it was 21,422, and in 1881 it was 26,367.

It will be observed that there is a large discrepancy between the total number (32,623) given in the Railway and Port Statistics, and that (15,615) shown in the Tables compiled from the Returns made by the Enumerators of Agricultural Statistics. In considering this discrepancy, which is somewhat similar to that noticed in previous years, it should be borne in mind that a large number of the agricultural labourers who migrate annually to England pay two visits, and that this is an element which it is impossible accurately to eliminate from the emigration and railway returns. On inquiry at the Midland Great Western Railway I have been informed that, "about 2,000 go twice each year," and that, "a large number remain in the counties near Dublin," but the Emigration Returns contain no information on this point. Again, there are doubtless many persons who, at the time of the collection of the information by the Enumerators of Agricultural Statistics, did not intend to migrate, but whom circumstances subsequently led to do so, and it is equally probable that the Emigration Returns include many persons who are town labourers, not agricultural labourers. When due allowance is made for these facts, it will be found that the numbers returned by the Enumerators of Agricultural Statistics represent those who habitually pursue the avocation of migratory agricultural labourers.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

THOS. W. GRIMSHAW,
Registrar-General.

General Register Office,
Charlemont House, Dublin,
27*th September*, 1894.

APPENDIX.

ABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, whose usual Residence is situated therein; the Area of their Holdings in Statute Acres; the place in which they sought or intended to seek Employment; and the Number who had not left their Homes at the time (month of June, 1894) the Enumerators took the Returns.

Province of Leinster.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers having Land, and Area of their Holdings: Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.	Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	Where employed. In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.
Carlow County.																			
Baltinglass, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enniscorthy, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Ross, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shillelagh, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County.																			
Balrothery,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Celbridge, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin, North,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin, South,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunshaughlin, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rathdown, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare County.																			
Athy, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Baltinglass, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Celbridge, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Edenderry, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Naas, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County.																			
Callan, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carrick-on-Suir, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlecomer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Ross, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thomastown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urlingford, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's County.																			
Edenderry, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mountmellick, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Parsonstown, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscrea, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tullamore, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford County.																			
Ballymahon, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Granard, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	32	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	1	21	15	5
Total,	32	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	1	21	15	5
Louth County.																			
Ardee, part of,	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.
Drogheda, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dundalk, „	45	1	2	1	1	2	7	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	53	3	4	4
Total,	46	1	2	1	1	3	8	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	54	3	5	4

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers having Land, and Area of their Holdings.													Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	Where employed.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	
Meath County.																			
ARDEE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CELBRIDGE, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DROGHEDA, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUNSHAUGHLIN, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EDENDERRY, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KELLS, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NAVAN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OLDCASTLE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TRIM,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's County.																			
ABBEYLEIX,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ATHY, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARLOW, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MOUNTMELLICK, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROSCREA, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
URLINGFORD, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath Co.																			
ATHLONE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BALLYMAHON, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DELVIN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRANARD, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MULLINGAR,	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	5	.
TULLAMORE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	5	.
Wexford County.																			
ENNISCORTHY, part of,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
GOREY,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW ROSS, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SHILLELAGH,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WEXFORD,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Wicklow County.																			
BALTINGLASS, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NAAS, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RATHDOWN, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RATHDRUM,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SHILLELAGH, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Province of Munster.

Clare County.																			
BALLYVAGHAN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CORROFIN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ENNIS,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ENNISTIMON,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILLADYSERT,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILRUSH,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LIMERICK, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SCARRIFF, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TULLA,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County, E.R.																			
BANDON, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CORK,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FERMOY,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KANTURK,	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	12	11
KILMALLOCK, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KINSALE, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MACROOM, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MALLOW,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MIDDLETON,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MILLSTREET, part of,	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	17	17
MITCHELSTOWN, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
YOUGHAL, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	.	.	29	28

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers having Land, and Area of their Holdings.													Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	Where employed.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in Foregoing Columns.
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	
Cork County, W.R.																			
BANDON, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BANTRY,	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	5	.	4	2
CASTLETOWN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CLONAKILTY,	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
DUNMANWAY,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KINSALE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MACROOM, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MILLSTREET, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SKIBBEREEN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SKULL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.
TOTAL,	8	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	(a) 2	12	8	.	4	2
Kerry County.																			
CAHERSIVEEN,	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	.	23	1
DINGLE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENMARE,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	1	1
KILLARNEY,	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	1	.	37	11
LISTOWEL, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TRALEE,	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	.	27	8
TOTAL,	92	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	93	5	.	88	21
Limerick County.																			
CROOM,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILMALLOCK, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LIMERICK, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LISTOWEL, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MITCHELSTOWN, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEWCASTLE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RATHKEALE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TIPPERARY, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary Co., N.R.																			
BORRISOKANE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NENAGH,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PARSONSTOWN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROSCREA,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
THURLES,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TIPPERARY, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary Co., S.R.																			
CALLAN, pt. of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARRICK-ON-SUIR, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CASHEL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CLOGHEEN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CLONMEL, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TIPPERARY, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
URLINGFORD, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County.																			
CARRICK-ON-SUIR, pt. of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CLONMEL, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUNGARVAN,	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.
KILMACTHOMAS,	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	7	3
LISMORE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	2	2
WATERFORD, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
YOUGHAL, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	7	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	12	3	.	9	5

(a) Comprising one each of 42, and 65 acres.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—*continued.*

Province of Ulster.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers having Land, and Area of their Holdings.													Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	Where employed.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	
Antrim County.																			
ANTRIM,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BALLYCASTLE,	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	6	1	1
BALLYMENA,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BALLYMONEY, part of,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
BELFAST, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COLERAINE, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LARNE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LISBURN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LURGAN, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	7	1	1
Armagh County.																			
ARMAGH, part of,	5	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	5	2	.
BANBRIDGE, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1
CASTLEBLAYNEY, ,,	37	.	1	1	5	4	11	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	52	23	15	14	8
DUNDALK, ,,	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	6	2	.	.
LURGAN, ,,	1	.	2	3	5	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	5	1	6	1
NEWRY, ,,	71	1	.	4	2	4	11	12	8	1	.	.	.	.	103	97	6	.	11
TOTAL,	119	1	3	8	12	10	34	19	8	2	2	.	.	.	184	132	29	23	21
Cavan County.																			
BAILIEBOROUGH,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	2
BAWNBOY, part of,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	3	.	.
CAVAN,	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	5	3	.
COOTEHILL, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ENNISKILLEN, ,,	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	5	2	.
GRANARD, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KELLS, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OLDCASTLE, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	22	2	13	7	2
Donegal County.																			
BALLYSHANNON, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DONEGAL,	6	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	8	.	5	3	1
DUNFANAGHY,	355	.	1	2	6	8	17	32	9	7	.	1	.	2	423	8	375	40	186
GLENTIES,	400	.	1	7	16	6	30	50	33	21	9	7	10	39	599	1	584	14	259
INISHOWEN,	178	1	1	.	1	3	6	7	2	1	1	.	1	1	197	9	167	21	112
LETTERKENNY,	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	2	21	.	16	5	1
LONDONDERRY, part of,	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	.	1	6	1
MILLFORD,	214	.	.	3	4	11	18	26	7	4	3	.	2	1	275	10	250	15	96
STRABANE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
STRANORLAR,	9	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	13	.	10	3	2
TOTAL,	1,184	1	3	13	28	28	73	115	53	36	13	10	14	(a)45	1,543	28	1,408	107	658
Down County.																			
BANBRIDGE, part of,	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	28	3	23	2	13
BELFAST, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DOWNPATRICK,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILKEEL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LISBURN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LURGAN, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEWRY ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEWTOWNARDS,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	28	3	23	2	13
Fermanagh County.																			
BALLYSHANNON, part of,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2
CLONES, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ENNISKILLEN, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
IRVINESTOWN, ,,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	.
LISNASKEA,	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	1	1	.
TOTAL,	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	9	2	3	4	2
Londonderry Co.																			
BALLYMONEY, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COLERAINE, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LIMAVADY,	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10	.	10
LONDONDERRY, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAGHERAFELT,	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	13	.	2
TOTAL,	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	23	.	12

(a) Comprising 1 each of 41, 42, 47, 50, 52, 54, 56, 57, 60, 71, 75, 80, 83, 87, 90, 125, 145, 150, 155, 160, 162, 165, 175, 190, 200, and 390 acres; 2 each of 70, 95, 140, and 240 acres; 3 each of 50 and 135 acres; and 5 of 100 acres each.

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers having Land, and Area of their Holdings.													Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	Where employed.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, includ.
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	
Monaghan County.																			
CARRICKMACROSS,	3	.	.	3	3	1	7	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	15	6	2	7	1
CASTLEBLAYNEY, part of,	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	4	3	
CLOGHER, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CLONES, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CootehILL, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUNDALK, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONAGHAN,	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	13	.	1	.
TOTAL,	25	.	.	3	3	1	7	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	38	21	6	11	1
Tyrone County.																			
ARMAGH, part of,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
CASTLEDERG,	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	7	7	2	3	.	.	1	22	11	7	4	.
CLOGHER, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COOKSTOWN,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
DUNGANNON,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ENNISKILLEN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
IRVINESTOWN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OMAGH,	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	3	.	.
STRABANE, part of,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.
TOTAL,	9	.	.	.	1	2	3	8	8	2	4	.	.	(a) 1	35	17	13	5	

Province of Connaught.

Galway County.																			
BALLINASLOE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BALLINROBE, „	18	.	.	.	2	.	2	4	1	1	.	1	.	.	27	20	7	.	1
CLIFDEN,	44	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	50	8	42	.	2
GALWAY,	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	9	6	3	.	
GLENNAMADDY,	559	1	2	2	7	1	13	73	62	35	9	6	1	1	759	757	.	2	20
GORT,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	
LOUGHREA,	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	4	.	7	
MOUNTBELLEW,	207	1	.	.	1	1	3	26	13	6	1	.	.	.	256	250	3	3	3
OUGHTERARD,	17	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	19	13	6	.	.
PORTUMNA,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROSCOMMON, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SCARRIFF, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TUAM,	443	2	2	2	4	5	15	37	18	6	2	2	.	.	523	523	.	.	4
TOTAL,	1,307	4	4	4	14	9	35	145	94	51	13	9	1	(b) 1	1,656	1,581	61	14	31
Leitrim County.																			
BALLYSHANNON, part of,	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	4	.
BAWNBOY, „	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	31	3	24	4	1
CARRICK-ON SHAN., „	81	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	9	3	.	1	2	.	99	40	59	.	
MANORHAMILTON,	87	.	.	.	.	1	1	13	4	2	.	.	1	1	109	8	68	33	3
MOHILL,	82	.	.	1	1	.	2	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	89	37	24	28	3
TOTAL	284	.	.	1	1	1	3	17	17	8	.	1	3	(c) 1	334	88	177	69	8
Mayo County.																			
BALLINA, part of,	376	.	.	10	9	12	31	91	55	15	4	4	3	2	581	527	54	.	10
BALLINROBE, „	84	.	.	2	.	1	3	6	2	2	.	2	1	.	100	100	.	.	
BELMULLET,	208	2	.	3	8	1	14	55	22	19	.	5	3	3	329	308	16	5	5
CASTLEBAR,	918	4	2	12	22	18	58	133	91	49	22	10	8	7	1,296	1,283	12	1	15
CASTLEREAGH, part of,	291	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	10	11	2	2	.	1	334	334	.	.	6
CLAREMORRIS,	928	3	2	3	5	9	22	116	106	60	18	5	20	6	1,281	1,281	.	.	34
KILLALA,	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	6	13	.	.
SWINEFORD,	2,753	1	5	10	31	38	85	520	436	255	100	53	42	9	4,258	4,248	10	.	91
WESTPORT,	931	2	25	42	45	19	133	145	37	24	7	8	11	14	1,310	963	341	6	42
TOTAL,	6,503	12	34	82	120	93	346	1,083	759	435	153	94	88	(d) 42	9,503	9,050	446	12	2,07
Roscommon Co.																			
ATHLONE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BALLINASLOE, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BOYLE, „	56	1	.	1	1	.	3	4	5	1	1	.	.	.	70	49	20	1	3
CARRICK-ON-SHAN., „	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	17	2	.	
CASTLEREAGH, „	831	2	3	3	4	10	22	110	69	42	10	10	4	2	1,100	1,095	5	.	187
ROSCOMMON, „	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	
STROKESTOWN,	22	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	31	27	4	.	
TOTAL,	932	3	3	4	5	11	26	118	78	43	11	10	4	(e) 2	1,224	1,192	31	1	240

(a) 41 acres. (b) 42 acres. (c) 50 acres. (d) Comprising 1 each of 41, 41½, 42, 45, 48, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 64, 69, 70, 75, 81, 82, 90, 93, and 111 acres; 2 each of 46, 47, 50, 60, and 150 acres; and 3 each of 43, 44, 47, and 63 acres. (e) Comprising 1 each of 42 and 50 acres.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers having Land, and Area of their Holdings.													Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	Where employed.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	
Sligo County.																			
BALLINA, part of,	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	44	.	.	.
BOYLE, ,,	125	.	1	.	.	.	1	4	4	1	2	1	1	.	139	132	7	.	3
DROMORE WEST,	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	2	.	.
SLIGO,	29	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	1	24	5	6
TOBERCURRY,	373	1	1	1	3	4	10	53	56	23	9	2	3	2	531	530	.	1	177
TOTAL,	575	1	2	1	4	4	12	59	62	24	11	3	4	(a) 2	752	713	33	6	186

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.																		
LEINSTER,	84	1	2	1	1	4	9	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	105	56	24	25	9
MUNSTER,	136	.	.	1	1	2	4	2	1	.	.	1	.	2	146	16	.	130	56
ULSTER,	1,416	5	6	24	44	41	120	149	71	44	20	10	14	46	1,890	205	1,525	160	727
CONNAUGHT,	9,606	20	43	92	144	123	422	1,422	1,010	561	188	117	100	48	13,474	12,624	748	102	2,895
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	11,242	26	51	118	190	170	555	1,584	1,083	605	208	128	114	96	15,615	12,901	2,297	417	3,687

(a) Comprising 1 each of 55 and 81 acres.

RETURN showing the Number of LABOURERS who left each of the undermentioned PORTS from the 1st January, 1894, to the 31st August, 1894, for temporary employment in England or Scotland.

PORTS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total to the end of August.
Ballina,	5	6	19	29	23	.	.	6	88
Belfast,	178	361	236	517	640	249	3	10	2,194
Coleraine,	26	13	35	18	20	30	16	45	203
Cork,	9	9	35	87	67	49	26	30	312
Drogheda,	2	3	9	10	7	7	5	3	46
Dundalk,	6	7	5	12	5	13	18	7	73
Galway,	2	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	8
Greenore,	63	37	27	40	38	73	49	40	367
Larne,	2	3	6	1	5	105	102	170	394
Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	327	313	380	399	611	620	460	518	3,628
Newry,	43	27	48	70	55	77	30	37	387
Portrush,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	16	32	69	103	158	239	69	64	750
Warrenpoint,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	15	15	18	17	23	24	18	21	151
Westport,	1	1	.	52	98	146	38	2	338
Wexford,	3	4	13	14	12	6	9	10	71
Total,	698	833	900	1,369	1,766	1,638	843	963	9,010

NUMBER of HARVESTMEN conveyed over the MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SYSTEM from the undermentioned STATIONS to DUBLIN, during the Season of 1894.

Station.	Number of Harvestmen.	Poor Law Union.	County.
Athlone,	31	Athlone,	Westmeath.
Ballinasloe,	35	Ballinasloe,	Galway.
Woodlawn,	337	Do.	Do.
Athenry,	451	Loughrea,	Do.
Dunamon,	490	Roscommon,	Do.
Longford,	91	Longford,	Longford.
Drumod,	29	Mohill,	Leitrim.
Carrick-on-Shannon,	44	Carrick-on-Shannon,	Do.
Boyle,	111	Boyle,	Roscommon.
Ballymote,	1,430	Sligo,	Sligo.
Sligo,	9	Do.	Do.
Ballysadare,	26	Do.	Do.
Edmondstown,	72	Castlereagh,	Mayo.
Ballaghaderreen,	3,540	Do.	Do.
Roscommon,	228	Roscommon,	Roscommon.
Ballymoe,	353	Glennamaddy,	Galway.
Castlereagh,	421	Castlereagh,	Roscommon.
Ballinlough,	1,168	Do.	Do.
Ballyhaunis,	3,309	Claremorris,	Mayo.
Claremorris,	1,515	Do.	Do.
Balla,	1,266	Castlebar,	Do.
Manulla,	122	Do.	Do.
Castlebar,	1,267	Do.	Do.
Westport,	1,275	Westport,	Do.
Foxford,	3,627	Swineford,	Do.
Ballina,	1,266	Ballina,	Do.
Collooney,	74	Sligo,	Sligo.
Kilfree,	370	Boyle,	Do.
Killala,	15	Killala,	Mayo.
Ballinrobe,	34	Ballinrobe,	Do.
Hollymount,	20	Do.	Do.
Arva Road,	1	Cavan,	Cavan.
Newport,	561	Westport,	Mayo.
Ballyvary,	25	Castlebar,	Do.
Total,	23,613		

Dublin Castle,

13*th October*, 1894.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report and Tables relating to Migratory Agricultural Labourers, 1894.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KAYE.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland Square.

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BANKING, RAILWAY, & SHIPPING STATISTICS, IRELAND.

[JUNE, 1894.]

STATISTICS OF DEPOSITS AND CASH BALANCES IN JOINT STOCK BANKS; DEPOSITS IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS; AMOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT FUNDS, INDIA STOCKS, AND GUARANTEED LAND STOCK; AND BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN IRELAND, JUNE, 1894; WEEKLY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF IRISH RAILWAYS FOR THE FIRST TWENTY-SIX WEEKS OF THE YEARS 1893–94, AND THE AGGREGATE RECEIPTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF EACH OF THE YEARS 1887–94; ALSO TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN THE PORTS OF IRELAND DURING THE YEARS 1883–93.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1894

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

4th August, 1894.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report on certain Statistics of Banking, &c., in Ireland, for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1894.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. S. B. KAYE.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland-square.

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BANKING, RAILWAY, AND SHIPPING STATISTICS, IRELAND (JUNE), 1894.

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON,
BARON HOUGHTON,
&c., &c., &c.,
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following Tables and remarks relative to Banking and to the amount of the Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock upon which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, together with information concerning the weekly traffic receipts of the Irish Railways during the half year ended 30th June, 1894; and an abstract of the principal railway statistics of Ireland for the first half of each of the eight years 1887–94; also Tables with reference to the tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared at each of the Irish Ports. The Tables on these subjects are in continuation of those previously issued by this Department.

The information comprised in the first series of Tables consists of the total of the deposits and cash balances in the Joint Stock Banks of Ireland on the 30th of June, 1894, and on the corresponding date in each preceding year since the year 1874 inclusive, compiled from confidential returns furnished by the authorities of the various banks

with their usual courtesy ; the estimated balance of deposits remaining in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks on the 30th of June of each year since the year 1874 inclusive, derived from official sources ; together with the total amount on 30th June (in each year since 1874) of Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock,* on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, with the amount of each description of Stock on 30th June, 1894, kindly supplied by the Governor of the Bank ; and the average bank note circulation of the six banks of issue in Ireland in the month of June since 1884, compiled from the *Dublin Gazette*. Tables are also inserted affording half-yearly comparisons for the ten years 1884–93 and the first half of this year under each of the heads referred to above.

The Tables comprising the returns of the weekly traffic receipts of the Irish Railways have been compiled from data for which I am indebted to the authorities of the various Railway Companies.

Returns with reference to the tonnage of Ships entered and cleared at Irish Ports have been kindly furnished by the Board of Customs, and were specially prepared for the purposes of this Report by the Statistical Department of that Board.

1. *Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks.*

The deposits and cash balances in Joint Stock Banks in the middle of the year which, comparing June with June, had gradually increased from £29,223,000 in June, 1886, to £34,637,000 in the corresponding period of 1893 further rose to £35,430,000† in June of the present year, being the highest amount yet reached for June, and showing an increase of £793,000, or 2·3 per cent. as

* See note (*) on page 15.

† This amount is exclusive of £2,124,408 Government and other Public Accounts in the Bank of Ireland.

compared with the amount in the middle of last year, and an increase of £6,207,000 or 21·2 per cent. as compared with the amount in June, 1886.

TABLE I.—Showing Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks; compiled from Returns furnished by the several Joint Stock Banks in Ireland.*

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1874, 30th June,	29,859,000	1,665,000	–
1875, „	31,815,000	1,956,000	–
1876, „	32,815,000	1,000,000	–
1877, „	32,746,000	–	69,000
1878, „	31,745,000	–	1,001,000
1879, „	30,191,000	–	1,554,000
1880, „	29,350,000	–	841,000
1881, „	28,289,000	–	1,061,000
1882, „	30,667,000	2,378,000	–
1883, „	31,725,000	1,058,000	–
1884, „	30,072,000	–	1,653,000
1885, „	29,240,000	–	832,000
1886, „	29,223,000	–	17,000
1887, „	29,339,000	116,000	–
1888, „	30,310,000	971,000	–
1889, „	31,205,000	895,000	–
1890, „	33,061,000	1,856,000	–
1891, „	33,700,000	639,000	–
1892, „	34,565,000	865,000	–
1893, „	34,637,000	72,000	–
1894, „	35,430,000	793,000	–

* The names and the dates of foundation of the Banks, the combined statistics of which are included in Tables I. and I. (A) are as follows:—

Name.	Established.	Name.	Established.
Bank of Ireland,	1783.	National Bank,	1835.
Northern Banking Company,	1824.	Ulster Bank,	1836.
Hibernian Bank,	1825.	Royal Bank of Ireland,	1836.
Provincial Bank of Ireland,	1825.	Munster & Leinster Bank,	1885.
Belfast Banking Company,	1827.		

TABLE I. (A), made out by half years shows the fluctuations which have taken place half yearly during the past ten years. It will be observed that the amount of deposits and Cash Balances on 30th June last was £422,000 under that for December, 1893, but that with this exception it was higher than the amount at the close of any half-year in the period covered by the Table, and much over the average.

TABLE I. (A)—Showing amount of Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks, at the undermentioned dates, compiled from Returns furnished by the several Joint Stock Banks in Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1884, 30th June,	30,072,000	–	1,268,000
„ 31st December,	30,627,000	555,000	–
1885, 30th June,	29,240,000	–	1,387,000
„ 31st December,	29,370,000	130,000	–
1886, 30th June,	29,223,000	–	147,000
„ 31st December,	30,172,000	949,000	–
1887, 30th June,	29,339,000	–	833,000
„ 31st December,	29,771,000	432,000	–
1888, 30th June,	30,310,000	539,000	–
„ 31st December,	30,979,000	669,000	–
1889, 30th June,	31,205,000	226,000	–
„ 31st December,	32,968,000	1,763,000	–
1890, 30th June,	33,061,000	93,000	–
„ 31st December,	33,325,000	264,000	–
1891, 30th June,	33,700,000	375,000	–
„ 31st December,	34,532,000	832,000	–
1892, 30th June,	34,565,000	33,000	–
„ 31st December,	35,375,000	810,000	–
1893, 30th June	34,637,000	–	738,000
„ 31st December,	35,852,000	1,215,000	–
1894, 30th June,	35,430,000	–	422,000

2. *Savings Banks.*

The balances of deposits in Savings Banks consist of two groups—those in the Post Office Savings Banks, which are set out in Table II. and Table II. (A), and those in Trustee Savings Banks, shown in Table III. and Table III. (A).

At the end of June of this year, the estimated amount in the Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland stood at £4,687,000, as compared with £4,155,000, for the corresponding period of 1893, showing an increase of £532,000, being the largest increase in any year since the establishment of these Institutions.

TABLE II.—Showing Estimated Balances, at the undermentioned dates, in Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland; compiled from Returns furnished by the Controller, Post Office Savings Bank Department.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1874, 30th June,	875,000	51,000	–
1875, „	951,000	76,000	–
1876, „	1,066,000	115,000	–
1877, „	1,211,000	145,000	–
1878, „	1,296,000	85,000	–
1879, „	1,374,000	78,000	–
1880, „	1,481,000	107,000	–
1881, „	1,645,000	164,000	–
1882, „	1,832,000	187,000	–
1883, „	2,002,000	170,000	–
1884, „	2,150,000	148,000	–
1885, „	2,325,000	175,000	–
1886, „	2,592,000	267,000	–
1887, „	2,802,000	210,000	–
1888, „	3,128,000	326,000	–
1889, „	3,372,000	244,000	–
1890, „	3,585,000	213,000	–
1891, „	3,878,000	293,000	–
1892, „	4,069,000	191,000	–
1893, „	4,155,000	86,000	–
1894, „	4,687,000	532,000	–

Table II. (A) shows by half years, for the past ten years, the estimated balances in the Post Office Savings Banks. It will be observed that the estimated balance (£4,687,000) on the 30th June last shows an increase of £344,000 as compared with the estimated amount (£4,343,000) at the close of the year 1893, so that

nearly two-thirds of the increase for the year ended the 30th ultimo (referred to above) occurred during the last six months.

TABLE II. (A)—Showing Estimated Balance, at the undermentioned dates, in Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland; compiled from Returns furnished by the Controller, Post Office Savings Bank Department.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1884, 30th June, . .	2,150,000	98,000	–
„ 31st December, .	2,224,000	74,000	–
1885, 30th June, . .	2,325,000	101,000	–
„ 31st December, .	2,438,000	113,000	–
1886, 30th June, . .	2,592,000	154,000	–
„ 31st December, .	2,703,000	111,000	–
1887, 30th June, . .	2,802,000	99,000	–
„ 31st December, .	2,932,000	130,000	–
1888, 30th June, . .	3,128,000	196,000	–
„ 31st December, .	3,239,000	111,000	–
1889, 30th June, . .	3,372,000	133,000	–
„ 31st December, .	3,462,000	90,000	–
1890, 30th June, . .	3,585,000	123,000	–
„ 31st December, .	3,723,000	138,000	–
1891, 30th June, . .	3,878,000	155,000	–
„ 31st December, .	3,966,000	88,000	–
1892, 30th June, . .	4,069,000	103,000	–
„ 31st December, .	4,204,000	135,000	–
1893, 30th June, . .	4,155,000	–	49,000
„ 31st December, .	4,343,000	188,000	–
1894, 30th June, . .	4,687,000	344,000	–

Table III. shows the amount of deposits on the 30th June, 1874–94, in Trustee Savings Banks, from which it appears that an increase of £84,000 has taken place in June, 1894, as compared with the corresponding period of 1893, and that this is the first time since 1890 that the

balance in June exceeded that in June of the preceding year, there having been successive decreases in 1891, 1892, and 1893.

TABLE III.—Showing the Balances due to Trustees of Savings Banks in Ireland by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Comptroller-General, National Debt Office, London.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease
	£	£	£
1874, 30th June,	1,976,000	—	155,000
1875, „	2,005,000	29,000	–
1876, „	2,108,000	103,000	–
1877, „	2,225,000	117,000	–
1878, „	2,208,000	–	17,000
1879, „	2,116,000	–	92,000
1880, „	2,063,000	–	53,000
1881, „	1,980,000	–	83,000
1882, „	2,038,000	58,000	–
1883, „	2,064,000	26,000	–
1884, „	2,072,000	8,000	–
1885, „	2,022,000	–	50,000
1886, „	1,994,000	–	28,000
1887, „	2,030,000	36,000	–
1888, „	2,012,000	–	18,000
1889, „	2,028,000	16,000	–
1890, „	2,035,000	7,000	–
1891, „	1,972,000	–	63,000
1892, „	1,958,000	–	14,000
1893, „	1,856,000	–	102,000
1894, „	1,940,000	84,000	–

Table III. (A) gives information by half-years for the Trustee Savings Banks, and shows that there was an increase of £64,000 in June, 1894, as compared with December, 1893, the balance for which period was £20,000 over that for June, 1893.

TABLE III. (A)—Showing the Balances due to Trustees of Savings Banks in Ireland by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Comptroller-General, National Debt Office, London.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1884, 30th June,	2,072,000	12,000	–
„ 31st December,	2,097,000	25,000	–
1885, 30th June,	2,022,000	–	75,000
„ 31st December,	1,981,000	–	41,000
1886, 30th June,	1,994,000	13,000	–
„ 31st December,	2,007,000	13,000	–
1887, 30th June,	2,030,000	23,000	–
„ 31st December,	2,043,000	13,000	–
1888, 30th June,	2,012,000	–	31,000
„ 31st December,	2,029,000	17,000	–
1889, 30th June,	2,028,000	–	1,000
„ 31st December,	2,042,000	14,000	–
1890, 30th June,	2,035,000	–	7,000
„ 31st December,	1,973,000	–	62,000
1891, 30th June,	1,972,000	–	1,000
„ 31st December,	1,966,000	–	6,000
1892, 30th June,	1,958,000	–	8,000
„ 31st December,	1,967,000	9,000	–
1893, 30th June,	1,856,000	–	111,000
„ 31st December,	1,876,000	20,000	–
1894, 30th June,	1,940,000	64,000	–

In order to show in a combined form the progress of the accumulation of small savings in Banks in Ireland, Tables IV. and IV. (A) have been constructed. Table IV. shows that the balance in the Savings Banks in Ireland in June last amounted to £6,627,000, or £616,000 in excess

of the balance in June, 1893, and that this increase is equal to double the highest annual increase in any of the twenty years preceding.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Totals of the Balances in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks, given separately in Tables II. and III.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1874, 30th June,	2,851,000	–	104,000
1875, „	2,956,000	105,000	–
1876, „	3,174,000	218,000	–
1877, „	3,436,000	262,000	–
1878, „	3,504,000	68,000	–
1879, „	3,490,000	–	14,000
1880, „	3,544,000	54,000	–
1881, „	3,625,000	81,000	–
1882, „	3,870,000	245,000	–
1883, „	4,066,000	196,000	–
1884, „	4,222,000	156,000	–
1885, „	4,347,000	125,000	–
1886, „	4,586,000	239,000	–
1887, „	4,832,000	246,000	–
1888, „	5,140,000	308,000	–
1889, „	5,400,000	260,000	–
1890, „	5,620,000	220,000	–
1891, „	5,850,000	230,000	–
1892, „	6 027,000	177,000	–
1893, „	6,011,000	–	16,000
1894, „	6,627,000	616,000	–

Table IV. (A) shows the amount of small savings, by half years, for the past ten years. It will be observed that in the six months ended the 30th June last there was an increase of £408,000 as compared with the amount in Savings Banks at the close of the year 1893, and that this increase followed an increase of £208,000 during the half-year ended the 31st December last.

[TABLE IV. (A.)

TABLE IV. (A)—Showing the Totals of the Balances in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks, given separately in Tables II. (A) and III. (A).

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1884, 30th June, . .	4,222,000	110,000	–
„ 31st December,	4,321,000	99,000	–
1885, 30th June, .	4,347,000	26,000	–
„ 31st December,	4,419,000	72,000	–
1886, 30th June, .	4,586,000	167,000	–
„ 31st December,	4,710,000	124,000	–
1887, 30th June, .	4,832,000	122,000	–
„ 31st December,	4,975,000	143,000	–
1888, 30th June, .	5,140,000	165,000	–
„ 31st December,	5,268,000	128,000	–
1889, 30th June, .	5,400,000	132,000	–
„ 31st December,	5,504,000	104,000	–
1890, 30th June, . .	5,620,000	116,000	–
„ 31st December,	5,696,000	76,000	–
1891, 30th June, .	5,850,000	154,000	–
„ 31st December,	5,932,000	82,000	–
1892, 30th June, .	6,027,000	95,000	–
„ 31st December,	6,171,000	144,000	–
1893, 30th June, .	6,011,000	–	160,000
„ 31st December,	6,219,000	208,000	–
1894, 30th June, .	6,627,000	408,000	–

3. *Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock.**

From Table V. it is seen that the amount of Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland was, in June, 1894, £25,375,000, compared with £25,283,000 in June, 1893, being an increase of £92,000. This is the first year since 1887 in which there has been an increase under this heading in June as compared with the amount for June in the preceding year.

TABLE V.—Showing the Amount of the Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock* held in Ireland at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1874, 30th June,	34,739,000	–	214,000
1875, „	33,640,000	–	1,099,000
1876, „	33,424,000	–	216,000
1877, „	32,613,000	–	811,000
1878, „	31,809,000	–	804,000
1879, „	33,037,000	1,228,000	–
1880, „	33,113,000	76,000	–
1881, „	32,439,000	–	674,000
1882, „	31,772,000	–	667,000
1883, „	31,532,000	–	240,000
1884, „	30,859,000	–	673,000
1885, „	30,900,000	41,000	–
1886, „	30,484,000	–	416,000
1887, „	30,779,000	295,000	–
1888, „	28,856,000	–	1,923,000
1889, „	28,219,000†	–	637,000†
1890, „	27,517,000‡	–	702,000‡
1891, „	26,609,000	–	908,000
1892, „	26,042,000	–	567,000
1893, „	25,283,000	–	759,000
1894, „	25,375,000	92,000	–

The amount of each of the several descriptions of

* Guaranteed Land Stock was created in 1892.

† See note (*) on page 16. ‡ See note (†) on page 16.

Stock included in the total amount given above for June, 1893, is shown, in round numbers, in the following statement :—

2¾ per cent. Consols (1903),	£19,344,000
2½ „ Stock (1905),	426,000
2¾ „ „ (1905),	86,000
Local Loans, 3 per cent.,	811,000
India 3½ per cent. Stock,	2,656,000
„ 3 „ „	900,000
Guaranteed Land Stock,	1,152,000
	£25,375,000

TABLE V. (A)—Showing the Amounts of Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock held in Ireland at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

DATE	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1884, 30th June,	30,859,000	–	83,000
„ 31st December,	30,537,000	–	322,000
1885, 30th June	30,900,000	363,000	–
„ 31st December,	29,689,000	–	1,211,000
1886, 30th June,	30,484,000	795,000	–
„ 31st December,	30,080,000	–	404,000
1887, 30th June,	30,779,000	699,000	–
„ 31st December,	29,839,000	–	940,000
1888, 30th June,	28,856,000	–	983,000
„ 31st December,	28,669,000*	–	187,000*
1889, 30th June,	28,219,000	–	450,000
„ 31st December,	27,898,000†	–	321,000†
1890, 30th June,	27,517,000	–	381,000
„ 31st December,	26,610,000	–	907,000
1891, 30th June	26,609,000	–	1,000
„ 31st December,	25,784,000	–	825,000
1892, 30th June,	26,042,000	258,000	–
„ 31st December,	25,198,000	–	844,000
1893, 30th June,	25,283,000	85,000	–
„ 31st December,	24,509,000	–	774,000
1894, 30th June,	25,375,000	866,000	–

Table V. (A), made up by half-years, shows that there has been an increase of £866,000 in June, 1894, as compared with the close of the year 1893, following a decrease of £774,000 in the six months July–December, 1893.

* India 4 per cent. Stock ceased to bear interest on the 5th October, 1888, and was paid off.
† Reduced 3 per cent. Stock and 3 per cent. Consols ceased to bear interest on the 5th July, 1889.

4. *Bank Note Circulation.*

Dealing with the Bank Note circulation in a manner similar to that adopted with regard to the question of deposits and cash balances, it will be seen by Table VI. that there has been a decrease of £81,000 in the circulation as compared with the year 1893, the value having fallen from £6,088,000 in June, 1893, to £6,007,000 in the corresponding period of 1894. The amount for June, 1893, was £123,000 above that for June, 1892.

TABLE VI.—Showing the average Bank Note Circulation of the Six Banks of Issue in Ireland in June of the years 1884–94; compiled from Accounts published by the Registrar of Bank Returns, pursuant to the Act 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 37.*

PERIODS.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1884, June, .	6,240,000	–	506,000
1885, „ .	5,710,000	–	530,000
1886, „ .	5,726,000	16,000	–
1887, „ .	5,681,000	–	45,000
1888, „ .	5,758,000	77,000	–
1889, „ .	6,515,000	757,000	–
1890, „ .	6,634,000	119,000	–
1891, „ .	6,165,000	–	469,000
1892, „ .	5,965,000	–	200,000
1893, „ .	6,088,000	123,000	–
1894, „ .	6,007,000	–	81,000

The following Statement shows, by half years, the amount of Bank Note circulation in Ireland. It will be observed that in each year of the period covered by the Table, the amount for June has been under that for the preceding December.

* There are Six Banks in Ireland authorized to issue Notes, the statistics of which are included in this table. The total authorized issue of Notes for these Banks is £6,354,494.

TABLE VI. (A.)—Showing the Average Bank Note Circulation of the Six Banks of Issue in Ireland, at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Accounts published by the Registrar of Bank Returns, pursuant to the Act 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 37.*

PERIODS.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1884, June, .	6,240,000	–	995,000
„ December, .	6,748,000	508,000	–
1885, June, .	5,710,000	–	1,038,000
„ December, .	6,484,000	774,000	–
1886, June, .	5,726,000	–	758,000
„ December, .	6,359,000	633,000	–
1887, June, .	5,681,000	–	678,000
„ December, .	5,964,000	283,000	–
1888, June, .	5,758,000	–	206,000
„ December, .	6,709,000	951,000	–
1889, June, .	6,515,000	–	194,000
„ December, .	7,090,000	575,000	–
1890, June, .	6,634,000	–	456,000
„ December, .	7,098,000	464,000	–
1891, June, .	6,165,000	–	933,000
„ December, .	6,643,000	478,000	–
1892, June, .	5,965,000	–	678,000
„ December, .	6,287,000	322,000	–
1893, June, .	6,088,000	–	199,000
„ December, .	6,536,000	448,000	–
1894, June, .	6,007,000	–	529,000

* See note, p. 17.

The results of the analysis of the foregoing tables are :—

1st. That in June, 1894, as compared with the corresponding period in 1893, there was an increase of £793,000, or 2·3 per cent., in the Deposits and Cash Balances in the Irish Joint Stock Banks.

2nd. That there was a decrease amounting to £422,000 in Deposits and Cash Balances in the Irish Joint Stock Banks in June, 1894, as compared with December, 1893, at which date the amount was the highest yet recorded.

3rd. That there was an increase of £616,000 in the Deposits in Savings Banks in Ireland in

Banking, Railway, and Shipping Statistics, Ireland (June, 1894).

TABLE VII.—COMPARATIVE RETURN OF WEEKLY RAILWAY RECEIPTS IN IRELAND FOR FIRST TWENTY-SIX WEEKS OF THE YEARS 1893-94.

No. of Week in Annual Series	Date. Week ending (1894).	Receipts for Week. Total.		Increase in 1894 as compared with 1893.		Decrease in 1894 as compared with 1893.		Miles open.		Receipts per Mile.		Aggregate Receipts to Date from beginning of Year. Total.		Increase in 1894 as compared with 1893.		Decrease in 1894 as compared with 1893.	
		1893.	1894.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
	Friday.	£	£	£		£				£	£	£	£	£		£	
1*	January 5,	49,008	50,133	1,125	2·3	—	—	2,741	2,785	17·9	18·0	49,008	50,133	1,125	2·3	—	—
2*	„ 12,	47,957	46,357	—	—	1,600	3·3	„	„	17·5	16·6	96,965	96,490	—	—	475	0·5
3	„ 19,	49,932	49,587	—	—	345	0·7	„	„	18·2	17·8	146,897	146,077	—	—	820	0·6
4	„ 26,	51,520	52,008	488	0·9	—	—	„	„	18·8	18·7	198,417	198,085	—	—	332	0·2
5	February 2,	53,129	52,090	—	—	1,039	2·0	„	„	19·4	18·7	251,546	250,175	—	—	1,371	0·5
6	„ 9,	50,891	50,957	66	0·1	—	—	„	„	18·6	18·3	302,437	301,132	—	—	1,305	0·4
7	„ 16,	48,418	50,048	1,630	3·4	—	—	„	„	17·7	18·0	350,855	351,180	325	0·1	—	—
8	„ 23,	50,566	53,000	2,434	4·8	—	—	„	„	18·4	19·0	401,421	404,180	2,759	0·7	—	—
9	March 2,	52,698	55,568	2,870	5·4	—	—	„	„	19·2	20·0	454,119	459,748	5,629	1·2	—	—
10	„ 9,	55,491	55,091	—	—	400	0·7	„	„	20·2	19·8	509,610	514,839	5,229	1·0	—	—
11	„ 16,	53,077	55,965	2,888	5·4	—	—	„	„	19·4	20·1	562,687	570,804	8,117	1·4	—	—
12	„ 23,	52,664	55,884	3,220	6·1	—	—	„	„	19·2	20·1	615,351	626,688	11,337	1·8	—	—
13	„ 30,	56,279	65,075†	8,796	15·6	—	—	„	„	20·5	23·4	671,630	691,763	20,133	3·0	—	—
14	April 6,	67,525†	65,383	—	—	2,142	3·2	„	„	24·6	23·5	739,155	757,146	17,991	2·4	—	—
15	„ 13,	57,887	58,506	619	1·1	—	—	„	„	21·1	21·0	797,042	815,652	18,610	2·3	—	—
16	„ 20,	60,693	61,835	1,142	1·9	—	—	„	„	22·1	22·2	857,735	877,487	19,752	2·3	—	—
17	„ 27,	65,315	63,742	—	—	1,573	2·4	„	„	23·8	22·9	923,050	941,229	18,179	2·0	—	—
18	May 4,	66,023	67,216	1,193	1·8	—	—	„	„	24·1	24·1	989,073	1,008,445	19,372	2·0	—	—
19	„ 11,	65,533	65,621	88	0·1	—	—	„	„	23·9	23·6	1,054,606	1,074,066	19,460	1·8	—	—
20	„ 18,	60,216	63,927‡	3,711	6·2	—	—	„	„	22·0	23·0	1,114,822	1,137,993	23,171	2·1	—	—
21	„ 25,	66,586‡	65,549	—	—	1,037	1·6	„	„	24·3	23·5	1,181,408	1,203,542	22,134	1·9	—	—
22	June 1,	65,614	66,312	698	1·1	—	—	„	„	23·9	23·8	1,247,022	1,269,854	22,832	1·8	—	—
23	„ 8,	64,492	66,330	1,838	2·8	—	—	„	„	23·5	23·8	1,311,514	1,336,184	24,670	1·9	—	—
24	„ 15,	64,143	66,691	2,548	4·0	—	—	„	„	23·4	23·9	1,375,657	1,402,875	27,218	2·0	—	—
25	„ 22,	65,436	70,375	4,939	7·5	—	—	„	„	23·9	25·3	1,441,093	1,473,250	32,157	2·2	—	—
26*	„ 29,	69,552	77,288	7,736	11·1	—	—	„	„	25·4	27·8	1,510,645	1,550,538	39,893	2·6	—	—

* Owing to the closing of Accounts at the end of the Calendar half-year, the amounts returned for the 1st, 2nd, and 26th weeks, respectively, by some of the Railways, do not in all cases represent the receipts for *seven* days.

† Easter Week. ‡ Whit Week.

June, 1894, as compared with the same period of 1893, the highest annual increase shown by the amount for June in any of the preceding twenty years, being £308,000.

4th. That there was an increase of £408,000 in the Deposits in Savings Banks in June, 1894, as compared with December, 1893.

5th. That in June, 1894, as compared with the same period of 1893, there was an increase of £92,000 in the amount of Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock, on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland.

6th. That in June, 1894, there was an increase of £866,000 in the amount of Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock, on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, as compared with the amount in December, 1893.

7th. That in June, 1894, there was a decrease of £81,000 in the amount of Bank Note circulation, as compared with the corresponding period of 1893.

8th. That there was a diminution of Bank Note circulation to the amount of £529,000 in June, 1894, as compared with December of the previous year.

5. *Railway Statistics.*

Table VII. gives the receipts of Irish Railways, week by week, for the first half of the year 1894 compared with those for 1893.

A review of the weekly traffic return shows that in seven of the twenty-six weeks the receipts fell below the amounts for the corresponding weeks of the year 1893, and in all the other weeks the receipts exceeded those in the corresponding weeks of that year, the net result

being that the total receipts for the twenty-six weeks are in excess of those for the first half of any previous year, and show an increase of £39,893, or 2·6 per cent., as compared with the first six months of last year, the receipts for which period were £55,967 above those for the first half of the year 1892.

Table VIII. gives some of the principal statistics for Irish Railways during the first half of each of the eight years 1887-94, for comparison with the aggregate figures at foot of Table VII. for 1893-94.

TABLE VIII.—Railway Traffic Statistics, Ireland, for the first Twenty-six Weeks of each of the Years 1887–94.

Years.	Length of Lines open.	RECEIPTS FOR FIRST 26 WEEKS.			
		Total.	Increase or Decrease as compared with corresponding period in preceding year.		Average Receipts per Mile.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
	Miles.	£	£	£	£
1887	2,630	1,339,534	45,398	–	509
1888	2,672	1,328,027	–	11,507	497
1889	2,672	1,398,908	70,881	–	524
1890	2,667	1,436,636	37,728	–	539
1891	2,678	1,510,647	74,011	–	564
1892	2,688	1,454,678	–	55,969	541
1893	2,741	1,510,645	55,967	–	551
1894	2,785	1,550,538	39,893	–	557

From information kindly furnished by the Board of Trade, it appears that the Authorized Capital of Irish Railways (exclusive of the "Ballinrobe and Claremorris" and the "Loughrea and Attymon" Railways, returns for which had not been received) at the end of the year 1893 was £43,739,493; of which £30,673,961 was by Shares and Stock, and £13,065,532 by Loans and Debenture Stock.

The paid-up Stock and Share Capital amounted to £27,405,754, consisting of £16,221,331 Ordinary, £3,018,025 Guaranteed, and £8,166,398 Preferential.

The Capital raised by Loans and Debenture Stock was £11,352,821, viz., £991,459 Loans, and £10,361,362 Debenture Stock; making a total of paid-up and borrowed Capital amounting to £38,758,575—which is the working capital of the Irish Railway system, exclusive of the two lines above referred to.

6. *Shipping Returns.*

It appears from the following Table, IX., that the yearly average tonnage of vessels in foreign trade, which were *entered* in the Ports of Ireland during the ten years 1883-92 was 901,159; the highest was 1,040,433 in 1892, and the lowest, 771,574 in 1886; in 1893 the tonnage entered was 988,717,* or 51,716 under the tonnage for 1892, and 87,558 above the average for the ten years, 1883-92. The average tonnage of vessels in the coasting trade, entered in the Ports of Ireland during the decade 1883-92, was 5,251,041; the tonnage entered in 1893, was 5,395,969, being a decrease of 194,080, as compared with the tonnage for 1892, but 144,928 more than the yearly average for the ten years 1883-92.

The average tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade† *cleared* during the ten years 1883-92 was 348,478; the tonnage cleared* in 1893 was 382,170, or 33,692 over the average, and 11,543 under the tonnage for 1892. The average tonnage of vessels in the coasting trade cleared during the ten years 1883-92 was 3,927,982; in 1893 it was 4,294,735, or 366,753 more than the average for the decade 1883-92, and 80,128 over the tonnage in 1892, which is the highest for any of those ten years.

A Table (X.) showing, for each of the Ports in Ireland, the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared during the year 1893 is given on page 23.

* Some of the vessels only partially discharged or loaded their cargoes. See Table X.

† See note (*) on page 22.

TABLE IX.—Showing for each of the Years 1883–93, the Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared in the Ports of Ireland; and the Averages for the Ten Years 1883–92.

YEARS.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Foreign Trade (with Cargoes and in ballast).			Coasting Trade (with Cargoes only).			Foreign Trade (with Cargoes and in Ballast).*			Coasting Trade (with Cargoes only).		
	Tonnage.	Increase.	Decrease.	Tonnage.	Increase.	Decrease.	Tonnage.	Increase.	Decrease.	Tonnage.	Increase.	Decrease.
1883, ...	952,051	122,594	–	5,239,849	–	21,723	390,023	42,643	–	3,924,501	–	95,098
1884, ...	799,863	–	152,188	5,289,466	49,617	–	337,293	–	52,730	3,964,466	39,965	–
1885, ...	933,001	133,138	–	5,176,940	–	112,526	316,108	–	21,185	3,832,774	–	131,692
1886, ...	771,574	–	161,427	5,144,769	–	32,171	367,055	50,947	–	3,854,069	21,295	–
1887, ...	881,115	109,541	–	5,205,173	60,404	–	401,272	34,217	–	3,819,989	–	34,080
1888, ...	811,677	–	69,438	5,065,699	–	139,474	371,887	–	29,385	3,796,279	–	23,710
1889, ...	913,239	101,562	–	5,114,786	49,087	–	357,633	–	14,254	3,785,400	–	10,879
1890, ...	1,008,757	95,518	–	5,187,218	72,432	–	316,848	–	40,785	3,957,122	171,722	–
1891, ...	899,876	–	108,881	5,496,463	309,245	–	232,946	–	83,902	4,130,615	173,493	–
1892, ...	1,040,433	140,557	–	5,590,049	93,586	–	393,713	160,767	–	4,214,607	83,992	–
Average, 1883-92, .	901,159	–	–	5,251,041	–	–	348,478	–	–	3,927,982	–	–
1893, ...	988,717	Increase compared with Average, 87,558	–	5,395,969	Increase compared with Average, 144,928	–	382,170	Increase compared with Average, 33,692	–	4,294,735	Increase compared with Average, 366,753	–

* Vessels, in foreign trade, leaving the Ports of Ireland, in *ballast* (unless bonded stores have been taken on board) for any other Port in the United Kingdom, are not *cleared*.

TABLE X.—Showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at the several Ports of Ireland, together with the Number and Tonnage of such Vessels as only partially Discharged or Loaded their Cargoes, for the Year ended 31st December, 1893.

PORT.	NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS Entered and Cleared in the several Ports in Ireland for the year ended 31st December, 1893.								NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS that only partially Discharged or Loaded their Cargoes.			
	ENTERED.				CLEARED.							
	Foreign Trade (with Cargoes and in Ballast).		Coasting Trade (with Cargoes only).		Foreign Trade (with Cargoes and in Ballast).		Coasting Trade (with Cargoes only).		Vessels Inwards. (Foreign Trade only).		Vessels Outwards. (Foreign Trade only).	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Belfast,	410	310,435	9,046	1,826,768	185	161,795	5,770	1,395,253	165	100,119	19	10,605
Cork,	184	131,256	2,156	550,379	66	33,159	1,557	444,173	44	23,581	1	517
Skibbereen,	16	6,106	351	39,251	7	3,413	242	29,873	2	646	–	–
Tralee,	16	9,051	325	53,491	7	2,512	247	45,943	1	410	–	–
Dublin,	407	282,496	6,290	1,431,820	159	109,210	4,464	1,126,226	105	54,989	1	658
Drogheda,	8	2,974	451	107,865	2	317	444	121,715	2	1,825	–	–
Galway,	21	15,405	235	28,573	7	4,544	93	18,376	2	1,393	1	1,940
Limerick,	72	74,281	372	83,567	35	24,097	356	80,228	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	62	48,900	1,494	255,242	17	11,292	995	206,736	5	3,747	–	–
Coleraine,	6	1,509	453	56,712	2	779	397	48,299	–	–	–	–
Newry,	21	16,399	1,626	252,127	11	6,386	1,074	196,900	–	–	–	–
Dundalk,	15	6,714	698	106,309	6	2,665	415	82,234	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	28	25,416	407	49,388	8	4,861	430	46,148	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	95	48,304	1,742	452,392	92	16,273	1,241	384,333	2	535	–	–
Wexford,	5	1,041	672	74,337	5	729	275	45,607	–	–	–	–
Westport,	9	8,430	258	27,748	1	138	342	22,691	–	–	–	–
Totals,	1,375	988,717	26,576	5,395,969	610	382,170	18,342	4,294,735	328	187,245	22	13,720

* See Note (*) on page 22.

In conclusion, I have to return my thanks to the Authorities of the various Joint Stock Banks of Ireland, and of the Post Office Savings Bank Department; the Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office; the Governor of the Bank of Ireland; the Chairmen and Directors of the several Railway Companies; the Board of Trade; and the Board of Customs, for the valuable information which they so promptly afforded in connexion with the compilation of these Statistics for your Excellency.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

THOMAS W. GRIMSHAW,
Registrar-General.

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